The New-York Times.

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PHILADELPHIA.

Opening of the Republican National Convention.

Magnificent Spectacle Presented at the Academy.

All of the Old Leaders of the Party Present.

Eloquent and Patriotic Speeches the Order of the Day.

Addresses by Morton McMichael, Senators Morton and Logan.

Fervid Utterances of the Colored Delegates.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, June 5.—Last night was one of the most memorable in the history of this City. Blazing illuminations, great bonfires, bands of music, crowded streets everywhere, exultant crowds of Republicans in the grand parlors of the Union League, in the hotels, in the various club-rooms, but mostly all around the new wigwam, at Broad and Arch, where thousands gathered early, and remained for four hours in attendance upon the

GREAT WIGWAM MEETING.

which was an immense success, all the more so since it was spontaneous in its character. Few of the gentlemen present expected to make a speech. Gov. HAWLEY only dropped in by accident, but it turned out that he made the best speech of the evening, Gov. OGLESBY'S being also highly effective. Owing to the lateness of the hour at which these gentlemen spoke, their addresses were not reported, even in the Philadelphia papers.

Gen. OGLESBY created great excitement and enthusiasm by his allusions to Gen. GRANT'S personal purity and high character, and by his protests against the unmanly slanders leveled at the President. He exhorted the people to stand by the Republican Party. In Pennsylvania there was some difference of opinion as to the State ticket. Did they mean to let that stand in the way of success, or imperil the party? If so, let them go out to the prairie State and there learn their duty.

Gov. HAWLEY dwelt strongly on the crime of disbanding the Republican Party. Look at its record. Was there ever a party which did so much for any country? It had perfected freedom, given the working classes the means of increasing their prosperity, kept the country at peace, and now stood between the people and chaos. And yet they were told that it was desirable to break up that party and abandon its name. Was any such folly ever perpetrated in practical life? Suppose a great firm existed in Philadelphia which had built up its business in the course of many years. They began perhaps as poor boys, and had gained a name everywhere for probity and honor. Their word was as good as their bond, everywhere their paper was readily taken. From a small store they had perhaps enlarged their establishment until it filled a block. But something new came up—a new article was required in the market. Smith & Brown produce it, but were they to be told that it was necessary for them to break up the firm, to disband, to go across the road and to build another store, to take in new partners? No; they put out a notice that "Smith & Brown would carry on business at the old stand," and that is what the Republican Party meant to do. [Loud cheers.] It would not betray the people which it had served. Gen. HAWLEY then referred in touching language to the events of the war, and the sacrifices made by the people to carry it on. And yet they were told that they ought to be ashamed of all their efforts and sacrifices, and break up in disgrace. [Never, never.] The name of the Republican Party was like the good-will of a mercantile firm—it was not to be parted with lightly. Who was the candidate of the faction opposed to them? HORACE GREELEY, who had been on all sides of all questions. He called out to the boys to go "on to Richmond," at a time when they were going as fast as they could, and then clamored for a dishonorable peace. [Laughter and cheers.] He said there should be no parley with rebels, and then went to Niagara Falls. [Cheers.] On the tariff question, he and his friends did not dare to say a word—they remitted the question to the Congressional districts. And these were the men who wanted to bring back the Democrats to power, with colors stolen from the Republican Party. The people would indignantly refuse to be parties to such a fraud, and would once more remain true to the immortal party which had already done so much for the country, and was prepared to do so much more.

The above is but an outline of a most effective and able speech, which was applauded again and again.

The meeting broke up very reluctantly at a little after 12 o'clock. About 3,000 persons were present, and a dense crowd outside.

THE BREAK OF DAY.

With the break of day the numerous brass bands now in the city were abroad on the streets calling sluggards from their beds, proclaiming that the important day had come. Never did street at daylight present a more animated appearance than did Chestnut and Ninth streets about the Continental and Girard this morning. Thousands of eager patriots were surging through the narrow thoroughfares, seeking news of the situation. Hundreds of them had but just arrived on the early trains, other hundreds had risen from their beds at this early hour because of their intense interest in the occasion, and others had not been to bed at all because of their inability to find a resting place in the overcrowded city when they had arrived on the late night trains. Many of those making up these crowds were in the uniform of some one of the many political clubs which have come here to give éclat to the occasion. Although for two days and nights many of these gentlemen had been constantly occupied in cheering for Gen. GRANT, they did not appear to be in the least jaded, but on the contrary seemed fresh and vigorous, and able to endure any amount of additional fatigue in the good cause.

INSIDE THE HOTELS.

Life was astir at an almost equally early hour within the great hotels. At the Continental and the Girard delegates and the hundreds of citizens of the various States who are here in the interests of one or the other of the candidates for Vice-President, were at work at an early hour in the rooms of the various State delegations and in the corridors urging the claims of their favorites. The friends of Senator WILSON were in the highest good humor, for they could count for him confidently as many votes as could be claimed for Mr. COLFAX; and when presently it was announced that Pennsylvania had determined to cast her sixty-two votes solid for WILSON, the confidence in his nomination greatly increased. While the Wilson men became thus elated, the adherents of COLFAX were correspondingly depressed. The Indiana head-quarters wore a melancholy air, and those devoted friends of the Vice-President who were gathered there had to make a great effort to bear with equanimity the good-tempered raillery to which they were subjected. In tone and manner these quips and quirks were not bitter, and did not rouse any angry feeling in those to whom they were directed, but on all hands there was a general disposition to cordially join in the comprehensive and compromise toast, "May the best man win."

In this manner the morning passed until 11 o'clock, when the delegations of the States began leaving their head-quarters at the various hotels, and marching in procession to the Academy of Music, at Broad and Walnut streets. For an hour all the streets converging to that point were crowded with pedestrians, among whom the delegates were conspicuous, walking by twos, arm and arm—most distinguished among whom were those of New-York and Pennsylvania, because of their greater number.

OUTSIDE SCENES BEFORE THE MEETING.

Hours before the time for the opening of the Convention immense crowds of people assembled in Broad, Chestnut, and the other adjacent streets to the building and waited for its opening with a good-humored patience indicative of a patriotic spirit, tolerant of everything for the good of the great cause. Until late last night hundreds of workmen were engaged in perfecting the arrangements necessary for the accommodation of the delegates and the decoration of the hall. Inside and outside the Academy presented a scene of gayety worthy the time and the occasion. Immense flags waved upon the summit of the building, floated from the windows and connected with others suspended from the houses on the other side, forming a perfect arch of simple grace and beauty. Through the whole of Broad-street on each side of the Academy every dwelling and store was literally covered with banners bearing appropriate devices and words of cheer and encouragement to the friends of Republicanism and freedom. As the hour of noon drew nigh the crowds momentarily increased, and from every by-street a continuous stream of people came toward the Academy, animated by the same purpose which vibrated in the pulse of all in Philadelphia. The doors of the Academy at length opened, when a rush was made, and possession taken of every available seat. Still the mass of surging humanity outside did not appear to diminish in the slightest degree, and fresh contingents filled up the vacancy in their rear. Bands of music performing national airs then began to arrive, and heightened the enthusiasm which prevailed. About 11 o'clock the delegations from the various States assembled at their head-quarters in the different hotels, preparatory to a united march toward the Convention. At 11½ they fell into line, and in regular order each State representation moved from its hotel in the direction of the Academy. No adequate idea can be given in words of the intense enthusiasm which their presence evoked. For the time all business appeared completely suspended, and the great Quaker City of Philadelphia seemed to have changed its character and assumed that of quick, impulsive, mercurial New-York. Chestnut-street was entirely blocked up on each side: the stores were completely deserted, even the employes being in the street to catch a view of the passing delegations. Through the whole of Chestnut to Broad-street the same scenes were presented. The numerous Republican campaign clubs which were formed during the past week, and had their head-quarters in this street, engaged bands of music for the occasion and greeted the delegates with national airs as they marched past. At Broad-street, the culminating point of the enthusiasm was found. As the delegates presented themselves, they received a perfect ovation, and cheer upon cheer rent the air. Every window of every house was gay with flags and streamers, many of which were in fair and delicate hands, and waved while the procession was in sight. The enthusiasm was continuous, yet when any well-known leader of the Republican Party was recognized in the midst of his colleagues, coupled with his name, the cheers became louder and the enthusiasm more intense. Bouquets and floral wreaths were flung by ladies from the houses on the heads of the delegates, and gallantly kissed by those fortunate enough to secure their possession. The colored delegates in an especial degree were the recipients of public favor. Collectively and individually they appeared in no respect inferior to their *confrères*, and with the unhappy experience, which many of them acquired in the slave-field in their earlier years, they were perhaps more alive to the vital necessities of the hour.

IN THE ACADEMY.

Inside the hall was that scene of picturesque grandeur which has been fully described in the TIMES. The labors of the Philadelphia Committee of Arrangements had been successfully completed. From the parquet floor to the magnificent dome, from the raised dais at the rear of the immense stage upon which were the representatives of the Press of the whole country, to the crimson walls which backed the parquet-circle was a scene that once witnessed could never be forgotten. The platform, which was that part of the stage set apart for the officers of the Convention, was backed by orange-trees, evergreens, huge vases of flowers and two large pillars, each sustaining eighteen gas-lights. In the parquet and parquet-circle were the seats of the delegates, the space allotted each State being marked by blue pennons raised above the seats on ebony staffs, each of the pennons bearing the names of the States in gold letters. The fronts of the balcony, dress and family circles were ornamented with large, white banners, bearing the coats of arms of the several States and Territories, Pennsylvania being in the centre, over the seats of her delegates, under the arch, and being repeated on the family circle, was flanked by the arms of the City of Philadelphia. These banners were draped with small silk flags, and from the centre of the dome from which the huge chandelier is suspended were ribbons of evergreens falling gracefully down to the family-circle. The proscenium boxes were also handsomely draped with flags, and upon the right was a portrait of President LINCOLN, while upon the other was an excellent oil-painting of Gen. GRANT. The leading features of the interior decorations have now been sketched, but it is impossible to convey to the reader an idea of the appearance of this home, for the moment, of the authoritative exponent of the party of liberty and progress. Something of the fairy-like grandeur produced by this intertwining of American flags with blue pennons and evergreens has been attempted to be transferred to these columns, but justice has not been done it, simply because words are powerless to reproduce the scene in type.

THE CROWDS OF SPECTATORS.

An hour before the meeting of the Convention saw the balcony-circle, the dress-circle and the family-circle, which were the only parts of the house reserved for spectators, packed to their utmost capacity. Those who were so fortunate as to have tickets of admission, availed themselves early of the privilege, and crowded into the house with the hope that they might succeed in getting the front seats, from whence they might look upon the magnificent spectacle below them.

THE APPEARANCE OF THE DELEGATES.

As the hour of noon approached that spectacle became grand in the extreme. The parquet and parquet-circle, which had been reserved for the delegates, was filled with the representatives of the Republican Party, who occupied them by virtue of credentials from the people, and were not self-appointed, like the soreheads who met in the great barn at Cincinnati, known as Exposition Hall. Among them were men renowned, the nation over, for devotion to principle, for constancy in the right, for honesty in political action, for self-abnegation in the cause of human liberty and progress. There was GERRIT SMITH, bent with the weight of years and bowed with his superhuman conflict for so many years with the powers of slavery. Opposite him, and on the other side of the colored representatives who had been elevated to manhood by their joint labors, was that veteran of freedom, HENRY S. LANE, of Indiana, who presided over the first Convention of the Republican Party, which was held in this city in 1856, and who has lived to see it accomplish its mission far beyond the dreams of its earlier apostles. There was HAWLEY, known as JOE HAWLEY all over the land, sitting in the parquet to the right of the stage, his fine face illumed with the glow of coming triumph, and beyond him was the stalwart form and browned features of Gov. JAMES L. ORR, of South Carolina, the two symbolizing the attainment of that perfect Union for which the nation longed, and for which it has gone through the bloodiest war of modern times. There was the stately Col. W. G. GOODLOE, of Kentucky, who has battled for his principles for many tempestuous years in the midst of the Bourbon Democracy, and who, seeing triumph assured at last, will go through this campaign and then retire, for, said he, with indescribable pathos, "I am tired of putting on my pistols every morning with my coat, and of knowing that the pistols are really more necessary than the coat." There was the Louisiana delegation, largely composed of those colored men whom I sketched yesterday, sitting in the midst of this Convention, an irrefutable proof of what the Republican Party has accomplished for the regeneration of mankind. There was that stately Massachusetts delegation, where such men as Dr. LORING, OLIVER AMES and WILLIAM CLAFLIN were arguments which demolished the charge that this is a mere gathering of the "minions of power." There were scores of others equally significant. Gov. FAIRCHILD, of Wisconsin, with his eloquent sleeveless arm; BLOW of Missouri, SMYTH of New-Hampshire, CATTEL of New-Jersey, ABBOTT of North Carolina, MUELLER of Ohio, and hosts of others whom time will not permit me to mention, every one of whom stand before the nation as public men, whose devotion to the best interests of the land cannot be denied, and every one of whom is heartily, enthusiastically for the renomination and re-election of President GRANT. In addition to the delegates there were many distinguished gentlemen upon the platform, among whom were Senator LOGAN and that invincible champion of Republicanism, Gov. OGLESBY of Illinois, Sentor MORTON of Indiana, Hon. W. A. WHEELER of New-York, Father GAVAZZI, the celebrated Italian apostle of freedom of conscience; Gov. MORGAN of New-York, Gen. B. R. COWAN of Ohio, Congressmen PLATT of Virginia, LYNCH of Maine, BINGHAM of Ohio, HALSEY and HILL of New-Jersey, STARKWEATHER and KELLOGG of Connecticut, HAZLETON and RUSK of Wisconsin, WAKEMAN and SESSIONS of New-York, and MCCRARY of Iowa.

THE AUSPICIOUS OPENING.

Ten minutes before noon, the band of the Second Pennsylvania Militia, which had been stationed in the balcony, struck up "Hail Columbia," which was greeted with applause, and then followed the "Star Spangled Banner," "Yankee Doodle," and the "Battle Cry of Freedom," this last evoking immense enthusiasm, and some of the delegates shouting out that grand old chorus which so often electrified our armies in the dark war-days. Then came the Loyal League Initiation Hymn, and the "March to the Sea," both excellently rendered by the band. When the applause had subsided, Hon. WM. CLAFLIN, of Massachusetts, Chairman of the National Republican Committee, stepped to the desk of the President, and said:

GOV. CLAFLIN'S SPEECH.

At little after noon Ex-Gov. CLAFLIN, of Massachusetts, called the Convention to order. He said:

GENTLEMEN OF THE CONVENTION: Elected according to the usage of the Republican Party in Conventions of the people held in every State, you have assembled for the purpose of placing in nomination candidates for the two highest places in the gift of the American people. You represent a party founded on the broadest principles of freedom, justice and humanity, and whose achievements have been the wonder and admiration of the civilized world. The promises made four years since of progress and reform have been faithfully fulfilled in the guarantee by the nation of equal rights to all; in the reduction of the public expenditures and the public debt; in the decrease of the public burdens; in the improvement of the public credit; in the establishment of the public faith that no act of repudiation shall ever stain the statute-book, and in securing peace and order throughout the Republic. You are summoned to declare your fidelity to those principles and purposes which have brought such benificent results to the nation. We will not fear that the people will desert those who have been faithful in their high trusts for other men and other organizations, although they may adopt our principles and promise to adhere to our policy. Let us go forward with confident faith that our cause will triumph, notwithstanding unexpected defection, over all combinations however skillfully planned, because in its continued success are centred the best interests and highest hopes of the country.

A PRAYER.

Gov. CLAFLIN then announced that before proceeding further he would invite Rev. Dr. REED, of the Eighth-street Presbyterian Church, to lead the Convention in prayer. The reverend gentleman then came forward and made the following prayer:

Our Father in Heaven: We bow before Thee, Thy throne. In infinite mercy listen to our prayer. Thou art the Eternal God—the self-existent and unchangeable Creator. Immensity Thy dwelling-place, the universe Thy home, greater than all Thy works, and worthy of the reverence, and homage, and love of all Thy creatures. Thou only art the Lord, exalted, supreme; there is no counselor for Thee; for with Thee there are no mysteries, and Thou makest no mistakes. Thou sittest on the circle of the heavens, all its inhabitants are but as grasshoppers. Nations are before Thee but as dust in the balances. Yet, though Thou art so exalted, Thy very greatness brings Thee near to us—for Thy spirit and pressence fill heaven and earth. Thou dost encompass every custom Thou hast made; and in all heights and depths, throughout all space, boundless, infinite, Thou art God over all, blessed forever. We praise Thee. We rejoice to know Thee as our creator, king and father, and, in the name of our ascended Savior, we come into thy presence at this august hour seeking thy grace and favor. We come pleading Thy promises to be nigh unto all that call upon Thee in truth, that they ask shall receive of Thee. We come humbly, yet we would come confidently, believing that thou art the hearer of prayer. Father, bless us today. Bless our beloved country with abundant and abiding benedictions. Our experience of Thy loving care through the past gives us confidence to seek Thy guarding, guiding Providence for the future. O, God, for all that Thou hast done for us as a nation, thereof we are glad. In the travail pains of birth, through feeble infancy, and in dark and dangerous days of division and strife, Thou hast preserved us. O bless us still. Through almost a century Thou hast never failed us; keep us still. Leave us not to ourselves, to self-confidence, to pride, to forgetfulness. God, we do thank Thee for Thy favor and Thy faithfulness, for Thy patience and paternal love. We thank Thee that Thou hast proclaimed liberty throughout all the land unto *all* the inhabitants thereof; that Thou hast broken the bondsmen's fetters and said to the oppressed, go free. We thank Thee that Thou hast ordained peace for us and prosperity in all our borders. We thank Thee for our new birth of freedom, and we pray Thee to guide and keep us, that this "Government *of* the people, *by* the people, and *for* the people shall not perish from the earth." Therefore, bless Thy servant, the President of the United States, and guide him in all his diversified duties by Thy hand. Bless his counselors, each and all. Bless the Governor of this Commonwealth, and of every Commonwealth throughout the land. Bless every citizen, old and young, high and low. Bless the noble soldiery that still survive the days of blood and fire. May these noble heroes realize the gratitude of a rescued people, and the care of a loving God. And now, O Lord, most high and holy, we devoutly pray do Thou bless this vast National Convention, gathered hither from North and South, and East and West, to transact business for a mighty constituency. May Thy blessing be upon them. May these leaders of the people and of a party be led by Thee. May these wise counselors seek and receive that wisdom that cometh down from above, which is profitable to direct. Do Thou, Ruler Divine, preside over these deliberations, and may all questions issued and concluded here be acceptable to Thee, and whatever *men may intend*, do Thou *superintend*, so that Thou shalt be glorified, and the highest and holiest interests of this land may be secured and perpetuated. Guide these, Thy servants, to such selections of leaders as shall meet the approval of the patriotic throughout this great Republic, and shall be approved by Thee. And may this noble party, so ably represented here—a party of glorious history and immortal renown, be wisely guided of God to such a policy as shall prove it in the future, as in the past, favored of Thee, And be pleased, Thou God of nations, to speak to this people gathered from all peoples, and make it a nation willing to obey and love Thee. And most devoutly do we pray that Thou wilt, amid the kingdoms of this world, advance Thy kingdom, blessed God. Remember the family of mankind bring us into one blood-beat again. May we feel heart to heart the world around, and, in the same electric connection of love, may the whole earth experience at last the consolation of Thy redemptive power, and stand disenthralled and united before God, a blessed brotherhood, baptized into purity, and then, at last, may they break forth accordant with the choral utterances of heaven, a voice of joy the world around, giving praise unto the Father, Son and Holy Ghost. Amen.

The address to the Throne of Divine Grace was followed by music by the band.

THE TEMPORARY ORGANIZATION.

Gov. CLAFLIN then arose and said: I have the pleasure, by the instruction of the Executive Committee, of presenting to you the Hon. MORTON MCMICHAEL, of Philadelphia, for temporary Chairman.

Messrs. LANE, of Indiana; PLATT, of South Carolina, and LEWIS, of Louisiana, then escorted Mr. MCMICHAEL to the chair, amid the wildest enthusiasm.

SPEECH OF THE TEMPORARY CHAIRMAN.

Mr. MCMICHAEL, quiet having been secured, then spoke as follows:

GENTLEMEN OF THE CONVENTION: I thank you for the privilege of presiding, even for the brief period I shall enjoy that honor, over such an assemblage as this. I am the more qualified because as delegate from Pennsylvania and resident of Philadelphia it gives me an occasion to welcome you to our State and city, (applause,) to say to you all how glad we are to have you among us, how careful we shall endeavor to promote your comfort while you remain with us, how desirous that when you leave us you will leave with such impressions as will induce you frequently to return. Under any circumstances the presence of so many distinguished men, gathered from all parts of this mighty land, which grows and stretches so rapidly that in these recurring quadrennial convocations, new States, new Territories, and in this case, happily for the cause of humanity and progress, a new race—new at least in the possession of political rights and civil functions, and soon to be endowed with all the attributes of equality—are represented. [Applause.] Under any circumstances your presence would be to us a source of satisfaction, and it is especially so in view of the purpose which has brought you hither. The malcontents who recently met at Cincinnati were without a constituency. [Applause.] The Democrats who are soon to meet at Baltimore will be without a principle. [Applause.] The former, having no motive in common but personal disappointment, attempted a fusion of repelling elements, which has resulted in explosion. The latter, degraded from the high estate they once occupied, propose an abandonment of their identity, which means death. Unlike the first, you are the authentic exponents of a great national organization based upon principles—

> "Firm as the marble, founded as the rock,
> As broad and general as the casing air."

Unlike the last, your object is to preserve, not to destroy; and, gentlemen, differing from both these in character and aims, you will differ no less in the nature of your deliberations. On the subject which has most perplexed and must continue to perplex their councils, in yours, rather let me say in ours, there will be absolute harmony. With us the selection of a Presidential candidate is a foregone conclusion. [Long and tumultuous applause.] In that regard the people have decided for us in advance, and we have only to put the will into proper shape by formally nominating ULYSSES S. GRANT. [Applause.] And, with the blessing of God, we shall not only make that nomination without demur, without debate, without dissent, but we shall make it under such auspices as will insure its complete and abundant ratification at the polls. [Applause.] It does not need, nor, considering my temporary occupation of this chair, would it be suitable that I should enter into any elaborate commentary as to the merits of our candidate; but this I will say, that, notwithstanding all the malignant venom that has been spit at him, all the odious calumnies that have been heaped upon him, all the disgraceful slanders that have been circulated in regard to him, Gen. GRANT at this moment enjoys more of the confidence of his countrymen, is believed by them to be an honester, truer and better man, than any of his detractors. [Great cheers and throwing of hats and handkerchiefs.] No one in our day has been more causelessly, more shamelessly vilified; no one will be more thoroughly vindicated. The great heart of the American people beats responsive to truth and justice; and as they have tried and tested and trusted him; as they know that his Administration has been wise and faithful; as they have seen the nation prosper under his rule as it never prospered before, they will stand by and defend, and when the ballot-box gives them a chance to do so, avenge him. [Applause.] Remembering the sore trials which alone with his fellow-soldiers he underwent during the war; his sacrifices of ease and comfort; his perils by day and night; the exposure by means of which those who now revile him were able to secure luxurious repose at a safe distance from danger, they are quite willing he should indulge in palace-cars, and cigars, and sea-side loiterings, and they mean to furnish him with the opportunity of enjoying them for at least four years to come. As to the Vice-Presidency, no doubt, gentlemen, there will be various preferences. Some of us will at first favor one, some another, but we shall all strive to obtain the best man; and when the choice is ultimately made I trust we shall all feel that we have succeeded. In regard to the platform to be adopted it is not for me to anticipate, but along with other important doctrines it will undoubtedly contain the widest recognition of human freedom, [applause,] and the clearest affirmation of the duties which the Government owes to its laboring masses, wherever and however employed, in town or country; and with such candidates and such a creed, whether we have to encounter the decaying remnants of a once powerful party, but now so feeble that it is crying piteously to its enemy for succor, or an incongruous alliance of ill-assorted, factions with no bond of union but the greed of office or all of them combined, we shall go forth conquering and to conquer. [Wild cheers.]

Mr. MCMICHAEL was frequently interrupted by applause, and his allusions to the Cincinnati and Baltimore movements were received with the wildest enthusiasm. Three times three were given when he said: "The election with us is a foregone conclusion." GRANT'S name again aroused the feelings of the audience, and prolonged applause followed, the delegates rising in their seats to give vent to their enthusiasm. Mr. MCMICHAEL concluded amid wild applause, and three cheers were given with a will for the Chairman, on the motion of a delegate in the parquet circle.

THE TEMPORARY SECRETARIES.

On motion of STANLEY T. PULLEN, of Maine, JOHN W. NEWLIN, of New-Jersey; HIRAM POTTER, Jr., of Florida, and JOHN R. HUBBARD, of West Virginia, were elected temporary secretaries.

As soon as the temporary organization had been effected, the rolls of States were called, and the following Committees appointed, the names of most of the members having been announced in the TIMES of yesterday:

COMMITTEE ON CREDENTIALS.

Alabama, J. W. Burke; Arkansas, J. H. Johnson; California, Thomas Fallon; Connecticut, J. D. Frary; Delaware, Benjamin Burton; Florida, J. H. Armstrong; Georgia, Edwin Belcher; Illinois, J. F. Alexander; Indiana, M. L. Bundy; Iowa, Isaacs Pendleton; Kansas, Wm. Baldwin; Kentucky, Samuel Casey; Louisiana, Mortimer M. Smith; Maine, J. E. Butler; Maryland, Alexander Randall; Massachusetts, E. B. Stoddard; Michigan, James R. Stone; Minnesota, D. H. Goodsell; Mississippi, Edwin Hall; Missouri, George A. Moser; Nebraska, John Roberts; Nevada, C. C. Stephenson; New-Hampshire, Dexter Richards; New-Jersey, George Wurtz; New-York, Ed. W. Foster; North Carolina, James C. Hillyer; Ohio, Griffith Ellis; Oregon, Hiram Smith; Pennsylvania, L. D. Schomaker; Rhode Island, E. J. L. Freeman; South Carolina, S. A. Wales; Tennessee, R. R. Butler; Texas, W. A. Sailor; Vermont, George W. Grandy; Virginia, Robert Norton; West Virginia, George Edwards; Wisconsin, Joseph G. Thorpe; Arizona, John Titus; Colorado, Jerome B. Chaffee; District of Columbia, John T. Cooke; Idaho, E. J. Curtis; Montana, Lucius B. Church; New-Mexico, William Freedom. None named from Dacota and Utah, because of contesting delegations. Washington, S. Garfield; Wyoming, J. W. Donnallon.

COMMITTEE ON PERMANENT ORGANIZATION.

Alabama, Isaac Hymer; Arizona, James H. Toole; Arkansas, J. M. Johnson; California, F. K. Shattuck; Colorado, George M. Chilcott; Connecticut, B. Bent; Delaware, John C. Clark; District of Columbia, A. R. Sheppard; Florida, B. N. Wisker; Georgia, J. T. Long; Idaho, J. E. Ford; Illinois, E. Emery; Indiana, George K. Sleebe; Iowa, A. R. Anderson; Kansas, Josiah Kellogg; Kentucky, John B. Bruner; Louisiana, W. Robinson; Maine, Hiram Bliss, Jr.; Maryland, John T. Enser; Massachusetts, F. Johnson; Michigan, James S. Barney; Minnesota, A. E. Rice; Mississippi, A. K. Davis; Missouri, H. O. Stanward; Montana, J. B. Church; Nebraska, John D. Neligh; Nevada, George M. Sabin; New-Hampshire, D. Barnard; New-Jersey, Levi D. Gerard; New-York, J. N. Hungerfund; North Carolina, Joseph H. Paris; Ohio, W. A. Van Voorhees; Oregon, Meyer Harst; Pennsylvania, Charles Albright; Rhode Island, Wm. D. Brayton; South Carolina, W. B. Nash; Tennessee, William Y. Elliot; Texas, W. E. Ellet; Vermont; George Wilkins; Virginia, John A. Harmon; West Virginia, John E. Sly; Wisconsin, Thad. C. Pound; Wyoming, G. W. Corney.

COMMITTEES ON RESOLUTIONS AND RULES.

State.	On Resolutions.	On Rules.
Alabama	R. M. Ruggles.	W. P. Jones.
Arkansas	W. H. Tracy.	Stephen Wheeler.
California	J. H. Whittington.	C. M. Patterson.
Connecticut	Gen. J. H. Hawley.	Daniel Chadwick.
Delaware	Henry F. Pickles.	Chas. M. Richards.
Florida	J. W. Johnson.	J. W. Butler.
Georgia	D. A. Walker.	James M. Sims.
Illinois	Herman Roster.	J. A. Powell.
Indiana	Charles King.	C. W. Chapman.
Iowa	Wm. Vanderveer.	J. W. Card.
Kansas	John C. Carpenter.	H. C. Cross.
Kentucky	James Speed.	Wm. H. Gibson.
Louisiana	John Ray.	W. G. Elliot.
Maine	S. P. Pullen.	A. H. S. Davis.
Maryland	Thomas A. Spense.	S. M. Shoemaker.
Massachusetts	J. D. Cogswell.	Oliver Ames.
Michigan	W. A. Howard.	George Willard.
Minnesota	W. E. Hicks.	R. F. Crowell.
Mississippi	John R. Lynch.	A. Parker.
Missouri	John H. Stover.	John C. Orrick.
Nebraska	John B. Weston.	H. M. Atkinson.
Nevada	L. H. Head.	Geo. M. Sabine.
N. Hampshire	Osborn Ray.	J. W. Johnson.
New-York	Jos. N. Matthews.	B. P. Carpenter.
North Carolina	J. W. Hood.	Geo. H. Brown.
Ohio	R. B. Hays.	W. C. Cooper.
Oregon	H. R. Kincarde.	J. F. Devor.
Pennsylvania	G. W. Scofield.	A. W. Gilfillan.
Rhode Island	William Goddard.	L. W. Ballou.
South Carolina	R. B. Elliott.	T. J. Markey.
Tennessee	A. J. Ricks.	Geo. E. Gresham.
Texas	J. W. Talbot.	Jas. Newcomb.
Vermont	Col. Ed. Daniels.	Geo. T. Goodell.
West Virginia	Thos. B. Swann.	G.D.T.Farnsw'th.
Wisconsin	Thomas Allen.	C. J. L. Myers.
Territories.		
Colorado	Jerome B. Chaffee.	G. M. Chillicothe.
D. of Columbia	A. R. Sheppard.	John F. Cooke.
Idaho	E. J. Curtis.	E. Ditto.
Montana	W. F. Sanders.	L. B. Church.
Wyoming	J. W. Donnallon.	Geo. W. Corey.

After the announcements of the Committees, there was vociferous demands for speeches from the distinguished gentlemen who occupied the stage. The Secretary read the following:

"The Southern delegates are requested to assemble in the Horticultural Rooms adjoining building, for consultation, immediately after the adjournment of the Convention. This is done at the request of the Virginia delegation. Every delegate is requested to attend."

At this stage loud and prolonged calls were made for Gen. JOHN A. LOGAN. After much reluctance he took the stand.

By the CHAIRMAN—Here he is. Look at him. He speaks for himself. [Loud applause.]

GEN. LOGAN'S SPEECH.

Gen. LOGAN said: GENTLEMEN OF THE CONVENTION—There is nothing that would delight me more, if I was capable of doing so, than to entertain you with a speech. I know I ought not to judge, but if you will allow me to be the judge on this occasion I will suggest that I do not think this is the time, as far as I am concerned. I am out of voice from an effort last night. That is one reason why I should not address you at any great length, nor do I think it would be proper for me to attempt it. There are a great many gentlemen here that I know you are anxious to hear; men who are able and who are eloquent and men whom you have heard before.

A DELEGATE—We want to hear from LOGAN. [Applause.]

Mr. LOGAN, resuming—I only say, then, as I very certainly cannot attempt to detain you with a speech, that this whole land today, if they could see this Convention assembled, the appearance of the Convention, the manifestations of enthusiasm which the mention of the name of the man whom you intend to present to the American people to be voted for for President, [great applause;] it would gladden the national heart. But I am proud and I am glad to know that today, after four years of trial of the President of the United States, you come here to Philadelphia to repeat what you did four years ago—his nomination. I find more enthusiasm among the people—amid the delegates, four to one—than we found when we first presented him to the American people for a President. [Great applause.] It only proves the fact that he has done well. He has performed that duty that you imposed upon him to your entire satisfaction. [Applause.] But you come here to repeat: "Well done thou good and faithful servant. Thou hast been faithful over a few things, we will make thee ruler over many things." [Great applause.]

After Gen. LOGAN had returned to the box from which he came, loud cries were made for MORTON. Mr. MORTON did not appear. The cries were continued, and great confusion ensued, during which a delegate among the New-Yorkers arose and said:

Mr. PRESIDENT: The delegation from the State of New-York desires me to move that its venerable head, the oldest pioneer in the cause of emancipation in this room, [cheers,] GERRIT SMITH, [great cheering,] be invited to address you.

The delegate took his seat. Then a scene of great enthusiasm followed, delegates all over the building rising in their places, waving their hats and handkerchiefs in the air, and calling lustily at the top of their voices for Mr. SMITH.

In response to the motion, the venerable gentleman rose in his place, and bowed repeatedly, the assemblage continuing to cheer him.

The Chairman came down from his platform, and moved toward the part of the house where Mr. SMITH was seated, waiting to conduct him before the audience.

Music being called for to fill up the gap until Mr. SMITH could get upon the stage, the band in the circle played "Hail to the Chief."

By the time the music ceased, Mr. SMITH stood before the cheering assemblage.

Mr. MCMICHAEL—Now, gentlemen of the Convention, three rousing cheers!

They were given with a hearty will.

ADDRESS OF GERRIT SMITH.

Mr. SMITH said: Gentlemen of the Convention: I will detain you but a few minutes; I fear I shall not be heard distinctly from my hoarseness. Gentlemen, the time has nearly come round again when the American people are to choose their Chief Magistrate. Who shall it be? [Cries of "GRANT," "GRANT," and loud cheers.] Whom shall we nominate? [More cries of "GRANT."] You all say GRANT; well, I agree with you. Why do you all say GRANT? Because he was the savior of the country? [Applause.] Why do you say GRANT? Because he has blessed the country in time of peace? [Applause.] The American people, from the breaking out of the rebellion, defended their country bravely, but were not always successful. They passed through a long alternation of successes and reverses. Sunshine was now upon their cause and now it was wrapped in gloom. It was in this crisis—in this period of fear—that Gen. GRANT was called to the head of the army. People had begun to despair of ultimate success. Gen. GRANT, by the persistency of his plans, by his determination to fight it out on that line if it took all Summer, finally prevailed, and the army of Gen. LEE surrendered to him. [Cheers.] Our country, the divided, became one again. I said that Gen. GRANT has blessed us also in time of peace. He has done so. He has preserved us on terms of amity with all the nations of the earth. He has pursued the policy of kindness toward the poor misguided Indians, and he is doing what he can to crush Kukluxism, and to save the negro, and to save their poor man who defends the negro, to save them both from vengeance, bloody and fearful and horrible. But it is said that Gen. GRANT had one term of the Presidency, and that he should retire and give place to another. My doctrine is that having proved himself a good President once, we may trust him for a second term. [Applause.] That was the doctrine of the American people when they re-elected Washington, the first savior of his country. It is their doctrine now in reference to the third savior of the country, and they will re-elect GRANT accordingly. [Cheers.] It is said, too, that GRANT has made mistakes. Oh yes, he has—all men make mistakes. To err is human in the broadest sense. It is said that some of his appointments turned out badly. Yes; some of the appointments of every President have turned out badly. Presidents are not all gifted with clairvoyance. They do not all read character in advance. But we have ample compensation; for, notwithstanding the industrious efforts to saddle him with corruption in these appointments, they have all failed, and he has come out triumphant. Now, finally, we must have GRANT a few years longer in the Presidency, because the anti-slavery battle is not yet fought out. I care very little for dollars and cents. I do care for human rights. That battle will not be fought out so long as a single shred of Kukluxism exists in this land. It will not be fought out so long as a single man in this land is deprived of one single right on the ground of his color. [Applause.] And I cannot but feel, whenever I see in the proceedings of Congress the defeat of an Anti-Kuklux bill, or the defeat of a civil rights bill, that here are steps toward the revival of the American slavery. GRANT is doing well, and is crushing out Kukluxism. We want him continued in the leadership a little longer, until the final and complete triumph of our cause. [Cheers.]

Loud calls were then made for Gov. MORTON, of Indiana, who at length responded. He was led to the stand, and on taking his seat, for an infirmity interferes with his standing, MORTON MCMICHAEL said: "There, Gentlemen, there is our great advocate, Gov. MORTON. [Applause.]

SENATOR MORTON'S SPEECH.

He said: In the enthusiasm which prevails here today, I see the unmistakable evidence of victory. This enthusiasm is not manufactured. It is spontaneous. It comes from the hearts of this audience here today, representing the great mass of the people of the United States. [Applause.] You represent the Republican Party, and that party has a great mission to perform, and that mission is no less than taking care of this country. To that party the interests of this great nation must be committed in the future, as they have been preserved and fostered in the past. The Republican Party is not a worshiper of men. We hold by the pioneers of Republican principles. We do them all honor, but only so long as they remain faithful to those principles. [Applause.] When a pioneer falls, he falls further than anybody else. [Cries of "Good" and applause.] Among several nations of antiquity the idea prevailed that the father had a right to kill his own offspring, and some men have recently claimed that they are the fathers of the Republican Party, and they claim the right on that account to kill it. [Laughter and applause.] As a general thing we deny the paternity. But if we admitted the paternity we should deny the right to kill. What are the things the Republican Party have yet to do? I know it has been dinned in our ears for two or three years past that our mission was performed. Whenever a man has been beaten for the nomination for Congress, he has generally come to the conclusion that the mission of the Republican Party was at an end, and that we ought to form a new party. If he has been turned out of office for malfeasance, or if he has failed to get into office, he would conclude that the duties of the Republican Party were at an end, and that a new organization ought to be formed. [Applause.] I ask you today what are the duties before us? First, in regard to those questions which concern the Administration. It is the duty of the Republican Party to perfect our national financial system [cheers] gradually but surely; not by violence or spasmodic efforts to bring our currency to par. We are certainly and safely approaching that event. We do not propose to accomplish it by violent theories, but by using the natural causes which are now at work we shall place the credit of the nation upon a higher basis than it ever occupied before, and upon a higher basis than that occupied by that of any other nation. [Applause.] We shall do that by faithfully performing all our promises, by keeping our contracts in the spirit and the letter, and by the gradual but certain reduction of the public debt. [Cheers.] While we shall carry out to the letter the present policy we have on hand, we have nothing new on the subject. I may say in regard to the platform, it is scarcely necessary for this Convention to adopt one. The platform of the Republican Party is found—it is history for the past ten years, and it is to be found in the policy of the present Administration. [Great applause.] It is to carry out and consecrate the reforms upon which this Administration has already entered. [Cheers.] But our work is not done in regard to these great measures which have grown out of the war. It is for the Republican Party to establish the Fourteenth and Fifteenth Amendments, [cheers;] to establish them in the Constitution, beyond peradventure, that they shall be recognized by all parties; that there shall no longer be any considerable party in this country that shall dare to question the legality or the validity of these amendments. [Applause.] It is for the Republican Party to establish fully the rights of the colored men of this country. [Applause.] Our work is not done until they shall be conceded by all parties, and they shall have the full and free enjoyment of their rights in every portion of this country—[Applause]—until they shall be in the full enjoyment not only of all their political but of all their civil rights. Our work will not be done here until there shall be an equal protection, under the law, extended to men of every race and color, and to all men of all political views in every part of the United States. [Applause.] The mission of the Republican Party will not be performed as long as there shall remain a Kuklux organization in any State of this Union, [applause,] for that organization but sleeps. In some of the States it will awake to active terrible life shortly before the Presidential election, if there shall not be proper legislation, if there shall not vest in a bold, firm administration of the Government the power to guarantee protection to all. [Cheers.] Our Government protects the rights of American citizens everywhere, in every foreign country. If half a dozen citizens were murdered in London or Havana by a mob, we should demand the prompt punishment of the murderers. It would be a cause of national offense, and the Government of England or Spain would use every exertion to bring the murderers to punishment. A murder of an American citizen in a foreign land requires the immediate notice of the Government, and that life must be vindicated, if needs be, by the whole power of the nation. Shall it, then, be said that the Government has the power and the right to protect American citizens in every country but our own? [Cheers.] I hold that when any State fails, refuses, or from any cause is unable to secure to her citizens an equal protection of the laws, security for life, liberty, and property, then I hold that it is within the power, and it is the absolute and solemn duty of the Government of the United States to extend protection in such cases. [Applause.] In passing what was called the Kuklux law, we did not intend to place an arbitrary power in the hands of the President of the United States, to be exercised by caprice, or for selfish or partisan purposes. That power was placed there for the purpose of protecting, or enabling him to protect, the lives, liberty and property of hundreds and thousands, and even of millions of people, in some of the Southern States, when the State Governments had been unable or had failed to grant such protection. We knew, in placing that power in the hands of the President, that he would not abuse it. He has not abused it. [Great applause.] And, whatever may have been said, allow me to say here that the Kuklux law has done more good in a shorter time than any other law ever enacted by the Congress of the United States. It has operated like a charm. It has protected thousands and thousands of people from murder, from outrage and from exile; and those in the South who denounce that law, who oppose the enactment giving the power to the President for another year to suspend the writ of habeas corpus in case of revolution or rebellion, do not oppose it because any wrong has been done, because any rights have been violated, but because they are unwilling that a certain instrumentality shall be crushed out, which, being left uncontrolled, may absolutely sway the political future of certain States. We desire only fair and honest elections. We want men of all parties and all colors to have, and we mean to protect them in the exercise of every political right. [Applause.] Fellow-citizens, the salvation of this country, I believe, with her present and best interest are bound up with the predominant interests of the Republican Party for years to come. [Applause.] I am not an advocate of the Republican Party merely as a partisan, but because it has been a great instrumentality by which this country has been saved; in and by which, in my judgment, it must be preserved in the future. [Applause.] In a Government like ours there must be parties. Men entertaining similar opinions must act together by organization and co-operation, and that makes a party. Break down the Republican Party and what security will you have? And can you ever get another that will carry out its work? Stand fast by it. Look at the future and be governed by the light of the past. Sometimes a great light will be extinguished—sometimes one of those to whom the people have been accustomed to look up will fall by the wayside. The people will drop a tear, and may regret it, but it will pass away. [Applause.] Remember that the Republican Party is greater than any man. It is much greater than all its leaders combined. [Cheers.] But among the greatest of our statesmen and politicians a great many errors are committed, it is said. Gen. GRANT has committed his errors. I do not deny it. But I am happy to say that most of them are trivial. They do not go to the sense and substance of his Administration. Any man who supposes that he has strength enough to break up the Republican Party will commit a very grave blunder. [Applause.] Let no man suppose that he can run the Republican Party into the ranks of the Democratic Party by means of any back door or back stairs for the sake of plunder. [Applause.] Several men, who have been distinguished in the Republican Party, whom we have been looking up to as leaders and pioneers, have committed the mistake, but when they have made this mistake they have been dropped, and passed away forever. [Applause.] A pebble dropped into a pool produces a ripple for a little while, but the pool very soon be-

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WASHINGTON.

Senate Debate on the Appropriation Bill.

Government Action Concerning a Supposed Cuban Cruiser.

The Alabama Difficulty Still Waiting to be Adjusted.

Tenor of the President's Amnesty Proclamation.

Committee Report on the Election of Senator Pomeroy.

Appointments Sent to the Senate to be Confirmed.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 5.—When the Senate today reached the Sundry Civil Appropriation bill, the first question was upon striking out a paragraph put in by the House appropriating about a quarter of a million dollars for the payment of Southern mail contractors who were disloyal for the portion which they had performed. A large number of amendments were offered, so as to leave it in a form to accomplish its main purpose and overcome the objections of those who were opposed to it. It was claimed that the service actually rendered the Government by the contractors ought to be paid for, and the reasons were set forth in all ways and at length. On the other side some claimed that proofs of loyalty should be exacted, and that those of them who were in rebellion should not be paid for their unfinished contracts. At 9 o'clock this evening, the question was still undecided, the whole day having been occupied with running debate, and but few votes on the several amendments submitted of the same purport. There will certainly be final action on this bill before adjournment to-morrow night, if the friends of early adjournment can secure it.

A SHORT SESSION.

The House was in session but a few minutes today, during which the Tariff bill was signed by the Speaker, and an adjournment then took place until Friday.

THE EDGAR STEWART DIFFICULTY.

The Secretary of the Treasury said this morning that should the steamer *Edgar Stewart* reach an American port under naval protection, it would rest with the Department of State to conduct negotiations with the Spanish Government concerning her; but if she should enter one of our ports independent of naval control, it would become the duty of the Collector to notify him, and await his instructions. Our Government will in this case, as in others, inquire into the truth of the allegation of the Spanish Minister, that the *Edgar Stewart* is employed in the interest of the Cubans, and will determine for itself whether she has violated our Neutrality laws.

GOSSIP AT THE CAPITAL ON THE ALABAMA QUESTION.

The debate in the House of Lords concerning the Treaty of Washington, excites comment in official and other quarters. The general opinion is that the responsibility for the success or failure of the treaty will now rest with Great Britain, and that our Government will proceed with the business irrespective of English comment. There is still a hope that an accommodation will be reached about the consequential damages, though there is no intelligence today that promises this result.

THE PRESIDENT'S PROCLAMATION UNDER THE AMNESTY ACT.

The President's Proclamation, just issued in accordance with the Amnesty act, dismisses all penal prosecutions against those persons coming under its provision, who, it is alleged, hold office in violation of the Fourteenth Article of Amendment to the Constitution of the United States. There is no record in the Department of Justice showing the number of such cases, but it is known they are few in number, the principal part of them being in Tennessee.

EXAMINATION INTO SENATORIAL CORRUPTION IN KANSAS.

Senators Morton, Rice, Logan, Anthony and Carpenter, of the Committee on Privileges and Elections, say in their report that they are clearly of opinion that the charges of bribery and corruption against Senator POMEROY, connected with his Senatorial election by the Kansas Legislature in 1867, totally fails to be sustained by any competent proof, but seems to have been urged for some purpose, unknown to the Committee, beyond that of correcting existing evils. Senators THURMAN and HILL concur with their colleagues of the Committee in the finding that there was not evidence before them sufficient to show that Mr. POMEROY'S election was procured by corrupt means, but they do not think proper to impugn the motives of the General Assembly of Kansas, who urged the investigation.

APPOINTMENTS.

The President today nominated to the Senate CHAUNCEY E. NOTEWAXS to be coiner at the Branch Mint at Carson City, Nevada, and JOHN M. THATCHER, of Virginia, Assistant Commissioner of Patents, vice Gen. DUNCAN, resigned.

CONFIRMATIONS.

The Senate made the following confirmations in Executive Session to-night:

Registers in the Land Office.—Charles H. Walker, at Republican Valley, Nebraska; George Nourse, Linkville, Oregon; Jos. Keyes, Menosha, Wis.; A. A. Thomas, North-western Land District, Kansas.

Miscellaneous.—William Fleming, Appraiser of Merchandise, Buffalo, N. Y.; Egbert De Long Berry, Secretary of Legation at Japan; Archibald Campbell, United States Commissioner on the Joint Commission on the Boundary Line between the United States and the British Possessions between the Lake of the Woods and the Rocky Mountains; Francis Harding, Secretary to ditto.

Naval Confirmations.—The following officers of the Navy to be advanced in their present grades, to take rank from the dates annexed, respectively, in lieu of the date of their present commissions: Rear Admiral Joseph F. Green, to take rank from the 13th of July, 1870, and rank after Rear Admiral C. H. Boggs; Capt. Egbert Thompson, to take rank from the 25th of July, 1866, and next after Capt. Thos. G. Corbin; Commander Samuel R. Franklin to take rank from 25th of July, 1866, and next after Commander James S. Thornton; Commander Edward Y. McCauley to take rank from 25th of July, 1866, and next after Commander Wm. D. Whiting; Commander John H. Russell to take rank from 25th of July, 1866, and next after Commander T. Scott Fillebrown; Commander Andrew Johnson to take rank from 25th of July, 1866, and next after Commander Edward E. Stone; Commodore Philip C. Johnson, to take rank from the 25th of July, 1866, and next after Commander Ralph Chandler; Commander John Waters to take rank from 25th July, 1866, and next after Commander Philip C. Johnson; Commander Andrew E. K. Benham to take rank from the same date, and next after Commander David B. Harmony; Commander Austin Pendergrast to take rank from same date and next after Commander Aaron W. Weaver; Commander William P. McCann to take rank from same date and next after Commander Austin Pendergrast; Commander John De Camp, now on the retired list, to be a Rear-Admiral on the retired list from July 13, 1870, and to take rank next above Rear Admiral Henry Walker; Commodore Charles W. Pickering, now on the retired list, to be Commodore, with the retired pay of that grade; also, that Rear Admiral James Alden, now on the retired list, and in command of the United States naval forces on the European station, to be continued in that command under the provisions of the third section of the act of Congress approved the 21st of December, 1861; also, a large number of masters.

Army Appointments.—Theodore J. Wint, Captain in the Fourth Regiment of Cavalry; Philip Hellis, Captain in the Thirteenth Regiment Infantry; Charles F. Robe, Captain in the Twenty-fifth Regiment of Infantry. And the following to be First Lieutenants: Henry Seaton, Fourth Infantry; Daniel Robinson, Seventh Infantry; James Vilo, Second Infantry; John S. Bishop, Thirteenth Infantry; Edward Allsworth, Twenty-fifth Infantry; Patrick Fitzpatrick, Thirteenth Infantry; Patrick Hassan, Fourteenth Infantry; Lorenzo W. Cook, Third Infantry; Luther S. Ames, Twenty-fifth Infantry; Frank M. Gibson, Seventh Cavalry; Silas Pepson, Tenth Cavalry; George W. Budd, Ninth Cavalry; James H. Jones, Fourth Cavalry; Ephraim T. C. Richmond, Second Artillery.

THE ATALANTAS.

Latest Intelligence from Our Boys in England.

The London Crew and Their New Boat—Styles of Rowing—The Americans' Stroke—Increasing Interest in the International Race.

From Our Own Correspondent.

LONDON, Wednesday, May 22, 1872.

The London crew received their new outrigger shell yesterday from J. & C. CLASPER, of Oxford. It is a very handsome boat, built of cedar and pine, forty feet long, weighing eighty-eight pounds, without the outriggers. This boat is fitted with improved sliding seats. Mr. GULSTON'S newly-invented steering apparatus is also attached to this boat. The new boat was thoroughly tested yesterday, and, although they did not row well on the first trial, they improved rapidly during the day. In the evening the London four started out, followed by a steam-boat carrying the most prominent members of the London Rowing Club. They rowed a little anxiously in the new sliding seats at first, especially going up toward Hammersmith bridge, against an ebb tide. Returning, they appeared to have mastered the novelty of their rig, and rowed in pretty good form, at one time pulling about forty strokes per minute, leaving the steam-boat astern in a manner which appeared to please their friends very highly. The London crew work much harder than the Atalantas, occasionally rowing between twenty-five and thirty miles in a single day. The people here are very enthusiastic over the rowing of the London Four, who sit in their former positions as follows: STOUT, stroke; LONG, No. 3; GULSTON, No. 2; and CLOSE, bow. GULSTON steers from No. 2, as in their practice-boat.

The styles of rowing of the two crews are as different as trotting and pacing; the Englishmen consider the rowing of the Atalantas faulty, because it differs so essentially from their own; while the Atalantas could not be convinced that the stroke of the Londoners is more effective than their own. The difference, as nearly as rowing can be explained, is this: The London men do not appear to swing together, each man having a peculiar motion of his own. STOUT, the stroke, is, beyond a doubt, the best oarsman, and he reaches well forward, and swings back very much like the Americans, and the latter say that they would not feel as confident as they do if the entire opposing crew consisted of just such men as Mr. STOUT. Messrs. LONG and CLOSE row with very stiff backs, and GULSTON pulls very round-shouldered, and appears to break over his oar, giving the boat a bad appearance; the difference in the actual rowing or handling of the oar consists of the following: The London men pause a little before taking hold of the water, slanting their blade too much in my estimation, and apply the full power of their stroke at the finish, and bring their blades to the surface with a jerk; this manner of pulling evidently presses the bow of their boat downward, and the way they throw the water up from the blades of their oars, is proof that a strain on their outriggers must occur, to a greater or lesser degree, with every stroke. Their recovery appears to be comparatively slow, and their entire motion shows that it is not done in an easy or natural manner.

The Atalanta's stroke and motion does not impress one with the idea that they are laboring hard, which is really their greatest fault in English eyes. They move well together, reaching back tolerably, and take a quick, firm hold with their full-weights, pulling their stroke, the main force applied between the first hold and a perfect angle, through steadily, bringing their blades to the surface without a splash or commotion of the water; they appear to hang on instead at the finish of their stroke, but recover quickly and in perfect unison. The greatest difference in the actual stroke summed up appears to be that the London men apply their greatest power where the Americans leave off.

Mr. GULSTON, contrary to the impressions evidently conceived by the American Press, has had fully as much experience in steering a boat while rowing as Mr. SMITH, and no hope of an advantage in steering must therefore be entertained, especially as the London man is a thorough waterman and knows every inch of the course and every state of the tide and eddies and currents, without being obliged to turn much for bearings.

I do not think that the members of the two crews underrate each other as much as their friends and admirers, of which the Atalantas have had but few so far.

The *Pall Mall Gazette* of the 18th inst. speaks very disparagingly of the Atalantas, but others, who look upon them with less prejudice, admit that their rowing looks very beautiful, although they positively assert that the race is a foregone conclusion and must result in a victory for the London Four.

The interest in the race increases as the time approaches, and a large number of spectators gather daily to observe the crews in practice. They cry out to the Atalantas as they pass, "Well rowed, well rowed!" number two or number three, according to their impression; but they nearly always terminate their exclamations with, "but it won't win".

Yesterday, Mr. WATERBURY took Dr. WITHERS' place as stroke in the American boat, the Doctor going out single, to see his men at work, and also to see if the new boat, (the last one received,) would trim right. This boat cannot be used for the race, but will serve as a model for the one now being built by BIFFEN. BIFFEN'S boat will be ready about a week before the race, giving the Americans but little time to become accustomed to the change.

Final Arrangements—The London Crew Discard the Sliding Seat.

From Our Own Correspondent.

LONDON, Saturday, May 25, 1872.

The Atalantas and London Rowing Club representatives had a meeting last evening to make their final arrangements for the coming race; good feeling prevailed, and the business was satisfactorily disposed of. Special rules will be drawn up, of which I will send you a copy as soon as received.

Both crews are hard at work now, and some of the fair-minded Englishmen are now ready to acknowledge that the rowing done by the Atalantas is the handsomest as yet seen on the Thames. It is rumored that the London crew is about to discard the sliding seats, at which the Atalantas seem to feel somewhat disappointed; they say that their opponents row much better without them.

On last Monday (Whitmonday) the watermen about Hammersmith had their usual good time on the river, and the Atalantas appear to enjoy the fun hugely. The professionals indulged in boat-racing, after which they had a duck chase, and then climbing out on a greased pole, which involved many good duckings before the flag stuck on the end of the pole was reached, the accomplishment of this feat being rewarded by a live pig. The Atalantas attempted to take a pull in the afternoon, but were compelled to return almost immediately, to save their boat, the river being so densely crowded.

Latest Foreign Critique on the Atalanta Crew—A More Favorable Estimate.

From the London Daily Telegraph, May 25.

First impressions, which were decidedly unfavorable to the Atalanta crew as oarsmen, are becoming gradually modified. Those who have seen them row most, and who are now accustomed to a style essentially different from that of the London, are beginning to think that there is something in it, and that the light and graceful stroke of the Americans may prove more effective than it seems. They appear to do their work with so little of difficulty or fatigue that the idea already alluded to has gained ground—that they have never yet really shown up to their racing form. In last evening's practice the Americans stole away up to Mortlake as usual, against the ebb of an unusually heavy tide, returning on the same at a very smart thirty-eight strokes to the minute. The boat, though too large and weighty for them, traveled very well, and showed some life. There was also a degree of vigor and dash about the pulling which has not been conspicuous hitherto. About the same time as the Atalantas returned to the North London Rowing Club, where their boat is housed, the London four, coached by members of the club from a fast little screw launch kindly lent by Lord LONDESBOROUGH, rowed up as far as Chiswick. On their return the London were doing thirty-six powerful strokes, and were making their new Clasper travel at a rate which, even on fast-running water, says a good deal for what the crew will be able to do when put to the push. Most careful attention is given to their training, both by themselves and the mentors, and it is already evident that, whatever may be the result of the contest, it can never be said that the London have not sent out first-rate men. A meeting of the rival crews was held last night to arrange the regulations for the match. Substantially these will be the same as have been observed in all important amateur races on the Thames of late years; but there are one or two modifications which, in meeting the wishes of the American party, the London crew are likely to concede. Thus it is probable that each party will be represented on the official steamer by an umpire, and that a third gentleman will be selected to act as referee, instead of leaving judicial duties to one judge only. The Atalantas wished, we believe, for a variation of Rule 10, which prescribes that a boat having taken another's water can only resume its own at its own risk of foul; but this request was not pressed. The race is fixed to start about 4½ on Monday, June 10. Public interest is evidently increasing, and the excitement on the day of the race will hardly be less than that produced by previous great races on the Thames. The stands which did duty, or were intended to be used, on the bitterly disappointing day of the University match, remain up for this occasion. The South-western Railway Company has already intimated that a limited number of tickets will be issued for Barnes Bridge, which commands long reaches of the course; and there will, doubtless, be the usual facilities for getting to the scene of action by road, river and rail. The Iron Steam-boat Company had placed one of their steamers freely at the service of the London Club, to attend them, if required, during training, and very welcome the accommodation proved to be during the evening of their first trip in the new boat.

The following are the present weights of the two crews:

LONDON.	St.	lb.	ATALANTA.	St.	lb.
J. B. Close, (bow)..	11	8	E. Smith, (bow)...	10	1
2. F. S. Gulston.......	11	10	2. A. Handy..........	10	1
3. A. de L. Long......	12	2	3. T. Van Raden......	11	0
W. Stout (stroke)..	11	13	R. Withers (str.)...	11	3

BIFFEN expects to finish the new Atalanta boat by Wednesday next, and promises to make her one of the lightest fours ever launched from a Thames yard. Sliding seats will not be used, the crew preferring, so to speak, to do their own sliding.

THE NEW DOMINION.

Ratification of the Treaty of Washington by Parliament—The Pacific Railroad Scheme—Proposed Removal of the Duties on Tea and Coffee—Work and Wages.

From Our Own Correspondent.

TORONTO, Thursday, May 30, 1872.

The ratification of the Treaty of Washington, in so far at least as Canada is concerned, is now an accomplished fact, notwithstanding the determined opposition it met with in the House of Commons. Judging from the tone of the opposition offered to it, any one would have supposed that the passing of the bill in approval of the treaty was sure to be a difficult matter; in reality many looked forward to a Ministerial defeat as the consequence of the bill being introduced, as it was understood that the representatives of Ontario would muster strongly against it. On the second reading the debate consumed six sittings, and concluded with the greatest triumph the Government has ever achieved, the vote being 121 for and 55 against the treaty. On the two amendments moved, the majorities for the Government were respectively 72 and 75. Strange to say, the opponents of the treaty changed their tactics in Parliament altogether, and took an entirely different course from what they did out of it. Up to the time of the meeting of the House they fought against the treaty on its merits, because they could not get the Dominion Premier to say a word; but the Ministerial proposition for its ratification induced them to oppose it on the ground that the Government had been inconsistent. A former letter showed why the change had taken place, and although there was an apparent stultification on the part of the Ministry, they were certainly justified in making the best terms they could with the Imperial Government. Certain demands were made which could not be entertained by the Joint High Commission, before whom they were presented, and, as might have been expected, the Canadian Government insisted that Great Britain should give an equivalent before consenting to adopt the terms of the treaty bearing on this country. The demand was a selfish one, it is true, and if it had not been granted the treaty would not have been ratified. That is the natural inference to be drawn from the course pursued, for the Government resisted the terms proposed until their demands were conceded. The charge of inconsistency would apply to both sides, had they not seen fit to change positions on account of the peculiar circumstances of the case. The most extraordinary part of the affair, however, is the still greater change that took place in the position of parties on the treaty with regard to the United States. Heretofore the Liberals, so-called, had been considered too partial to the neighboring Republic, and were frequently told of their alleged annexation proclivities without being much incensed over the accusation, but, wonderful to relate, they saw fit to assume the rôle of patriots and loyalists during the discussion of the treaty, boldly accusing Ministers of not only sacrificing the interests of the country but seeking to prepare the way for the annexation of Canada to the United States. This was all very foolish, yet it formed the burden of the Opposition refrain against the treaty, and was one of the strongest arguments adduced against it. The sentiment of the majority rose above this mere party trickery—for it was nothing else—and so decisive was the vote on the second reading that the bill was finally read a few nights afterward without a word of objection being offered. So ends the great fight over the Canadian part of the Treaty of Washington. It gave considerable uneasiness for a time, but few doubted that it would ultimately pass both the Commons and Senate by a large majority. None were prepared for such a decisive victory, and the bill was not expected to pass its second reading, as it has done, unanimously in the Senate.

THE PACIFIC RAILROAD SCHEME.

The proposed Pacific Railroad wholly through British territory, will now be proceeded with without further delay; the bill for its construction is as good as carried, having passed its most difficult stages, and surveyors are busy at work again, a large staff having been sent out to nearly every section of the line. There is no doubt entertained that the road will be built within the specified time. Three companies have made offers to build it, and very probably they will fuse into one strong company so as to do the work effectively. An attempt was made to have the route settled by a vote of the House, but it failed, as also did another, to have all tenders for the work submitted to Parliament before the contract should be awarded. The scheme is one that commends itself to the country, and is pretty generally approved of, particularly as the Government will not exercise any control over the road during its construction, the company to be selected undertaking the responsibility, and being subject to the supervision of the people's representatives.

TEA AND COFFEE.

The proposal to remove the duties on tea and coffee, in consequence of similar action on the part of the United States Congress, has met with universal approval. The loss of a million and a quarter of dollars to the revenue is thus involved, but as there were three millions of a surplus last year, it has been deemed advisable not to make up the difference by additional or increased duties on other articles at present. The impression gained ground that the duties on tobacco and liquors would be increased, and large quantities were taken out of bond; the expectation not having been realized, great disappointment has followed, for many removed their goods at a sacrifice, in the hope that they would effect a considerable saving. Although no actual opposition to the repeal of the tea and coffee duties presented itself, the objection has been raised that the Government is going too far in assimilating the duties to those of the United States. The Government have really been charged with doing several things to please the Americans rather than our own people. The object of all this is plain. A general election is at hand, and the disloyalty cry is considered a very good one in the absence of a better.

WORKMEN'S TROUBLES.

The labor movement culminated a short time since in a general strike and grand demonstration at Hamilton. The turn-out was large, and the day regarded pretty much as a holiday. The strike in this city is set down for Saturday next. Several of the Hamilton establishments consented to the demand for shorter hours, but the great majority still hold out, while in very many cases the strikers have yielded. It is very probable that little more will be heard of the demand for nine hours. In some cases the employers have agreed to an increase of wages. The movement in favor of shortening the day's labor to nine hours has been sternly resisted, although a demand for higher wages would have been listened to, and perhaps granted. Business has been injured by the strikes, and building operations have been greatly retarded by them.

COMAN EXPLAINS.

He Denies the Charges Against Him—How the Warrants Were Signed.

The *Tribune*, anxious to perform its allotted task of defending Tammany, published yesterday the statement of Alderman THOMAS COMAN relative to his share in the frauds exposed in Monday's TIMES.

The following is COMAN'S statement:

"The dates appearing on the warrants are the dates of the payments of the warrants, and not the dates of their signature by himself or Mayor HOFFMAN, and that they must have been signed on different days, although paid by the Controller on the same day. Mr. COMAN declares positively that he never officiated as Mayor, or took possession of the Mayor's office on any day during a part of which Mayor HOFFMAN was present at the office; 'that no day was divided into two parts, with HOFFMAN as Mayor during one part, and COMAN during the remainder; that he never signed a warrant out of the Mayor's office, nor on any day when the Mayor was present, or he knew he was in town; that he never officiated as Mayor except when HOFFMAN sent for him, and requested him to take the place during his absence." Mr. COMAN further said: "If Mayor HOFFMAN signed warrants on the same day that I did, it must have been done outside the office of the Mayor, which I believe to be impossible. Moreover, the record in the Mayor's office shows the date of the signature of all warrants, and would show if warrants were signed on the same day by both of us. I was sent for to go to the Controller's office and sign warrants, but refused, and never did so. Every adjusted claim signed by me first had the Controller's signature, and was accompanied by the warrant signed by the Controller and County Auditor, and by the Clerk of the Board of Supervisors, and was also accompanied by the resolution of the Board of Supervisors, approved by the Mayor, authorizing the payment. Under such circumstances, being Acting Mayor, I was obliged by the statute to sign the warrants. I could not, in consequence of a Prohibitory law, approve or sign any resolution of the Board of Supervisors or of the Common Council, authorizing any payment, unless the Mayor was absent six days, which never occurred. All such resolutions were approved by Mayor HOFFMAN, or became lawful by lapse of time, after having passed the Board of Supervisors, and when they came to me there was nothing for me to do but sign them. The Mayor could veto such resolutions, but after they became law, either by being signed or by not being vetoed, the Mayor or acting Mayor was bound to sign the warrants when properly presented to him."

The burden of Alderman COMAN'S remarks or defense seemed to be, that the responsibility for the payment of the fraudulent claims referred to, rested, not with him, but with Mayor MOFFMANN, who should have vetoed the resolutions of the Board of Supervisors, which sanctioned the payments.

That a record was kept in the Mayor's office, during HOFFMAN'S incumbency, of all warrants signed is an important fact to know, for with such a record before him HOFFMAN must have known what COMAN was doing, hence his full complicity in the issue of the fraudulent warrants. The figures published in the TIMES proved clearly that the warrants bearing COMAN'S signature were fraudulent, and that HOFFMAN was always at hand to sign the routine warrants for legitimate purposes. If a full record of the warrants was kept in the Mayor's office, and as we believe it was, HOFFMAN cannot truthfully plead ignorance of COMAN'S action. In his hurry to clear his own skirts COMAN has placed the Governor in a worse light than before.

THE MISSOURI FRESHET.

Details of the Losses of Life and Property by the Recent Floods—A Wave Five Feet High.

A letter from Verona, Lawrence County, Mo., to the St. Louis *Democrat*, under date of May 28, gives the following account of the recent freshet, an outline of which was furnished by our telegrams:

"A gentleman just in from the South-west furnishes us some interesting particulars of the recent great flood in that region. He says the damage to the country can scarcely be estimated. Whole farms in the valleys of Spring River, Centre Creek, and other smaller streams and branches, have been completely washed out. Whole valleys, last week smiling with abundant growing crops of grain and meadow-grass, now present the appearance of river beds, the soil having been washed away, leaving nothing but rock and gravel; old orchards were in some cases completely washed out by the roots. Barry, Lawrence, Jasper and Newton counties are the worst sufferers. Near Mount Vernon, in Lawrence County, a woman was washed right out of her house and carried away by the flood to an untimely death. A number of people barely escaped from their houses before they were washed away. The track of the flood presents a terrible picture of devastation and desolation. Horses, mules, cattle and sheep, in great numbers were carried away. Thousands of acres of land, that was worth from $50 to $60 an acre before the flood, are now valueless. The oldest settlers in that region unite in saying that in the thirty and forty years of their experience there has never been to exceed one-third the amount of water fell there that has fallen now. The gentleman who furnishes us this information, who was himself an eye witness to the devastation of the flood, says that it was impossible to say, as in most cases of rise of water, so many feet in so many hours or minutes, but a great wall of water, five feet in height, like an immense wave, seemed to roll down the valley of Spring River, sweeping everything before it. In some instances it floated several hundred yards of railroad track off its bed and carried it into adjoining fields. All the culverts in the Atlantic and Pacific Railroad for twenty-five miles are washed out, and the track broken in a great many other places; but we learn that Mr. A. A. TALMAGE, the indefatigable Superintendent, was promptly on the ground, and with a blast of his bugle horn, or rather a click of his telegraphic instrument, like magic, almost 200 or 300 men, duly equipped with shovel and pick, were summoned to the work of repair, and that, within a day or two, the connection will be made over the track, and regular trains run as usual."

The Under-Ground Railroad and the New Post-Office to be Connected.

During the building of the foundation and basement of the new United States Post-office and Court-house, in City Hall Park, Superintendent HULBURD, in view of the projected under-ground railways which were to terminate in that vicinity, suggested to supervising architect MULLETT to make such alterations as would enable cars containing the mails to be brought in without necessitating any expensive alterations in the future. On Monday, Engineer BUCKHOUT, who has charge of the construction of the Under-ground Railroad, waited upon Superintendent HULBURD to ascertain if some measures could not be perfected whereby, upon the completion of the new road, the mail-cars of the various lines could be transported by a continous rail immediately into the basement of the new Post-office. Mr. BUCKHOUT was invited to make an inspection of the premises, and the fact was developed that rails can be laid so as to connect on the same grade and level with the Under-ground Road, and the basement of the building by a tunnel under the street which fronts the northerly face of the new Post-office. This can be done at comparatively trifling expense. The work on the Under-ground Railroad will be commenced this week, and it has been determined that the depot of the road shall be connected, as indicated above, so that the mail-cars will be switched immediately into the Post-office basement and returned by another track. This will enable the mails from New-England, and all mails that are conveyed over the Hudson River and New-York Central Railroads, to be delivered immediately, without the delay of house transportation and the consequent handling which now obtains. It is estimated that this excellent arrangement will enable our merchants to obtain their letters from the East, West, and North an hour earlier than under the present régime.

Gov. Hoffman and the Tammany Frauds.

From the Troy Times, June 4.

The NEW-YORK TIMES has reopened its batteries upon the rogues of the Tammany Ring, and this morning prints a large amount of figure-work, much of which tends to implicate JOHN T. HOFFMAN. Attention has already been called to the matter in these columns. It is quite certain that if HOFFMAN, while Mayor of New-York, was not directly in league with those who robbed the City, his back was conveniently turned whenever they had a more than usually atrocious job to put through. He cannot wholly escape responsibility for their proceedings.

THE SOUTH.

What the Reconstructed are Doing in Alabama.

A White Woman Burned Alive—Two Negroes Murdered in Cold Blood—What May be Expected Should the Tammany Candidate Prove Successful.

From an Occasional Correspondent.

ATLANTA, Ga., Thursday, May 30, 1872.

If there be any good Republican dissatisfied with Gen. GRANT, and inclined to favor Mr. GREELEY for the succession who requires a reason why he should not support the latter in the coming Presidential contest, let him come down into this section of the country and witness for a short time the doings of "Honest HORACE'S" new and most zealous allies—the reconstructed, the affiliating Democracy. Then, if his opportunities for seeing and hearing be moderately fair, and he be not utterly blinded by prejudice, two chances to one he will return North to his home completely cured of his unhealthy desire for a new political leader, especially such an one as the Chappaqua philosoper, backed by his untrustworthy and unscrupulous supporters.

These reflections were induced by the report of a most atrocious crime, surpassing in cruelty anything in my experience in this country, which was committed recently in Montgomery, Ala. A colored man had married a white woman—which, by the laws of the State of Alabama, he had a perfect right to do—and was living with her in a small house on the outskirts of the city. The citizens living near this colored man and his white wife, as well as many others, had expressed their dissatisfaction at his course, and threatened him with violence unless he put away his white bride and agree to forever live apart from her. This the negro would not do, believing, no doubt, that he had as good a right to please himself in the selection of a helpmate as any of his whith brethren. Consequently a number of men collected together one night about a week ago, and, in accordance with their previously proclaimed intentions, proceeded to the house of the negro, surrounded it to prevent the escape of the inmates, and then deliberately set to work battering down the door. This being frail and poorly made, opposed but a slight barrier, and soon gave way, revealing to the two terrified occupants of the cabin the murderous gang outside, who nows quickly crowded into the apartment. The negro, so startlingly aroused from his slumbers and without weapons of defense, was able to make little resistance against the well-armed miscreants who had come thirsting for his life, and it was but a few moments ere his bloody and mutilated body lay a corpse upon the floor. Meanwhile others of the attacking party had secured the trembling and helpless partner to the poor negro's social offense, and had firmly bound her with cords upon the bed. The next step of the heartless miscreants was to thoroughly saturate with turpentine the garments of the poor woman and the bed on which she lay. Then setting fire to the cabin, with its one dead and its one live occupant, the human fiends withdrew to a short distance, from whence they watched with demoniacal delight the completion of their handiwork. the screams of their tortured victim falling unheeded upon their ears, and awakening no sentiment of mercy or pity in their callous hearts.

With the falling of the roof and sides of the burning building, this band of wretches were satisfied, for their vengeance was appeased, and they dispersed.

The next morning the charred and sickening remains of the negro and his wife were discovered amid the smoking ruins of their late happy home and the alarm given to the proper municipal authorities. But these taking no active measures for the ferreting out the dastardly perpetrators of this most hellish outrage, Gen. HENLEY, the United States Marshal for Alabama, was appealed to. Through that official's exertions, assisted by his entire corps of deputies, several of the men engaged in the outrage were discovered, arrested and lodged in the jail, the information on which the warrants were issued being based in every case either on the previously-declared threats of the parties, coupled with their subsequent private boasts of having participated in the deed, or upon the confession of an associate. No sooner, however, were these men locked up in the jail than threats of forcibly releasing them began to be made by their friends and sympathizers. In view of these threats, and fearing that they would be put into execution, Judge BUSTEED, of the United States Circuit Court, at that time engaged with his official duties in Montgomery, wrote an urgent appeal to Gen. TERRY, the military commander of this department, for a company of soldiers to guard the jail, preserve the peace and uphold the laws.

The appeal was very promptly responded to by Gen. TERRY, and a company of infantry detached from the garrison at this place and forwarded to Montgomery, where it arrived about the 24th inst. The presence of regular troops in the place now made it impracticable for the friends of the accused parties to attempt any open demonstration for the latter's liberation. But the intention to effect it by some means or other was not abandoned, and the second night following the arrival of the company the colored jailor was decoyed from the jail and foully murdered, his dead body being cast into a dry well, where it was found the next day. It is believed the jailor was decoyed into the power of a party of men with the object of getting from him the keys of the jail. But the faithful fellow, not having the keys with him, chose rather to sacrfice his life than reveal the place of their deposit.

What will be the next act in this bloody drama cannot be foretold. But the prisoners are still in the jail, which is now effectually guarded by the soldiers, whose presence there will be necessary so long as the prisoners are confined therein.

Before closing this letter I wish to answer in advance a very natural inquiry which will arise in the minds of many of your readers: Why hasn't some account of this diabolical affair appeared in the newspapers published on the spot or in the near vicinity of its occurrence? Because the publishers of the newspapers referred to will not permit accounts of such doings to enter the columns of their sheets. And why? Because they are secretly, intensely and bitterly disloyal in sentiment, whose mission it is to suppress everything likely to reveal the true state of affairs in the localities of their publication.

In the whole State of Georgia there is not one Republican journal through whose columns such facts as I have related can reach the public eye. And the State of Alabama is not one whit better off.

Railroad Matters in New-Jersey.

The recent consolidation of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad with the Central Railroad of New-Jersey, has caused great consternation in TOM SCOTT'S camp. By the new arrangements hundreds of thousands of tons of freight that formerly passed over the New-Jersey line, will be diverted to the new combination. The Erie Road will be a gainer to a certain extent, inasmuch as the consolidation virtually gives them undisputed and exclusive possession of the Bergen Tunnel, which heretofore has been such a bone of contention between the rival lines. In July the Lackawanna and Western Company will begin the task of removing their vast works from Hoboken to the grounds of the Central Railroad at Communipaw. The tracks will be taken up bodily as far as the Newark Meadows, and will be again placed in use in order to form the new connecting link with their line extending toward Oswego. The vast coal-bins that line the Hudson below the depot will also be torn down, and re-erected at Communipaw, where facilities unsurpassed for their erection exist. During the same month the depot for the two roads will be greatly enlarged on new plans. The whole, when completed, will cost, as per estimate, $300,000. The two lines also contemplate improvements on the South Cove of a magnitude hitherto unrivaled, and when completed Jersey City will rank as one of the foremost railroad centres in the Union. The cove referred to is a large sheet of water, extending from the Hudson back to the mainland, a distance of a mile and a half. It was formed by filled-in garbage of the Metropolis, which is protected from the water by an immense system of spiles. It is about a quarter of a mile in width, and is seven feet deep at low tide. It had long been a pet scheme of the city authorities and the railroad company to fill it up entirely, and thereby make room for the extension of Washington, Warren and Wayne streets to Communipaw, which at the present time is almost isolated from Jersey City, of which it forms a part. The combination has materially interfered with the plans, and the cove will be walled in on every side with the exception of the entrance. The mason-work alone will involve an expenditure of over a million dollars. This completed the cove will be dredged to a mean depth of twenty feet at low tide, so as to admit vessels of the largest tonnage. Upon the margin of the cove fire-proof warehouses will be erected two stories high, which, it is estimated, will cost $1,500,000. Railroad tracks will be extended through these on the same plan as VANDERBILT'S depot in St. John's Park. Docks will be built out into the cove for vessels to load and transfer their cargoes. Below the main depot the coal-bins will be erected, and will extend down the bay as far as the Abattoir.

The Delaware, Lackawanna and Western line will be tapped by the new arrangements at Junction, thirty miles from Jersey City.

EMPIRE OF GERMANY.

Recent Debates in Parliament—A Threat to the Federal Council—Prince Bismarck's Financial Plan—The Jesuit Petitions.

From Our Own Correspondent.

BERLIN, Sunday, May 12, 1872.

The debate on the proposed abolition of the salt tax, to which I have adverted, is remarkable for a novel feature, introduced into Prince BISMARCK'S speech, viz., a threat—the first on record—to what was hitherto esteemed the Chancellor's trusty servitor, the Federal Council. Prince BISMARCK has frequently adduced the dangerous argument of his own indispensability, maintaining that, as the responsibility of measures passed rests exclusively with him, so must the decisions as to what is expedient, and what not, without respect to the wish of the House; in the above speech, he employed this same weapon against the Federal Council, which had, indeed, just rudely crossed his plan of Imperial finance. Germany is indebted to the same salt tax debate for a clear enunciation of that plan, which is to make the empire financially absolutely independent of the State exchequers; this means, under a plausible shape, to make it independent of popular and parliamentary control. The income of the Empire is twofold. Part is drawn from taxes and duties, payable to the Confederation and practically irrevocable; the remainder is defrayed by "matriculatory contributions," raised in the several States and assessed according to population. The latter are subject to the sanction of State Diets; the former, once voted, may be levied almost forever. It is conceivable, therefore, that the former should be refused, placing Government at an inconvenience, a danger from which the others are exempt. Prince BISMARCK rightly, from his point of view, declines to sanction any reduction of Imperial taxation until the matriculatory contributions are done away with, leaving an ample, *i.e.*, an excessive, independent revenue to the Empire. The popular representatives, on the other hand, though evidently not weighing the full importance of the war between principles, incline to the opposite side, not only because they wish to retain some handle upon the Imperial Government, in the shape of a control of the purse, but also because the "matriculatory contributions" fall less heavily upon the poorer classes than does, for instance, the salt tax. The latter is in itself unjustifiable, and it is hardly a wonder that the Federal Council for once accepted the principle of its denunciation, holding out, indeed only a meagre promise of total abolition, some future day, when circumstances should permit. Even this concession brought down a rebuke upon its head from Prince BISMARCK. Another very questionable argument adduced by the Chancellor, to oppose reduction of taxation, is that there is no guarantee that the present surplus—an undefined quantity, known only to exist in greater proportions than is asserted—will recur next year and later. This shows the inefficiency of the present German financial system in its most glaring colors. As long as the principle of "eternal taxes" is upheld, *i. e.*, as long as policy, and not economy, furnishes taxation, the people must be prepared to burden their backs far beyond the necessities of the commonwealth. The present aim of German finance ministers is to produce a surplus, not to apportion taxation according to their needs.

"IMPERIALIZATION OF TAXES."

Another example, proving the injustice with which burdens are proposed for the public, is supplied by the Ministerial motion for the "imperialization" of the beer tax. That prosaic impost, after all, conceals under its uninteresting name, much that is of importance. The malt tax, in the present condition of things, is the source of revenue in Southern States, above all in Bavaria, from which the interest and the public debt is defrayed and the debt itself is progressively redeemed. Now, should Prince BISMARCK'S demand be conceded, to make the Beertar an imperial tax—for political reasons, as above explained—a new tax will inevitably have to be invented to supply the deficiency in the Southern States, who will thus be forced to pay for the luxury of the Empire out of proportion with their northern brethren. The new tax would in all probability be one on land, an article already overburdened. Notwithstanding this glaring injustice, it is probable that Prince BISMARCK will carry his object.

THE JESUIT PETITIONS.

The Jesuit petitions have at length come, not before the House, but before the Select Committee, which has returned extremely conflicting reports upon it. The number of petitions, by the by, amounts to 1,392, the vast majority being for retention of the Jesuit order, and only 55 for its expulsion. The respective numbers are no true indication of the public mind, inasmuch as in Germany it is uniformly the losing side which agitates and subscribes petitions. The parliamentary report states the petitions to weigh over two hundred weight. The various reports embrace the whole of the argument employed on two opposite sides recommending immediate repressive legislation or administrative measures on the one side as urgently as perfect inactivity on the other. The existing law does not justify the repressive measures recommended, and which alone could hope to crush the obnoxious order; therefore it is proposed to place the Jesuits beyond the pale of the law, because their character is one of permanent danger to the State and because they offer no sort of responsibility—such, for instance, as the Catholic Church offers by its prelates—and admit of no corporate responsibility, the machinery and discipline being invisible. To this summary legislation the Catholic members naturally object. Government has not yet indicated its decision, and the matter has been so long delayed, ostensibly in order not to proceed with it in the absence of Bavarian members, in reality, probably, on account of the negotiations in progress with the Church, which have come to an abrupt conclusion by the Pope's refusal of Prince HOHENLOHE. If official irritation is really as great as the *Provinzial Correspondenze* makes out, Government must be expected to side strongly with the Anti-Jesuit Party. The official print also indicates the campaign against the Bishops to have been resumed, and Bishop KOEMENTZ, of Ermeland, to have been again peremptorily called to account for his excommunications. The assertion may be a tactical point, but the opposite policies adopted respectively by the Bishops and their chief at Rome toward the German Government, supply some show of reason for the semi-official statement that contradictory counsels prevail at the Vatican and among the members of the late conclave of Fulda. If this is true, the issue of the struggle can hardly be doubtful.

THE FRENCH INDEMNITY.

A plan has at length been framed for the distribution and appropriation of the French indemnity, those historical five milliard which the French boast they hardly miss, while the Germans complain that they do not notice the addition. The plan is still subject to modification, but on the whole its general features may be accepted as determined. A large portion will, of course, have to be repaid to the various States for the actual expenses incurred in the late war, and Prussia, having done most, claims the largest compensation. The amounts are not yet fully calculated. A large hole is made in the milliards by the fortificatory requirements of the newly-annexed Provinces, Elsass and Lorraine, estimated at 30,250,950 thalers, 15,817,328 thalers of which are to be paid in the course of the present year, proving the works to be pushed forward with energy. Three million five hundred thousand thalers are to be placed at the disposal of Government for various military buildings, cadet schools, war-office buildings, &c. The sum of 132,201,825 thalers it is proposed to distribute among the States as a sort of prize-money. Of this, 107,679,125 thalers will fall to the share of the North-German Confederation, 14,538,825 thalers to that of Bavaria, and so downward to the smaller States.

PLAYWRIGHT AND CRITIC.

Mr. Charles Reade and the Journalists on His New Play.

Under date of May 24, Mr. CHARLES READE writes as follows to the editor of the *Pall Mall Gazette*:

SIR: You have been good enough to grant me a hearing when I have sought justice for others; may I bespeak one little gleam of it for myself? It will be such a rarity.

On the 1st of April I did the public a good turn in the humble capacity of a critic; I introduced into a certain stronghold of sham character, and of language such as man never yet *spake*, viz.: "The British Theatre," the true types and natural dialogue of ANTHONY TROLLOPE. The public was pleased, and called for the author; I did not respond to this in person, not being the author. In spite of this public disclaimation, and in the teeth of the bills and advertisements, which all gave Mr. TROLLOPE the place of honor, certain playwrights, disguised as criticasters, agreed among themselves to violate literary courtesy, to decompose the comedy without first studying the novel of which it is an abridgement, and to slander me for that share in it which they chose to assign me on conjecture.

Did ever the malice of rivals, [illegible] as judges, go further than this? I turned the grosser libelers over to my solicitor; but with my good friend the *Daily Telegraph* I took a more lenient course; I merely remonstrated in a letter. Strange to say, the writs soothed my raging enemies like balm of Gilead, and even elicited some novel expressions of friendship and esteem from them; while the friendly remonstrance irritated my friend to madness. Foaming with ill-disguised fury, he launched a whole column of stale cant about the irritability of authors, and the patient dignity of anonymi, who bear that deep injury, contradiction, so much better than authors bear that stroke of a feather, defamation. I had stated in my letter that his article on "Shilly Shally" was written by a playwright in disguise, who would never venture to indorse his libel—this the editor had now the hardihood to deny, and even stigmatized it as an unworthy surmise.

Now, this little game was all very well to play off on a Devonshire incumbent, or a shepherdess in the Vale of Langollen; but I happened to be behind the scenes of the *Daly Telegraph*, and to know the name, and the antecedents in slander, of the very playwright who wrote the said article. I therefore wrote to my turgid but inaccurate friend, a few lines studiously civil—for after all the man was only standing by his own nigger through thick and thin, which is a sort of oblique morality, and implies virility—and "pledged myself to his public to prove on oath, before an incorruptible tribunal, every syllable I had written in the columns of the *Daily Telegraph*." These lines, brief and civil as they were, the editor suppressed; and, as I hear that suppression has misled his public—a very large one—I ask leave to defeat that unfair suppression in your columns. I shall not on this occasion sue the *Daily Telegraph*, because the proprietors have done me one act of justice—they have printed my letter at my request; but I pledge myself, in the conduct of the other suits, to prove that every syllable I wrote to the *Telegraph* is the exact truth.

I have now, Sir, for the second time in my dramatic career, been the butt of a trade conspiracy. On the first occasion a drunken creature was egged on to howl down my drama by brute noise; an act no criticaster had ever been guilty of before. This time the game is defamation of a work which is as chaste as ice and as pure as snow. Repeated conspiracies of many against one are not very common; so I hope you will excuse this solitary hint from a writer of whom, if he would only be obliging and die, his very enemies would perhaps discover that he passed his life in doing justice and suffering injustice."

THOSE CONGRATULATIONS.

Another Bogus Telegram—The Report of California "Enthusiasm" over Greeley Manufactured to Order.

From the Marysville (Cal.) Appeal, May 25.

Some time since we gave expression to the opinion that many of the congratulatory dispatches purporting to have been sent to GREELEY, and published in the New-York *Tribune*, were manufactured in the office of that enterprising journal. Among these dispatches was one from California's "delegation," WILLIAM RACKERBY, under date of San Francisco, May 16. We now have very good reasons for believing that RACKERBY was not in California at that time, and that he has not been in California since the adjournment of the Cincinnati Convention. The Sutler *Banner* of yesterday contains a letter from the Simon-pure RACKERBY, dated at New-London, Ralls County, Mo., May 15, 1872, of the genuineness of which there is no question, and it would have been a physical impossibility for him to have been in San Francisco on the 8th and in New-London, Mo., on the 15th. The San Francisco dispatch is signed "WILLIAM RACKERBY," while the letter is signed with his full name, WILLIAM M. RACKERBY. Besides these discrepancies we have other reasons for expressing the belief that the telegram was bogus, and that RACKERBY has not been in California for several months.

An Unfortunate Mormon Emissary.

For the past two years a Mormon emissary named CHRISTIAN HANSEN, a Dane by birth, has been extremely successful in obtaining converts to Mormonism in Denmark and Sweden. He shipped, in August last, in two vessels from Gothenburg, Sweden, 700 Swedes and Danes, mostly women, to New-York, bound for Salt Lake City. The laws of those countries are so liberal, and the authorities so little watchful, that HANSEN was not interfered with at all. However, when he went to the Danish island of Falstu, in the Baltic, in March last, to drum up more recruits for BRIGHAM YOUNG, he met with an unexpected obstacle. Gen. DERSSEN, the Danish Governor, ordered him to be arrested, and then summarily expelled him from the island. HANSEN next went to Warnemunde, a small sea-port at the mouth of the Warnow River, in the German Grand Duchy of Mechlenberg-Schwerin. He began at once preaching Mormonism among the fishermen of that village and the neighborhood, and in the following two or three weeks persuaded about 150 persons to embrace the faith of the Latter-Day Saints, and to prepare for emigrating to Utah. HANSEN promised to accompany them himself to the land of the Mormons, but two days previous to their departure he was arrested by the police in Rostock, the principal commercial city of Mecklenburg-Schwerin, and the Police Judge of that place, having ascertained what he had done, sentenced him to receive fifty lashes on the bare back and to be imprisoned for six months, every other day on a diet of bread and water. HANSEN protested violently against the execution of this sentence, and telegraphed to the Ambassador of the United States, in Berlin, to interfere in his behalf. He received the lashes, however, before he received any reply from Mr. BANCROFT, and was taken to the Correctional Prison at Butzow. Mr. BANCROFT refused to do anything for him, and HANSEN will have to serve out his time in the Mecklenburg prison.

What a Lawyer Put His Name To.

From the Troy Times, May 31.

A certain legal student in this city intends to apply at the General Term, sitting in Schenectady next week, for admission to the Bar. The rules of the Court require that he shall present certificates of good moral character and time of study from gentlemen in whose offices he served. Among those with whom the applicant had studied, is a certain genial member of the Justices' Court, to whom the following certificate was sent with the request that he sign it, which he did without reading its contents:

I hereby certify that the bearer, ——— ———, was a student in my office for ten months; that during the whole of that time his character for piety, chastity and honesty was above reproach, and his example was such that from my daily contact with him I have now become a pious and consistent member of the church, and a useful member of society. R. C. J.

Portraits of the Chief-Justices of New-Jersey.

From the Trenton Gazette, June 1.

The portraits of Chief-Justices EWING and GREEN, designed for the new Supreme Court-room, have arrived. Those here and ready to put up comprise the following: KIRKPATRICK, EWING, GREEN and WHELPLEY. These portraits are very finely executed by SAMUEL B. WAUGH, of Philadelphia. Besides these, among the prominent lawyers there will be the portraits of RICHARD STOCKTON, ISAAC WILLIAMSON and GEORGE WOOD. It is the intention of Mr. CORTLANDT PARKER and other prominent members of the Bar to have the portraits of all the Chief-Justices of the State taken and placed in the room.

PACIFIC MAIL.

Testing the Right to Reduce Capital Stock.

Argument in the Common Pleas on the Motion to Continue Joslyn's Injunction—The Assets and Liabilities of the Company.

The litigation concerning the right of the Atlantic and Pacific Mail Steam-ship Company to reduce the capital stock under a recent act of the Legislature, came up for argument before Judge LARREMORE, in Common Pleas, Special Term, yesterday. The motion was on behalf of JOSLYN, the plaintiff, to continue the injunction. On behalf of the Company, counsel read affidavits by ALDEN B. STOCKWELL, JAMES D. SMITH, H. H. BAXTER and F. W. T. BELLOWS, in which it is set forth that after May 11, 1872, and before the service of the injunction order, they obtained the written consent of stockholders of the Company owning more than two-thirds of the capital stock consenting to and authorizing the Company to reduce its capital stock to $10,000,000; that it is not the intention of the present officers to use the assets of the Company that can be converted into cash to purchase shares of its stock, under the statute of May, 1872, or to borrow money to purchase other shares thereof, or by every means possible to acquire the $10,000,000 of shares for the purpose of reducing their stock under the statute, as claimed by plaintiff. ALDEN B. STOCKWELL, in his own behalf, says that he is President, and denies that he has used any money belonging to the Company for the purpose of purchasing stock of the Company, or that he has transferred to his own name, upon the books of the Company, any amount of stock; or that he had borrowed from any source, as President, any sums of money with which to purchase stock of this or any other Company; that the laborers and operatives of the Company are fully paid monthly, and nothing is past due and unpaid for services performed by them; that an election of directors of the Company was duly held at their office on the 29th of May, 1872, at which Alden B. Stockwell, James D. Smith, H. H. Baxter, Frederick Bellings, Alexander Masterton, Henry Clews, Geo. L. Kingsland, R. G. Porter and F. W. G. Bellows were, without opposition, duly chosen the directors of the Company, at which election the votes on 147,000 shares of the stock of the corporation were cast for the persons so elected directors. As a part of the affidavits on behalf of the Company, a statement of the property, effects, liabilities and condition of the Company was presented as follows:

ASSETS.	
Cash and call loans, time loans, stocks and bonds, cash with agents, coal, outfits and supplies, &c., &c.	$6,945,982 67
Payments on steamers building	485,584 74
Real estate	1,799,730 38
Steamers	11,843,534,60
Lighters	103,941 28
Unsettled accounts	38,379 67
Total	$21,197,152 79
LIABILITIES.	
Capital stock	$20,000,000 00
Freights on coal in transitu	185,293 85
Unsettled accounts	22,700 40
Balance to credit of profit and loss	989,158 45
Total	$21,197,152 79

A comparison of this quarterly statement, ending May 1, 1872, with that ending May 1, 1871, shows an increase of earnings for the former of $472,970 44.

Mr. E. V. STOUGHTON then proceeded to argue in favor of continuing the injunction, maintaining, generally, that if the act of the Legislature was in itself without constitutional vitality to authorize the reduction of the capital stock of the Company in the manner proposed, the alleged assent of two-thirds of the stockholders could not give it vitality; that as matter of law, the consent of two-thirds of the stockholders was of no more effect than the consent of one stockholder, and no consent short of that of all the stockholders would be effectual; that for aught which appeared from the other side, it would require the sale of the steamers, which constitute half the estimated assets of the Company, and would doubtless sell at a great sacrifice, in order to effect this reduction, thus destroying the efficiency of the Company, to the injury of its stockholders and perversion of the corporation from its original purpose; that if this stock is to be reduced there is a way, and but one just way, to do it, that is for all the stockholders to be called in and ordered to reduce their stock proportionally one-half, and if any refuse, then may arise occasion for argument; that the Legislature cannot lawfully direct a stockholder to sell his stock under circumstances tending to his prejudice and loss; that it appears the Company's net earnings is at the rate of ten per cent. on its present capital, and nothing is shown to sustain the theory that any damage can accrue to the Company by a failure to carry out the provisions of the act reducing the capital stock one-half; that if the Legislature has ever before attempted anything of this kind, it has been when no judicial proceeding has been invoked to stay its hands.

Ex-Judge HOMER H. NELSON followed on behalf of the Company in an argument against the perpetuation of the injunction. He contended that it did not appear from the plaintiff's complaint how much the plaintiff, JOSLYN, held of stock of the Company before the passage of the act under which the Company now assumes to act; that it does not appear when he got possession of the 500 shares he now claims to own, or when they were registered on the books of the Company in his name; that there is no pretense of an averment that any claims of employees are overdue and unpaid; that there is no validity in the claim of plaintiffs that under the provisions of this act, if carried out, the remaining stockholders will be made liable for double the amount they would otherwise be liable for, as by section 9 they are jointly and severally individually liable for the whole amount; that section 15 of the original charter provides: "The Legislature may at any time alter or repeal this act;" that it was plainly unlawful and absurd in plaintiff to demand that the Company, with upward of $3,000,000 in cash, and with property valued by the plaintiff at $20,542,846 88, and in the face of authority conferred by the Legislature, be restrained by injunction "from doing any act, or taking any measures to reduce the capital stock thereof, under such act of the Legislature of the State of New-York passed on the 11th of May, 1872;" that the complaint itself furnishes the best argument against the granting of the relief prayed for, and the motion to continue the injunction should, therefore, be denied, and the temporary injunction dissolved.

DAVID DUDLEY FIELD replied on behalf of JOSLYN, taking substantially the same ground as that held by Mr. STOUGHTON in his opening argument.

Judge LARREMORE took the papers and reserved his decision.

SINGULAR ESCAPE.

Buried by a Land-Slide and Saved by a Dog.

From the San Francisco Alta, May 25.

Mr. JAMES HANSON, who is engaged in mining in El Dorado Gulch, Idaho City, went from the claim to shut off the water, and in a steep gulch or ravine under the ditch started to prospect some ground, when all at once, without warning, the whole side hill, capped with a huge bank of snow, caved and slid down the ravine a distance of about 700 feet, burying HANSON up and carrying him along with the sliding mass the entire distance. HANSON'S dog shortly afterward appeared on the claim where Mr. KELLY, HANSON'S partner, was working. He was covered with mud, and made some curious demonstrations to attract KELLY'S attention, but thinking that the dog had only been chasing some gophers, KELLY did not follow him, and the dog returned to the scene of the catastrophe. About two or three hours after that one of the ditch-tenders on Wills' Ditch had his attention attracted by the dog, and heard somebody's voice crying out for help, and on repairing to the place he found HANSON covered up with the exception of his head, which he had managed to get out above the sand and *débris*. Assistance being called, four men worked for three-quarters of an hour before they could extricate him from his perilous position, and when they succeeded in releasing him he was found to be almost literally flayed alive. The sliding of the sand and snow over him, down the steep ravine, had torn off his clothes, and scraped the skin off, as though he had been rubbed with sand-paper. His long gum boots were rolled down so tight around his ankles that they could only be removed by cutting them off. This unfortunate man was carried to his cabin, and on the arrival of the doctor, it was found that, though badly injured, no bones were broken. HANSON is in a fair way for recovery.

Democratic Congressional Aspirants in Tennessee.

From the Nashville Banner, May 30.

The canvass for Congressmen in this State promises to be interesting. Five names have been suggested, or have suggested themselves, for the office of Congressman for the State at large, viz.: ANDREW JOHNSON, of Greenville, and HENRY S. FOOTE, of Nashville, independents; Gen. B. F. CHEATHAM, of Coffee; JOHN M. FLEMING, of Knoxville, and LANDON C. HAYNES, of Memphis. In this, the Fifth District, an independent candidate, R. L. CARUTHERS, Jr., is already announced. Several others have been mentioned in this connection, viz: ED. I. GOLLADAY, of Lebanon; J. A. TROUSDALE, of Gallatin, and A. B. MARTIN, of Lebanon. In the Seventh District, DORSEY B. THOMAS is already announced, and the names of Gen. CLINT. ATKINS and WILLIAM A. QUARLES have been suggested. In the Second District, Gen. G. G. DIBBRELL will be a candidate for the nomination of a Democratic Convention, probably opposed by HORACE MAYNARD.

THE RING SUITS.

Further Argument of Counsel Over the Demurrer.

An Adverse Decision Rendered Against Tweed, Connolly, Ingersoll and Fields—Twenty Days Given to Answer Complaint.

ALBANY, N. Y., June 5.—The Court opened at 11 A. M., and Mr. O'CONOR said he would not pursue his argument commenced yesterday, but would leave it to his associate (PECKHAM.) He would, instead, submit to the Court his brief concerning what he styled the middle age of roguery in New-York as carried on through the Board of Supervisors. At this point a conversation sprung up between the counsel present, Messrs. O'CONOR, J. H. REYNOLDS, W. H. PECKHAM and Judge HOGEBOOM, as to the propriety of expediting the case through a *pro forma* decision, which would give an opportunity to carry the case up, and to the Court of Appeals. Mr. REYNOLDS said he had no objection to such a course, and he knew the other counsel had not, provided judgment was not rendered against them. On the other hand Mr. O'CONOR said he had none, provided judgment was not rendered against his side.

The Judge said it had occurred to him that it would be best to decide in favor of the demurrer, as he was satisfied that the case would be carried up, let it be decided either way, and the most general way was to decide as he had suggested. He asked Mr. O'CONOR if he could not consent to that.

Mr. O'CONOR replied that he could not. His clients would not understand his consent. He was here representing not only technically the people of the State, but also a public voice of considerable respectability and consequence.

Judge HOGEBOOM said to Mr. REYNOLDS that he had better consult with Mr. O'CONOR, and see if an understanding could not be reached as to agreeing to a decision sustaining the demurrer.

Mr. O'CONOR said "Oh, no; we could never reach an understanding."

W. H. PECKHAM then proceeded to explain the purposes and meaning of the various acts referred to by D. D. FIELD in his argument, as showing the separate and distinct organizations of the City and County. He showed that, so far as the contract of the funds and finances of the City and County were concerned, it was in the hands of the officials who acted as trustees—the same as do the corporate authorities in England. The City had no interest in these moneys whatever. The Controller could call for only an amount of money as found due on adjusting the account. There is power and duty stopped. The tax is authorized and required by the Legislature, and not by any local authority. Counsel cited many authorities and decisions to show that suits of this nature are brought by the Attorney-General in England, and argued to show that our corporate authorities stand in the same relation as do those in that country. He claimed that it was a settled law in this country that where a wrong of this kind has been done, and the corporation will not interfere, then the tax-payer can. So it is in a private corporation. If the corporation will not sue, then the stockholder can. So, we see, if the corporation does not act, the tax-payer can, and who represents the tax-payer but the Attorney-General? And we have made the corporation a party, so that this action can be properly brought.

J. H. REYNOLDS then addressed the Court in further support of the demurrer, saying that he could not see how in any manner or form an action can lie against Mr. FIELDS. He showed that the Legislature had been informed by the Fire Commissioners that these claims would amount to $515,000; and they did eventually amount to this and no more. It is true the Legislature ordered the payment of a certain amount, and afterward increased it to the amount stated by the Fire Commissioners. Did FIELDS then increase the amount, and increase it fraudulently? Did not the Legislature authorize this amount, and authorize it knowingly, too? If, therefore, there was fraud, it was the Legislature who was guilty of it, as they were informed of the amount.

Through an inquiry of the Court as to whom the $6,000,000 in the other cases belonged to, Mr. REYNOLDS was drawn into an argument on that point, in which he maintained the point that there was no ground whatever for these suits, as brought in the name of the people of the State.

At the conclusion of Mr. REYNOLDS' argument, Judge HOGEBOOM said he was inclined to dispose of these cases at the present time owing to the vast importance surrounding them, and the large amount of money involved in the stupendous frauds out of which they had grown. He could find no color of reason for any delay. Somebody was entitled to relief, and ought to have it speedily. It would, from what had been said this morning, be literally fruitless and useless for him to undertake a critical examination of the authorities cited. It would involve much time, and the state of his health was such that he could not well do it. Nevertheless, he would do so if it would avail anything. With reference to the complaint, he thought it showed clearly a right of action. But as to the proper parties to bring the action he admitted he had no deliberate or determined opinion at this time. Still he did not think that was any reason why progress should be delayed. There were plausible grounds for maintaing these suits in their present form. This money belonged to some one, but to whom was a question. Whether to the Supervisors or to parties behind them; the tax-payers, or to whom. There was a clear doubt, and as there was a doubt whether, on account of collusion on the part of the authorities as charged, the people of the State are entitled to intervene. He thought, after the argument, there was at least plausible ground for the suits in their present form; but whether there was or was not, he thought it better to carry the cases to a higher tribunal. Indeed, both parties have declared their determination to go first to the Supreme Court and then to the Court of Appeals. Why, then, he asked, should they be delayed here? Again, this question has been argued before another branch of this Court. Justice LEARNED had heard it on a motion to reduce the bail of the parties. He examined this point, and expressed an opinion, not a decisive one, however, that these actions were well brought by the people of this State. There is, then, an opinion from a co-ordinate branch of this Court sustaining this position. Is it not well enough, then, he asked, for another member of the Court to follow his brother? He did not think there was the least impropriety in this; and as it would hasten a final decision, he felt himself justified in that respect also. There could be no possible disadvantage to either party in such a decision. It would be better to have a decision at once, so as to give opportunity to both sides to prepare for their appeals. Besides, said he, suppose I decided that these actions were not well brought; that decision might be reversed in the higher Court, and might not then a motion be made to reduce the bail, and thus destroy the security now held for the recovery of this money? Therefore, under the influence of these views, and owing to the importance of the matter, and also, as there are doubts in the case, he decided that the demurrer was not tenable.

In the cases of TWEED, CONNOLLY, INGERSOLL and FIELDS, Judge HOGEBOOM has decided as follows:

This cause coming on to be heard on the complaint and demurrer, and after hearing the counsel for the plaintiff and defendant, it is hereby ordered that the demurrer be, and the same is, hereby overruled, with costs; and that the plaintiff have judgment as in the complaint demanded, unless within twenty days the defendants withdraw the demurrer and answer the complaints, which the defendants have leave to do on payment of costs.

Mike Donohoe Captured—He was Recognized by a Detective Daily.

One of the most ingeniously planned and executed escapes from the City Prison was that of MIKE DONOHOE, a noted thief, five weeks ago. DONOHOE had been arrested by Officer HUGHES, of the Sixth Precinct, for burglary, and fired on his captor. He was to have been tried the day following his escape on charges of burglary and felonious assault. Ten years in State Prison being before him, he seized his opportunity. His cell-door was negligently left open and he went on the corridor. Approaching a woman who was visiting the prison he demanded her admission ticket, saying he was a keeper. The woman unsuspectingly gave him the ticket, and he passed through the guards at the gate on exhibiting it. The escape was not discovered until the woman tried to pass out without her ticket. A general alarm was at once sent to all the Police Precincts, giving a description of DONOHUE, and calling the attention of all detectives to his escape. Capt. KENNEDY, of the Sixth Precinct, received information that DONOHOE was tending bar in "The Band-box," that disreputable resort in Water-street, kept by Mrs. KIT BURN. Proceeding there with Detective DOLAN, DONOHOE was found, in his shirt-sleeves, sitting in a chair outside the door of the saloon. On being taken to the Sixth Precinct Station-house, and asked by Sergt. DOUGLASS where he had been, he said, "I've never been out of the Eighth, Sixth and Fourth Wards. The first place I made for after I got out out was the Eighth Ward. I've been within half a block of here a dozen times and seen your officers every day. But it would have been death to the man who would try to take me. If PATSY DOLAN hadn't caught me in my shirt-sleeves, outside the door, and I had him in the back-room of 'The Band-box,' I wouldn't be here now. Why, I was all safe, if some one hadn't give me away. JERRY MAHONEY, the detective in the Fourth Ward, since I went to tend bar for Mrs. BURN, three weeks ago, used to nod to me every day, and I used to nod to him in return." After this interesting statement, DONOHUE was locked up.

He was brought before Justice HOGAN, at the Tombs, yesterday, and turned over to Warden STACOM, of the City Prison. As he went into the prison he threatened his captors with assassination in the event of his being acquitted. Today he will be tried in the Court of General Sessions on two charges—one of burglary in the first degree, the other of felonious assault. After this an additional complaint for jail breaking will be made against him. The punishment for his offenses, if he is convicted, will be twenty years in the State Prison.

THE GRAND LODGE.

Annual Communication—Opening Session Yesterday—Grand Master's Address—Reports of Committees, &c.

The opening session of the annual communication of the Most Worshipful Grand Lodge F. and A. M. of the State of New-York, was held at Apollo Hall on Tuesday afternoon, and after prayers by R. W. and Rev. R. L. SCHOOMAKER, and an ode rendered by a select choir of St. Cecile Lodge No. 568, of this City, under the direction of W. WM. F. SHERWIN, Musical Director, the roll was called, when the Lodge was declared duly opened in ample form.

THE GRAND MASTER'S ADDRESS.

M. W. Grand Master JOHN H. ANTHON, then delivered the following address, which, at its conclusion, was referred to a committee consisting of Past Grand Masters GIBSON, CRANE, and JOHNSON:

BRETHREN, OFFICERS AND MEMBERS OF THE GRAND LODGE: I am sincerely glad, on this opening of the Annual Communication of the Grand Lodge, to be able to congratulate you upon a year of Masonic prosperity. Peace has generally prevailed among the Craft, and the disciplinary powers of the Grand Master have seldom been called into action. Where difficulties have occurred, they have generally been composed by my personal intervention, or by the action of one or the other of the District Deputy Grand Masters. To all of these officers I have to return my sincere thanks for the fraternal aid which they have rendered me in the arduous duties of my office, and to compliment them upon the truly Masonic manner in which they have administered justice, tempered by mercy.

The ceremonies performed during the year have been numerous, and are as follows: The corner-stone of the new Court-house at Owego was laid by M. W. Bro. CLINTON F. PAIGE. The corner-stone of the Masonic Temple at Troy was laid by W. Bro. GEORGE BABCOCK. The corner-stone of the Ashbury Methodist Episcopal Church at Buffalo was laid by R. W. Bro. CHRISTOPHER G. FOX, Deputy Grand Master, a gratifying instance of the increasing toleration of many religious denominations of our Fraternity, and even the interest that some are beginning to take in it. The corner-stone of a monument to the soldiers of Morris, Otsego County, N. Y., who died in the service of their country in the late war, was laid by W. Bro. COOK, of that place. On the day of the Festival of St. John the Baptist, the corner-stone of the new Capitol at Albany was laid in ample form, the Governor of the State delivering the address. The corner-stone of the Union Presbyterian Church, at Newburg, was laid by R. W. G. FREDERICK WILTSIE. Other services, the institution of lodges, the installation of officers, and performed by the Grand Master, the Deputy Grand Master, the District Deputy Grand Masters, and other brethren delegated by the Grand Master. Noticeable services of the latter class were the dedication in ample form of the beautiful Temple at Troy, (the corner-stone of which was laid nine months before,) and the Masonic portion of the Hall at Staten Island, the work largely of Beacon Light Lodge, No 761.

Passing from these ceremonies to a sadder topic—our own jurisdiction has been spared from mourning the loss of any of her leaders, but our sister Grand Lodge of Texas has been heavily visited. On the 29th day of August, 1871, died M. W. Brother S. J. H. ANDERSON, recently elected Grand Master, and the only instance in that State of a Grand Master's death in office. Born in Alabama, and receiving a thorough collegiate education, he emigrated to Texas, where he established himself as a planter. Here he was universally esteemed, and generally sought by his neighbors, and always respected. In 1854 he was made a Master Mason, in 1858 elected Master of a Lodge, holding that office for twelve successive years, and in June, 1871, elected Grand Master. On the 16th day of August of the same year, he left his home for Houston on Masonic duty; the next day he was seized with a fatal malady, and after twelve days' sickness, died. On his death-bed, after a full profession of his religious faith, he said to a Masonic friend standing near, "Tell my brethren that I die at my post." A life spent usefully to his fellow men and devotion to his family and home, a death with faith in God, and at his post in the world as in the Craft. A noble life and a noble death—would that all Masons might so live and so die. In the midst of their mourning they were called to lament the death of a Past Grand Master—M. W. WILLIAM M. TAYLOR. In addition to many minor offices, he held those of Deputy Grand Master, Grand Master, Grand High Priest, Grand Commander. Surely a man so honored must have deserved his honors. It is fitting, my brethren, that this Grand Lodge should express its sympathy with the Grand Lodge of Texas in these two heavy afflictions.

One of our most valued foreign representatives has also been removed from his post by death. R. W. Bro. GUSTAVE ADOLPH PETERSSEN, Representative of our Grand Lodge near the Grand Lodge of the Three Globes, Berlin. He was born Nov. 15, 1799, in Tarnowke, near Flatow, in West Prussia. His Masonic life was as follows: Initiated a Mason, Nov. 23, 1823, in the Lodge called the "Crowned Lion," at Dantzig, and later a member of the Lodge "Three Seraphins" in Berlin. In "The Most Worshipful Grand National Mother Lodge of Three Globes," Berlin, established in 1740 by FREDERICK the Great, he was "Grand Keeper of the Archives," an office of high rank in that Grand Lodge. In public life he held the office of "Confidential Inspector of Accounts" in the office of the Minister of War. Bro. PETERSSEN was the first who attempted to bring about a union between the German Grand Lodges and our own, the former having previously rejected all communication. He was proposed in 1866, by R. W. Bro. BAUER, to this Grand Lodge as its representative to the Grand Lodge of the Three Globes, appointed, received and acted as such to the date of his death, March 4, 1872. He was a firm supporter of religious toleration, and an earnest opponent of the violation of Grand Lodge jurisdiction, and a steady supporter of American Masonry against the assaults of German Masonry and the German Press.

Immediately upon learning of the Chicago calamity, I issued a proclamation in the form annexed hereto, and contributions were sent in to me, which afterward extended to Michigan and Wisconsin, to the following amounts: Chicago, $15 779 70; Michigan, $3.313; Wisconsin, $735; total, $19,827 70. In the case of Chicago, I sent $1,000 in the form of women's and children's clothing, which, as I anticipated, was found exceedingly welcome, and the rest, as in the case of Michigan and Wisconsin, in money and certificates of deposit. My account, which will be deposited with the Grand Secretary, will show date and amount of each contribution and of each remittance to a Grand Master. There will also be placed in the hands of the Grand Secretary, receipts from the Grand Masters for each contribution, which will be delivered on request. In the statement of the Grand Master of Illinois, New-York is credited with $17,536 70, so that it appears that $1,555 has been sent to the Grand Master, without passing through my hands. I congratulate you, my brethren, upon the fact that this is the largest sum received by the Masons of Illinois from the Masons of any of the States.

To one subject further, I must call your attention. The Committee appointed for the purpose have sent to all the Lodges a proposed Revised Constitution. Since it has been sent, it has been partly by revision of the Committee of their own motion and partly on suggestion approved by them amended. These amendments will be submitted printed to the Grand Lodge. I earnestly desire that this proposed Constitution be adopted as a whole with as little change, and as little discussion as need be. It is my own opinion and that I believe of a majority of the Fraternity that the proposed Constitution is substantially better than the existing one. If this be so the most expedient plan for the Grand Lodge to pursue is to: First, adopt it without material change; second, let it rest without material change for at least two years until you can find out how it works.

I feel it my duty, my brethren, to announce to you, that for many reasons, I must resign into your disposal, the gavel which you have twice confided to my care. In doing so, I feel it my duty also to leave a few parting words of advice on the record, as I hope, for your guidance in a few short propositions.

1. The Prosperity and honor of the Fraternity cannot be maintained solely by Grand Masters or Grand Lodges; it must be sustained by the temperate, upright, pure lives and conduct, in and out of the Lodge, of all the brethren. The conduct of brethren in leaving the Lodge, or elsewhere, may do more injury to the Fraternity than any outward assault.

2. In Lodges perhaps the two most potent evils are—The misuse of the black-ball. In either case, by ballot for an improper candidate or black-balling a proper candidate, and in all cases where a ballot is cast with an unworthy motive, the Lodge is defrauded by the act, and the obligation of a Mason violated. The second great evil in the Lodge is electioneering for office. Masonic office, to be honorable to the holder, or useful to the Craft, must come unsought—certainly never intrigued for.

3. In the election of officers, and especially of Masters, there is a definite compact made. If the Master is bound by the charges of his office, the members are bound to love and respect him, to trust him, and, above all things, to go to him with all their grievances as the first and best counselor.

4. In the Grand Lodge. 1. Keep quiet and obey the gavel. 2. When business is going on don't expect to be allowed to go in and out. 3. Don't debate any question unless you understand both sides of it. 4. Refer to the second rule for lodges as to the election of officers.

And now, my brethren, with this last scold to the Craft, whom in their lodges, and perhaps elsewhere, I have often scolded before, I add that in resigning my office, I shall not lose aught of my love for my brethren, aught of my interest in our noble Craft, or aught of willingness to labor in the cause of Masonry.

The Grand Master also in his address briefly alluded to the death of the Grand Master of Saxony, intelligence of which was received too late for more extended remark.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES.

R. W. JAMES M. AUSTIN, Grand Secretary, presented his annual report, of which the following is a synopsis: Total cash receipts of the year, $63,404 33, of which sum $61,976 58 were from Lodge dues. Number of dispensations for proposed new Lodges granted during the year were viz.: Wisland, at Morrisania, Westchester County; Iroquois, at Essex, Essex County; Hobasco, at Ithica, Tompkins County; Orion, at Brooklyn, Kings County; Adonai, at Highland, Ulster County; Acanthus, at Brooklyn, Kings County. Pisgah, at Granville, Jefferson County; Jerusalem Temple, at Cornwall, Orange County, and Germania, of Rochester, at Rochester, Monroe County. Total number of lodges in the State paying dues, 631. Number of new Masons registered for the year, 6,954: By initiation, 6,142, and by affiliation, 812. Number of Masons admitted during year, 1,769; expelled, 65; suspended, 44; stricken from roll for non-payment of dues, 2,225; died, 857; restored to membership, 362. Total number of Masons in State in good standing at date of report, 77,079. The report also sets forth that eighteen lodges had, within the year, become incorporated under the general law.

M. W. JOHN W. SIMMONS, Grand Treasurer, next presented his report, the figures of which agreed with those above given.

The report of the state of the Hall and Asylum Fund, read by R. W. Brother AUSTIN, was in brief as follows: Total receipts for the year to date, $258,981 21; disbursements, $251,343 21; balance, $7,638. The property held by the trustees of the fund consists of the lots on the corner of Twenty-third-street and Sixth-avenue, for which $340,000 was paid, and the investment in the building, now in process of erection, amounting to $345,453 64. The indebtedness amounts to $196,500, viz.: Loan from Trust Company, $50,000; bonds issued, $146,500. After the report had been read a resolution offered by R. W. ISAAC L. PHILLIPS was adopted, tendering thanks for donations to the fund, and particularly to R. W. ISAAC H. BROWN, who has been instrumental in raising nearly $3,000 toward the erection of the new hall.

R. W. E. P. POND presented the report of Committee on Foreign Correspondence, which was received and ordered published in transactions.

COMMITTEES APPOINTED.

The following standing committees were appointed by the Grand Master:

Credentials—R. W. James M. Austin, R. W. Geo. Van Vleit and R. W. Wm. Shove.

Jurisprudence—M. W. James Gibson, M. W. Joseph D. Evans, M. W. John J. Crane, M. W. Stephen H. Johnson, R. W. Christopher G. Fox, R. W. Cornelius Esselstyn and R. W. Daniel W. Talcott.

Warrants—R. W. James W. Husted, R. W. Geo. Van Vleit, W. Isaac Terchman, W. Horace W. Barnes, W. Chas. E. Hand, W. Geo. Davis, W. John D. Williams, R. W. L. Waldo and W. Wm. C. Zimmerman.

Grievances—R. W. Samuel Jones, R. W. John D. Lewis, R. W. John L. Staats, Jr., R. W. M. A. Brodie, R. W. Stephen S. Marshall and W. George Babcock.

Finance—R. W. Edmund L. Judson, R. W. Charles E. Young, W. John Cowdrey, W. Robert H. Thomas and W. John C. Boak.

Constitution—R. W. A. T. Goodwin, R. W. John A. Forster, R. W. A. E. Suffern, W. John P. P. White and W. Wm. P. Durrant.

Charity—M. W. John W. Simons, R. W. Philip Merkle, R. W. Joseph Koch, R. W. Daniel W. Talcott and R. W. Isaac H. Brown.

Unfinished Business—W. Alexander Hays, W. Norman J. Boker and W. Geo. Esselstyn.

Appeals—R. W. Andrew E. Suffern, R. W. M. Van Valkenburg, R. W. Bolivar Ellis, R. W. John B. Manning and W. Thomas L. Higgins.

Work and Lectures—R. W. Elwood E. Thorne, W. Henry D. Walker, R. W. Augustus C. Gregory, W. Albert Parker, W. Gideon W. Scofield, W. George A. Smith, R. W. Chas. B. Wade, W. Edwin M. Hamilton and W. Wm. A. Fish.

Exemplification of Work—The twenty-five District Deputy Grand Masters.

The Committees on Accounts of Representatives, on Printing, and on Foreign Correspondence will be, it was announced, subsequently appointed.

GENERAL BUSINESS.

On motion of R. W. WM. SINCLAIR, the election of grand officers was fixed for Thursday morning at 10 o'clock.

A recess was then taken until yesterday morning.

The Sessions Yesterday—Business Transacted.

The sessions of the Grand Lodge yesterday were mainly devoted to routine work, the various Committees being actively engaged with the matters brought before them, examining the same and preparing their respective reports. Reports of the Committees on Credentials and on the Grand Master's Address were received and properly disposed of. R. W. GEO. H. RAYMOND, Grand Lecturer, also presented his annual report, giving an account of his year's labors, the names of deputies appointed, lodges visited, &c. The report showed the fraternity to be in a prosperous condition throughout the State, and the standard work in general use. During the day the following representatives of Grand Lodges near this jurisdiction were introduced and received with the Grand honors: R. W. CHARLES ROOME, California; R. W. ELWOOD E. THORNE, North Carolina; M. W. JAMES GIBSON, Texas; and R. W. DANIEL W. TALCOTT representing the Grand Lodge of Quebec. The Grand Master appointed W. E. G. PARKS, W. A. S. WELLER, and W. JOHN C. ADDOMS the Committee on the Pay of representatives, and M. W. STEPHEN H. JOHNSON, M. W. JOSEPH D. EVANS and M. W. JOHN J. CRANE, a Committee to draft suitable resolutions expressive of the sympathy of the Grand Lodge of this State with that of Texas in its recent bereavement, in the decease of its Grand Master. The consideration of amendments to the proposed new constitution was postponed to today. The following Masters were appointed Acting District Deputy Grand Masters in the place of District Deputies not present at the Communication: Twelfth District, W. R. MONTGOMERY; Thirteenth District, W. HENRY A. HOUSE; Seventeenth District, W. Bro. SHIPMAN, and Twenty-third District, W. JAMES H. LAKE. A communication from the Grand Master of New-Jersey was received, relating to the establishment in that State, without consent, of a Lodge by the Grand Lodge of Hamburg, an infringement upon its jurisdiction. Referred to Committee of Foreign Correspondence. Petitions were also received from the Grand Lodge of Mexico, asking for recognition and from a Lodge in Polynesia now working without regular authority. Nothing further worthy of note occurred. Today the election of Grand Officers for the ensuing year takes place and great interest is felt in the result. The action upon the new constitution is also waited for and considerable discussion on certain points is anticipated. At 3 o'clock the Grand Lodge took a recess until 9 A. M. today.

Jerome Park—The Races Postponed Until Today.

The usual concomitant of an American Jockey Club Spring Meeting, a furious rainstorm, that raged all day Tuesday and the forenoon yesterday, necessitated the postponement of the second day's races. They will take place this afternoon at 3 o'clock, provided that the weather clerk is in good humor. Five races are embraced in the programme for the day's sport, consisting of the Ladies' Stakes, for three-year-old fillies, a mile and five furlongs; the Jockey Club handicap of two miles; a claiming race of a mile and a quarter, for a purse of $500; a dash of a mile and three-quarters, and a steeple-chase for gentlemen riders. The following are the prices quoted in the pools:

THE LADIES' STAKES.

Parks' entry	$75	$130	$200	$200
Clark & Grimstead's entry	45	40	40	45
Chamberlain's entry	55	35	45	50
Belmont's entry	65	60	60	60
Hunt Reynold's entry	65	70	60	60
Crouse's entry	55	45	65	70

JOCKEY CLUB HANDICAP.

McDaniel's entries	$100	$100
Wine Sap	25	30
Quintard	15	30
Ortolan	10	40
Alroy	10	20
Tom Boston	5	10

CLAIMING RACE—PURSE $500.

Alarm	$50	$100
Eastern Star	15	30
Jerseyman	10	20
Rounder	10	20
Impecunious	15	30
Echo	15	30
Lord Byron	15	30
Nickajack	10	20

SELLING RACE.

Doswell's entry	$100	$100	$200	$50
Doctor	15	40	80	10
Gayo	10	20	45	15
Asteroid Colt	10	20	40	5
Frank Swift	10	10	25	5
Flora McIvor	5	10	20	5

STEEPLE CHASE.

Jim Tisdale	$25	$100
MacIntyre	15	60
Mary Hennessey	15	65

Singular Conduct of a Store-Keeper—Detaining a Negro Boy and Ex-Slave by Force.

The attention of Officer KEARNEY, of the Thirteenth Precinct, was called, about 9 o'clock on Tuesday night, to a large crowd assembled in front of the dry goods-store of Messrs. ROUSE & BELL, No. 435 Grand-street. Proceeding there he heard cries for help issuing from the basement, and found a negro boy, fourteen years old, named JOHN WASHINGTON, tied to a counter and unable to release himself. After some time the officer succeeded in finding one of the clerks who had the key of the store, and demanded the release of the boy, which was at first refused by the clerk, on the ground that Mr. BELL had ordered the boy to be kept there. On the officer threatening to arrest the clerk and use force, if necessary, in order to release the boy, the clerk opened the cellar, and the boy was untied. On being taken before Capt. McDONNELL, at the Thirteenth Precinct Station-house, the boy said that he had been a slave of BELL's father-in-law in Winchester, Va., and that he was taken from there as a servant by BELL two years ago. Experiencing very harsh treatment, he ran away from service three weeks ago. On Tuesday evening, about 7 o'clock, while passing by the store, one of the clerks recognized him, and, seizing him, brought him into the store. There Mr. BELL and Mr. BELL's brother, JAMES, forced him into the cellar, tied his hands behind him with a piece of rope, and then tied him to the counter. Later in the night, Mr. BELL called on Capt. McDONNELL, and stated that he had detained the boy with the view of sending him back to Virginia, but denied having tied him in the manner found by Officer KEARNEY.

A Westchester Justice—A Scene in Court.

A scene is reported to have occurred in Justice DUNHAM's Court at Tremont. One MICHAEL DUGAN, son of PATRICK DUGAN, about twenty-three years old, was recently arrested for an aggravated assault and battery on a boy residing in West Chester. After a hearing of witnesses in the case, Justice DUNHAM sentenced the offender to fifty-nine days imprisonment in the County Jail, whereupon the prisoner jumped up, d—d the magistrate and went for him in the Court-room, and old DUGAN bawled out, "If you only fined him, (the son,) I would not have cared;" and a brother of the prisoner, known as DIN. DUGAN, who is said to have served six months in the County Jail, said, "If you send my brother to the jail, I'll go to the gallows, if necessary, to get even with you for it." Under these circumstances the sentence was reconsidered, and the prisoner was fined $25 instead, which was paid, and the offender marched off in triumph, accompanied by his relatives and friends.

THE ZANZIBAR HURRICANE.

Fearful Effects of the Great Cyclone—Half the Town of Zanzibar in Ruins—Account by an Eye-Witness.

We have been permitted to make the following extracts from a private letter addressed to a gentleman in this City, by a friend who was an eye-witness of the terrible havoc made at Zanzibar by the great cyclone which swept the west coast of the Red Sea on the 15th of April last:

"Accompanying this I send you an account of the cyclone, copied from memoranda of Capt. F. G. CUMING, of steam-ship *Abydos*. This is as it appeared to one afloat. I was sorry I had not time to visit the Shambas and see the wreck there. The native stories are fearful in regard to the havoc made in that quarter. A walk from 'Mansi-Moya,' round the Banian roads, through Gamboo, &c., shows what the Shambas must have suffered. All those noble mango-trees are laid low; not one is left standing up to Gamboo. The fine grove on the road to Natong is laid completely prostrate. Many of these trees were of two and three centuries' growth. Of the cocoa and clove trees, fully three-fourths are either stripped of their branches, torn up by the roots, or broken short off. Until we sailed out of Zanzibar, we all had the idea that the native stories of the destruction effected were greatly overdrawn, but in sailing by the place we felt that they were not. There were hundreds of fallen or ruined cocoa and clove trees to every one left standing. The Arabs say it is the same all over the isle. We hoped not; but as we sailed along close by the shore we acknowledged to each other that they were correct. It was not a pleasant sight. Putting aside the havoc of the fallen trees, those left standing and the grass were as scorched and yellow as if a blast of fire had swept over them. After the six weeks of constant rain we had had the foliage and grass should have been in their fullest luxuriance and brightest green; but the whole isle never looked more dry, barren and scorched in the hottest and dryest north-east monsoon. The cyclone was not a hot, nor even a dry wind, but there must have been something peculiarly poisonous in its breath to wither the foliage as it did.

For several days before we sailed from Zanzibar, I frequently went out from Shangang to Melinda and the creek, to look at the wreck which the hurricane had made on the beach, and the spectacle was a terrible one. Nearly 200 dhows were wrecked and sunk. Goods, specie, the *débris* of the boats, were scattered along the shore or lay beneath the waters. A moderate estimate of loss here puts it at $500,000. That at the Shambos is still greater. In this estimate we do not include the Sultan's loss.

Large quantities of goods stored in warehouses were spoiled by the rain. It was driven with such force that it spurted through the crevices of our doors which opened on the street. Our house was drenched through and through, except my room, which happened to be protected from the fury of the gale by a neighboring building. I had all the shutters nailed up, and protected as they were, they held. In houses where there were glass windows the glass went out bodily like so much paper, and wooden shutters, unless barricaded, were blown out with equal facility. At 2¼ the tide commenced to come in, and in two hours it had torn down all the new breakwater from W—'s, past O'S.'s house, and also the large warehouse recently built by the former at the back of his place. Fortunately he had no goods stored there, or the loss would have been a heavy one. T—— lost a large bugalow loaded with cloves and other property, estimated at $26,000. The large breakwater at the back of his house, and the buildings upon it, all went by 5 o'clock. W——'s yard wall, and S.'s house were nearly undermined, the English Consulate the same, O'S.'s break-water was totally washed away. Had the tide lasted two hours longer the destruction would have been almost incalculable. I went down to the beach at 6, not being able to stand up against the wind before this time, and saw the waves break over the steep beach, full fifteen to twenty feet high. All the occupants of beach-houses were in the greatest terror. Most of them left their places that night, or sought out some room where shelter could be found from the driving and drenching spray. Nearly all these beach-houses had iron roofs, but many of them were unroofed early in the afternoon by the wind, and the insides flooded. You can imagine how the negroes, common people and poor Arabs, with macooty roof, fared. By 9 in the morning, not a macooty roof, or even the poles supporting it, was left. Men and women crouched under the walls day and night. Many of these poor women, dressed in their best clothes, and wearing their silver ornaments, were crouching down outside, afraid lest the stone walls should fall on them. At Shambas, a number of persons lost their lives by trees falling on them. Their huts had been blown to atoms, and they had incautiously taken refuge under the trees. In the harbor, from 180 to 200 people were drowned.

About a month before the 15th, the day of the hurricane, I told W——, who was complaining of Zanzibar, that, whatever were its disadvantages, it at least was free from the scourge of Madras, Bombay and Calcutta—*i. e.*, cyclones; but now everybody in Zan. will always be in fear when we have a small blow that there is a hurricane coming. For my part, I shouldn't want a house on the beach after our experience of the 15th April.

Among the many vessels wrecked in the harbor on this occasion was the former rebel screw-steamer *Sea King*, better known as the *Shenandoah*. She was one of the naval force of the Sultan of Zanzibar, almost every vessel in which was either totally wrecked or seriously damaged, and bore the name of *El Alajidi*.

MORE OF SUMNER'S "FACTS."

The Birth of the Republican Party—Further Statements Which He May Properly Correct.

From the Boston Transcript, June 4.

Mr. SUMNER, in his speech before the Senate on the 31st of May, made some statements which he may properly correct. In that most unfortunate of all his speeches, among other things he says of the formation of the Republican Party, "I doubt if any Senator can point to earlier and more constant service in its behalf." "I began at the beginning." "Turning back to its birth I recall a speech of my own at a State Convention in Massachusetts as far back as Sept. 7, 1854, where I vindicated its principles and announced its name in these words, 'As Republicans we go forth to encounter the oligarchs of slavery,'" &c.

Mr. SUMNER has not to go farther than his colleague to find a Senator who is older than himself in the Republican Party, and was not only at the birth weeks before the date of which Mr. SUMNER speaks, but who christened the child of his creation at a Convention of 4,000 delegates from the people of Massachusets, at Worcester, July 19, 1854. How well Mr. WILSON has worked, and how much he has accomplished in and for that party, let the millions who have been his untiring assistants speak for him. HENRY WILSON was not only one of the most efficient leading hard-workers in the Free Soil Party who finally, at the famous coalition in 1851, elected CHARLES SUMNER to the United States Senate, and without Mr. WILSON's aid Mr. SUMNER would hardly have been elected. Mr. WILSON was among the first, so far as we have any record, to give a name and form to the Republican Party.

The Convention named above, which was one of the largest people's conventions ever held in the State, represented a great variety of political opinions, but it was well known that Mr. WILSON was one of the originators, if not the prime mover. Two sessions were held, one in the morning in the hall, which was so small that one-half the members could not gain admittance, and one in the afternoon on Worcester Common, where the principal speaking took place. Judge MORRIS, of Springfield, was elected President, and served in that capacity until afternoon, when Mr. STEPHEN M. ALLEN, one of the Vice-Presidents, took the chair, and remained to the close. Mr. WILSON was on the platform during the whole meeting, and gave directions to the officers about its management, and held in his hand the original resolution giving name to the Republican Party, which, among others, was presented and adopted by the Convention. It reads as follows:

Resolved, That in co-operation with the friends of freedom in other States we hereby form ourselves into the Republican Party of Massachusetts, pledged to the accomplishment of the following purposes, &c.

There was also a meeting held at Binghamton, N. Y., on the same subject, previous to the one held in Massachusetts on the 7th of September, which latter nominated Mr. WILSON for Governor. Thus it would appear that Mr. SUMNER is mistaken in regard to his christening the Republican Party, or even being present at its initial convention.

Of course we are not now considering Mr. SUMNER's great services to the Republican Party, but only stating facts connected with its early history.

A Case in Point—Results of one of Sumner's Appointments.

From the Salem (Mass.) Gazette, June 4.

We, no doubt, have too many "Rings." Even CHARLES SUMNER, in certain emergencies, relies upon the judgment of a "Ring," or a certain set of friends in whom he has more confidence than in other men. It is only a few years ago that Mr. SUMNER secured the appointment of a postmaster for the City of Salem—a person who, it is understood had been in confidential relations with him. It was an appointment which so shocked the moral sense of the community, that a petition, numerously signed by men like JOHN BERTRAM—the most upright men who could be found in this community—speedily found its way to Mr. SUMNER to prevent the consummation of the deed. Well do we remember the story which came back, in due time, that Mr. SUMNER had contemptuously turned his back upon a petition "which men nastily sign," as no suitable offset to recommendations from three or four men who happened to constitute the "ring" upon which he had been accustomed to rely against all other Salem men. The appointment of Mr. SUMNER was duly consummated, and the Government was defrauded out of more than $5,700 as a consequence of the appointment! Really, Mr. SUMNER should be lenient in his judgments of others.

BILL—A GUSH.

After "Tom," in Tribune of May 31.

There is a sausage, hanging from a stall in the market of a neighboring village, which is connected with a harrowing tale. There is a butcher's card tied to it, and on the back is written "C. O. D. 6¼ cents." It was the labor of love on the part of a man, and in its preperation he was neither dictated by free-love, dyspepsia, nor protection, and as poor Bill was nearly known and close affiliated to many of our eight or ten millions of readers, the tale of this sausage, and of himself, seems to us worth the telling. As for the sausages he made, as far as the stuffing went, there was no bone or gristle in them; as to flavor, there might have been an over dash of pepper in them. Yet when gazing on them one noticed a certain pendulous grace, recalling the drooping bananas of the tropics, and a single monkey climbing the taper trees, the solitary living thing in the world, or birds, or bats. But there was a subtle something in them which touched us, as would all utterances of truth or human feelings, for it is a good thing to have a prime sausage, whether smoked or fried—even boiled, that are strong with sage, or thyme, or garlic. There was something about the sausage-maker too, from the time he had the mumps, that set him apart from other men, as one who had sausages given him for a mission. Even as a boy, Bill knew that he had an errand, but would not be an errand-boy. It might be a pretty thing to chop his finger off, or to make mince-meat of his toes. But it was his work, which no man could do but himself. He caught hints of it everywhere; he hashed up the india-rubber ball bouncing in his hand, or the stone under his feet, as much as in the sing of the song nobody sung, or in the life of some other man who chopped wood for a recreation. It was clear enough to him, but flickering cleavers, the fat or lean of other force meat-makers, would not fill Bill's bill. There was a time when to utter sausages, was so strong on him that he would have minced up his great grandmother. He did not fall into the usual mistake of genius, as to the ease with which you could stuff ten tons of pork into a fragmentary link of sausage. He had no dependence upon working up old horse or mule, and try to give it juice and fibre. Slow and incessant mincing, he knew, would fetch it, and good weight and no dogs would secure him his journey's end, and he set out on his career gallantly.

But Bill was poor, and—. Bill got married, married to a woman. After they became acquainted, she thoroughly recognized him. They lived in a shabby little house, in the suburbs of New-York, where their first twins were born. The chimney smoked, and the floor was carpeted with bricks. But going there they talked sausage æsthetics; who made the first sausage—who was Bologna? It was about this time that this sausage was stuffed. The grocers found in it something of the New-Jersey make, struggling to be heard with buck-wheat cakes. They looked curiously on Bill, and said: "Presently we shall have a boss sausage-maker among us." But they did not buy this sausage. They did not buy any of Bill's sausages.

As years went by this force-meat fact forced itself closer and closer upon the sausage-maker and his family. The sausages they fabricated might be good for the public, but they were afraid to eat them themselves. The more he fixed his eyes upon the stars, the more his empty pocket took life and gnawed like a fox at his vitals. His boys wanted broadcloth, beef, potatoes, cigars, soda-water, night-latch keys—equal to those of their neighbors' children across the street. One day a butcher offered Bill a place as skinner. "Give up this accuracy, and this peculiar stuffing. Skin me a dozen oxen or so. Do it rough if you please, the tanners will never know the difference." Eight shillings a day was a competency. But this wrenched Bill. But the twins; should they not have their share of the world's comfort, gentility, style? Bill went into the road, where all the skinners tramp together the treadmill round which leads nowhere in life or death. But he never heard again the call to stuff sausages. His body is alive yet, goes about, with those of his wife and children, well fed and well to do. Their floors are carpeted with Aubusson, and in their clothes they follow Dolly Varden and the diamonds of Alaska fashions scrupulously and promptly. But Bill, finding the only perfect sausage he had ever made hanging for sale in a stall the other day, he scrawled on it, "C. O. D. 6¼ cents."

There are so many Bills in the markets, in the street-cleaning and Alexis perfume business, that we have thought it worth while to tell his story. We do not know whether he ever questions what the loss in sausages has been to himself, his children or the world; but it may not be too late for some of them to pause in theirs, and ask themselves, in the words of the lamented Artemus Ward, "Why is this thus?"

(The writer of this article has modesty enough to claim no merit as an original gusher, but is simply a sympathetic gusher. He has been even unwilling to touch a single word of such a fine classical figure of speech as where a pocket turns itself into a fox, and a pair of breeches become a Spartan youth, and commence gnawing up the unfortunate wearer's vitals. In the last line, however, there is a peculiar "in theirs," which has rebelliously refused to be subservient to any of LINDLEY MURRAY's rules. Very probably a gusher in full flight, half goose, half parrot, ought not to be subjected to any feather clippings.)

Business in the United States Courts.

The legality of the present system of drawing Grand Juries in the United States Courts having been upheld, a new United States Grand Jury is to be drawn, in the early part of next week.

A new general order in Bankruptcy rendering it necessary for an auditor to be appointed to tax fee bills in Bankruptcy, Judge BLATCHFORD has appointed EDWARD H. OWENS as Standing Auditor to perform said duties.

The legal questions arising in relation to the old "Bankers' and Brokers' Cases," involving the liability of these persons to pay certain internal revenue taxes, will be argued in the United States Court at an early date.

The suit of GAZAWAY LAMAR against CHAS. A. DANA, in which LAMAR sought to recover $100,000 damages for having been arrested by order of DANA, in April, 1865, when DANA was Assistant Secretary of War, commenced in the State Courts some time since, and was subsequently removed to the United States Circuit Court on application of the defendant. A motion was made yesterday on behalf of the plaintiff, to have the suit remanded to the State Court, on the ground that the United States Circuit Court had no jurisdiction to hear and determine the case. Judge WOODRUFF, who has had the matter under consideration, has now given a decision denying the motion to removal, on the ground that under an act of Congress any such suit instituted against a United States official in a State Court can be removed to the United States Circuit Court, on proper application made by the defendant, which was done in the present case.

The legality of the late United States Grand Jury having been sustained, Assistant United States District Attorney DE KAY has notified the counsel of the officials, and prominent whisky men, indicted by that Grand Jury, to be ready for trial at an early day.

Management of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company.

A motion was called on yesterday, in the Supreme Court, Chambers, before Judge BARRETT, on an order issued some time since requiring the trustees of the Northern Pacific Rail road Company to show cause why they should not be restrained from using the funds subscribed for its bonds, in the purchase of the stock of other companies, which it was charged they were doing. Defendant's counsel asked an adjournment until the third Monday in June, stating that they had taken the usual steps to remove the cause to the United States Court, and had given notice of a motion to remove, returnable on the third Monday; also, that Ex-Judge PORTER, counsel for the Company, was now actually engaged in another cause.

Mr. ANDREWS, counsel for the plaintiff, WOLF, represented that his client's interests were protected by no injunction, and that the acts complained of were still being done by the Company. He asked, therefore, that if an adjournment be had it be to Monday next, with the understanding that the motion to transfer be heard at the same time.

An adjournment was ordered accordingly.

RED CLOUD.

The Chiefs and Braves at the Grand Central.

The party of twenty-five Indian Chiefs and braves, and two women, of the Ogalala tribe of the Sioux Nation, who arrived on Tuesday night from Washington, are stopping at the Grand Central Hotel, under the care of Dr. J. W. DANIELS. The chiefs are Red Cloud, the famous warrior; Red Dog, the great orator, known in Sioux tongue as Shun Kerloota; Little Mound, Blue Horse, High Wolf, Red Leaf and Slow Bull, who belongs to the Minne-Konsas. They have come directly from Washington, where they saw the Great Father, Gen. GRANT. RED DOG, who is extremely intelligent, with a very pleasing countenance, says of GRANT: "He big Chief; make plenty fight." The great Chief RED CLOUD speaks no English, and has to express his sentiments through an interpreter. He was in New-York two years ago, and by the representations he made to his tribe, the most turbulent and most numerous among the Sioux, numbering 1,000 lodges, he brought them to accept a permanent peace, and to station themselves on the north fork of the Platte River, near Fort Laramie, in Dakota Territory. He told his red brothers that the whites were more numerous than the blades of grass on the prairie, and that their possessions were as countless as the drops of water in the river. It was at first difficult for them to believe this. When they saw their thousand lodges stretching over the plains and their 2,000 braves sweeping over the country on their mustangs, they could not realize that there could be anything greater. But the majority knew that RED CLOUD was a great fighter, that he loved fighting and that he would not deceive them. So they determined to give up the hopes of war and conquest that they had nourished and submit to the inevitable. It was thought that if a large body of chiefs and warriors were to visit the States, the effect would be permanent. There can be little doubt of the correctness of this view. The more savage the Indians were the greater the impression has been. When they arrived at Omaha they thought they had seen everything. When they got to Chicago and looked down upon the bustling streets from the roof of the Briggs House, they were amazed, but when they came to New-York their wonder knew no bounds. The poor Indians realized the mighty giant that they had been accustomed to defy, and it saddened them. Since they have been in New-York they have been altogether melancholy, and desire to return home, with the exception of RED CLOUD and RED DOG, who enjoy themselves greatly and seem to understand that there can be a place in the world for them, and that they need not return home to die. It is to be hoped that the same experiment will be tried upon the Comanche and Apache Indians, who are to the South what the Sioux have been until the past two years to the North.

THE CHIPPEWAS.

The Reports of Discontent Exaggerated.

From the St. Paul (Minn.) Pioneer, June 2.

We are glad to learn that the reports of discontent among the Chippewa Indians were greatly exaggerated. We learn from Mr. J. H. KLOOS, who has just returned from the North Pacific Line, the following facts: He says that at the Station of Marion, the nearest point on the North Pacific west of Oak Lake, a number of families from the vicinity came to the Station, and having heard that the Leech Lake Indians had left their reservation, the women became scared, and wanted to go to the railroad line. To satisfy and quiet the women, the men are now building a kind of fortification or palisade of railroad-ties for protection, in case the Indians should come that way. This is all the excitement there is in that country. At no other point was any fear felt, and the men at Moorhead, Glyndon, Oak Lake and other points laughed at the idea of an outbreak of Chippewa Indians, and said the precautions taken at Marion were simply to satisfy the women.

UNJUSTLY IMPRISONED.

An Innocent Man in the New-Jersey Prison Under Sentence for Twenty-Seven Years.

From the Trenton Gazette, May 30.

A man in the State Prison sent word to a Justice of the Peace yesterday, in order to make a statement under oath that he was the cause of a fellow-prisoner being confined in jail, on a sentence of twenty-seven years, for breaking and entering, an offense of which the man is entirely innocent. These people are Germans, and, as far as their statements are concerned, it appears that this man, through the officers, was persuaded to plead guilty, without knowing the effect of any such plea, but under the general idea and assurance that it would be much better for him. The stunning sentence of twenty-seven years, ten years for each of the indictments, and seven on a third, on a man who had committed no offense, but who was at work in another man's shop at the time the burglary was committed, and who was inveigled into the affair because, as it appears, he had purchased from the real thief, who now makes the disclosure, some articles said to have been stolen—such a sentence, under the circumstances, must have fallen like a death-knell on the poor German when he came to understand it.

The New-Jersey Democracy and Mr. Greeley.

No Northern State in the Union has been more decided in its adherence to the Democracy than New-Jersey, and even during the darkest hours of the rebellion its vote was cast for the "regular" nominees. It 1860 it divided its electoral vote between LINCOLN and DOUGLAS; in 1864 it voted for McCLELLAN, and in 1868 for SEYMOUR. The Republicans have carried it only two or three times during the past ten years, having elected Gov. WARD in 1865, and secured a Republican Legislature so as to elect a United States Senator. The Democracy of that "ever faithful" State are now largely in favor of a straight-out nomination at the National Convention at Baltimore, and the delegates to be chosen at the ensuing State Convention will probably be instructed to vote accordingly. The only prominent Democrat who has declared for Mr. GREELEY is Ex-Gov. PRICE, of Bergen County, who, in 1860, wanted the State to go with the South. A meeting of leading members of the party in Hudson County to the number of about 100 was held at Taylor's Hotel, Jersey City, last week, and was unanimously in favor of a Democratic nomination.

The two Democratic Representatives from the State, (Messrs. FORKER and BIRD,) have both declared against the Greeley party, and the latter gentleman in a late speech said he would not vote for him even if nominated at Baltimore. Mr. BIRD is a resident of Hunterdon County, where Democratic majority varied from 1,147 in 1866, to 1,907 in 1867, the majority last year being 1,641. The *Democrat* of that county gives Mr. GREELEY the following complimentary notice:

HOW ARE THE MIGHTY FALLEN.—Mr. GREELEY comes to the Democratic Party for votes from a mere love of office. He comes fawning and cringing like a whipped and beaten spaniel, who has long been exposed to cold and starvation. Read his letter of acceptance, so much like a new political gospel, and then read the *Tribune* for any month for the ten years, yes, twenty years, prior to 1872, and behold the contrast. In his new gospel he speaks as lovingly as a returned prodigal; but his old dispensation is nothing but wrath, vituperation and hatred of Democracy. He comes now upon his knees; then upon a foaming, prancing steed, all booted and spurred. Whence this sudden change, this sublime condescension, this humiliation, this willingness to eat dirt? Oh! we have got it, Mr. HIGGINS. We have had a great adventure, but at last we have found it. Yes, here it is, a beautiful, precious sentiment; enough to convert the world; it is that Mr. GREELEY wants votes. He wants Democratic votes. Yes, fellow Democrats, he wants your votes. Isn't this enough to bring down the mighty from their high estate? Of course his heart is full of repentence; full almost to bursting. And no wonder, for Mr. GREELEY is an ambitious man, as well as a mighty, and having been nominated for office, for the Chief Magistracy of this magnificent municipality, he would delight to be elevated. Of course he would. This changes all the scene. Suddenly he puts on new glasses. The things that he once denounced and despised, he now woos and loves.

Another of the unflinching Democratic counties of New-Jersey is Monmouth, whose majority varies from 1,000 to 1,500. A leading member of the party says of the Cincinnati Convention:

"Nothing appears that is worthy of one Democratic vote. As to Mr. GREELEY, his course will prove him to be what I have denominated him, the 'rag and bone-picker of the Republican Party.' But the platform assures us that these men still subscribe to that of their party, only they pretend to think it expedient to make a little change and allow the people to have a voice in the conduct of their own State and municipal affairs, proving by the platform itself that they are not striving for the principles of a truly Republican Government, but simply for an expedient which may be taken up or laid down, acted upon or not acted upon as circumstances or the exigencies of the party may call for. Will any Democrat support such a platform as that? Will any vote for Mr. GREELEY?"

Similar sentiments have been expressed in other parts of the State, and it is safe to predict that if the Baltimore Convention should indorse Mr. GREELEY, the vote of New-Jersey will certainly be cast for the Republican nominations.

Election of the Board of Examining Pharmaceutists for New-York.

In accordance with the law recently enacted by the Legislature, the College of Pharmacy of this City met Monday evening and elected five pharmaceutists to examine all persons who are now in the drug business, either as proprietors or assistants, and grant licences to them if competent. The gentlemen elected as members of the Board are Wm. Neergard, M. D.; J. Manlius, M. D.; Francis Weismann, M. D.; Theobold Frohwein, Paul Balliff.

BOARD OF HEALTH.

The Report of the Sanitary Committee.

Work of the Disinfecting Corps—Weekly Statistics—Number of Deaths from Contagious Diseases—Comparative Statement.

At the meeting of the Board of Health, yesterday, the Sanitary Committee submitted a report for the week ended 1st inst.:

The Disinfecting Corps have visited 94 premises where contagious diseases were found, and have disinfected and fumigated 93 houses, 93 privy sinks, together with clothing, bedding, &c. Fifty-six cases of small-pox have been removed to hospital, and 2 dead bodies to the Morgue by the Ambulance Corps. Two hundred and thirty-three sinks and cesspools have been cleaned and disinfected by the night scavengers under permits of the Board, and 869 loads of night soil removed from the City.

Permits have been granted to 46 vessels to discharge cargoes on vouchers from the Health Officer of the port. The Vaccinating Corps have visited 14,094 families and performed 5,583 vaccinations, of which 377 were primary and 5,206 secondary.

The following is a comparative statement of contagious diseases reported for the week ending June 1, 1872:

May 25—Typhus fever, 4; typhoid fever, 6; scarlet fever, 94; measles, 63; diptheria, 12; small-pox, 87.
June 1—Typhus fever, 3; typhoid fever, 14; scarlet fever, 90; measles, 55; diptheria, 14; small-pox, 86.

Dr. CHAS. P. RUSSELL, Register of Records, reports as follows: During the past week there were registered 558 deaths, being a decrease of 58 from the previous week, and an excess of 37 over the corresponding period of the past year. Zymotic diseases produced 192 deaths; constitutional, 131; local, 200; developmental, 35, and violent causes, 30. The fatal cases of small-pox diminished from 54 to 29; of measles, from 16 to 12; of whooping-cough, from 14 to 9; of typhus fever, from 2 to 0; of remittent fever, from 5 to 1, and of cerebro-spinal meningitis, from 42 to 31. The mortality of scarlatina increased from 24 to 28; of diphtheria and croup, from 9 to 15; of typhoid fever, from 2 to 7; of erysipelas, from 4 to 7, and of diarrhœal affections, from 34 to 35. Phthisis pulmonalis occasioned 86 deaths, an increase of 10, and the local respiratory diseases caused 56 deaths, a decrease of 34.

The slaughter-houses of the City are reported as being in good sanitary condition, with the following exceptions: J. J. DOWLING'S, No. 651 Eleventh-avenue; MICHAEL DRISCOLL, No. 606 West Forty-seventh-street; P. HALLY & BRO.'S, Allerton's Building; SULLIVAN & CO., Allerton's Building; W. MURRAY & F. FISHER, No. 514 West Fortieth-street; P. McINTYRE, Nos. 512 and 514 West Forty-first-street; JOHN SHEA, No. 510 West Forty-first-street; C. RYAN, Nos. 502 and 504 West Forty-first-street, and Nos. 543, 545, 547 and 549 Tenth-avenue, and P. W. SAMIE, No. 435 West Forty-first-street; and the following are slaughtering without a permit: L. MUNGESSE, No. 416 West Fifty fourth-street; E. DAUENBANE, No. 411 West Fifty-first-street; and CHARLES ALLAIRE, No. 513 West Forty-first-street. The attorney has been notified to commence actions against the above-named persons for violation of the Sanitary Code. Capt. YULE, of the Sanitary Corps of Police, reports the following as the amount of meat, fish, &c., seized and confiscated as unfit for human food: Hogs, 8; veal, (carcass,) 4; veal, (hob,) 4; veal, (cut,) 100 pounds; poultry, 128 pounds; beef, 416 pounds; corned beef, 20, and fish, 1,100 pounds.

THE BREWERS IN COUNCIL.

Annual Congress of German Brewers' Associations—First Day's Proceedings—Speech of the Chairman.

The twelfth annual Congress of the German Brewers of the United States, was opened yesterday morning, at the Turtle Bay Brewery Hall, in Forty-fifth-street. The delegates present numbered about 300, representing most of the Eastern, Western and Middle States. Mr. HENRY CLAUSEN was elected Chairman. In his opening address he referred to the rapid increase of the brewing interest in the United States, the revenue of which had from 1863 increased from $1,500,000 to $6,600,000 in 1870, and $7,800,000 in 1871, with a fair prospect that the brewers will hereafter pay the greatest portion of the current expenses of the Government. The breweries in the United States number now over 3,000, with a capital of $100,000,000, giving employment to thousands of persons, and consuming over 23,000,000 bushels of barley, with 18,000,000 pounds of hops; requiring for their cultivation over a million of acres, and giving work to thousands of farmers. This branch of trade should, therefore, be encouraged by the Government, and all laws tending to its obstruction be repealed. The use of malt liquors and lager-beer has in a measure supplanted spirituous liquors. The consumption of ardent spirits from 1860 to 1867 has decreased nearly thirty-seven and a half per cent., for though the amount of sales has been doubled, the price has been increased three times. The only way to diminish intemperance was the encouragement to the use of malt liquors. Delirium tremens had become more frequent in New-England, where the use of beer was a crime, than in Bavaria where it was fostered by Government. During last year Pennsylvania had passed a "Local Option law," after the Supreme Court of Iowa had declared such a law unconstitutional; Wisconsin had passed a prohibition act, while in Missouri and New-Jersey local option bills were defeated. New-York had passed an amended Local Option bill, while in Illinois the Ohio Temperance bill passed. In Massachusetts the question of permitting the sale of malt liquors was submitted to the people, and decided by a vote—109 townships against, 53 for the sale. These acts must necessarily demoralize the people, and it was the duty of the trade to adopt measures to stay the progress of fanaticism in this country. The influence of the brewers, belonging as they do to both political parties, was great, and they should use it in the right direction. The issue had become a political one, and should be treated as such. The pending Presidential canvass was touced upon, and the speaker closed by declaring himself adverse to HORACE GREELEY, who had always been a pliant tool of the temperance fanatics.

After a brief recess, Mr. FREDERICK LAUER, of Reading, Penn., was elected honorary President, and a number of Vice-Presidents and Secretaries were appointed. The Executive Committee reported that, in response to invitations sent, they had received communications from President GRANT, Gov. HOFFMAN, and from members of the United States Senate and House of Representatives. Some of these, including that from the President, were read.

The report of the Committee of Agitation for the past year was submitted by its Chairman, Mr. LAUER, of Reading, and was read and adopted. The report of the Executive Committee was also submitted and adopted. The Committee on Resolutions was appointed, and after the appointment of several other Committees the Convention adjourned till 10 o'clock this morning. In the afternoon the members drove through Central Park to Morrisania, where at HUEPFEL's Grove Hill brewery they were entertained with a banquet.

Business in the Court of General Sessions.

In the Court of General Sessions, Part I., yesterday, held by Judge BEDFORD, WM. LEE, colored, pleaded guilty to burglary in the third degree, and was sentenced to five years' imprisonment.

PHILIP McMAHON was charged with stabbing his cousin, JAMES BRADY. The Jury found a verdict of assault with intent to do bodily harm. Sentence deferred.

JOHN TYLER, colored, convicted of grand larceny, was sentenced to four years in the State Prison.

In Part II. of the General Sessions, yesterday, before Recorder HACKETT, OWEN GEOGHEGAN was placed at the bar, charged with a felonious assault and battery on MICHAEL J. McNALLY, on the 23d of April, in front of Tammany Hall. The complainant stated he was set upon, on the day in question, by OWEN GEOGHEGAN, WM. HENNESSEY and JOHN CONNELL, and was badly kicked by GEOGHEGAN, and fired at by the others, two balls striking him. The testimony of the witnesses was so slight that the Recorder took no testimony for the defense, and the jury promptly returned a verdict of not guilty. The District-Attorney said that the real guilty parties had fled from the jurisdiction of the Court, but a bench warrant was out for their arrest.

The case of JOHN NEWMAN, charged with shooting JOHN CONDIN on the 8th of March, was commenced, but owing to the absence of witnesses for the defense, the further hearing was adjourned until today.

JAMES AMES, the colored coachman, whose arrest for an assault on a drunken woman was the indirect cause of the shooting of Detective HENDERSON by CRAWFORD, VANDERBILT's son-in-law, was arraigned yesterday afternoon in the Court of General Sessions, on a charge of assault and battery on Officer GROGAN, of the Fifteenth Precinct. He pleaded not guilty, and the trial was set down for today.

How a Catholic Organ Cultivates the Art of Criticism.

From the Independent of this Week.

We were slightly surprised, after reading in the June number of the *Catholic World*, that "the NEW-YORK TIMES has long rivaled *Harper's Weekly* in bigotry and anti-Catholic malice," to find in the same number a long article on BRYANT's *Iliad*, which is stolen bodily from two reviews of the same work in the TIMES of March 14 and June 20, 1870. The arrangement of the paragraphs is slightly changed; but their contents are absolutely identical. In the same number of the *Catholic World* the editor pathetically inquires: "What is the Catholic Press doing to correct these literary influences? What is it doing to cultivate the art of criticism?" Stealing, evidently. We are informed, however, that often "the force of a Catholic organ consists of nobody but the editor, who writes all the fourth page, and the assistant, who makes up the rest of the forms with a paste-pot and a pair of shears." If Catholic monthlies are edited in the same way as Catholic weeklies, it manifestly becomes necessary to search for articles among the files of the daily journals; but we must remind the editor, to quote his own words again, that "newspapers go everywhere. Their readers are not confined to any one sect or any one party."

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

A Political, Literary and Miscellaneous Newspaper.

CAMPAIGN EDITION.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES—CAMPAIGN EDITION.

CAMPAIGN EDITION.

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The NEW-YORK TIMES is a Republican newspaper, and will, during the canvass, now fairly commenced, steadfastly maintain the established principles of that Party. It will support the regular nominees of the Philadelphia Convention, and do its share in securing their triumphant election in November. It regards the success of the Republican Party as an object of the very first importance, and will give no support to irregular or "bolting" nominations, which can only result in the return of the Democrats to power. There are projects of all kinds on foot for dissolving the Republican Party, and the TIMES will oppose them all. Its course in reference to the Tammany Ring, at a time when all the other daily papers in New-York obstructed and discouraged its efforts, attests its sincerity in the cause of Reform. The TIMES stood alone in demanding Reform from 1869 to the close of 1871—now other journals are attempting to make political capital out of the mere repetition of the cry. There is no sincere and honest proposal for reform, in any branch of the Government, which will not be heartily supported by the TIMES. But it will not conspire in assisting ambitious politicians or demagogues to reach power under false pretenses. It will not encourage defection from the party. It regards the Philadelphia Convention as the only body authorized to speak and act for the Republican Party.

TERMS:

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Its EDITORIAL DEPARTMENT will be conducted in a spirit of fairness and impartiality, free alike from self-interested aims, political jobbery, or undue favoritism. It will represent the great body of the public rather than any clique of professional "politicians." It has no one connected with it who seeks office, or who will become a candidate for office. Its CORRESPONDENCE will be full and timely, and its REPORTS will be prepared with the utmost care. The LITERARY DEPARTMENT will be in thoroughly capable hands, and will present a full review of the literature, the fine arts, the music, and the drama of the day.

As a family paper, free from all appeals to vulgar and impure tastes, the TIMES will continue unexceptionable, and may be safely admitted to every domestic circle.

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THE NEW-YORK TIMES,
New-York City.

THE "LIBERAL" CANDIDATE.

What the Farmers Have to Say Upon Mr. Greeley's Ambition to Become President of the United States.

Owing to the crowded state of our columns during the past week, we have been unable to set apart the usual amount of space for the publication of the thousands of letters which have continued to be showered upon us. In any case, however, a great many would have been excluded under the rule at first laid down of not printing more than two or three communications from any one district outside of this State. In a single instance, we have had as many as a hundred from one small town, whose inhabitants seemed to have been moved by a common impulse to inundate the TIMES office with indignant protests against the action of the Cincinnati Convention.

The following extracts are sufficiently instructive, as showing the temper of the men who have been most relied upon to sustain Mr. GREELEY's towering pretensions:

C. S. S., of Effort, Monroe County, Penn., sends subscription to TIMES. In referring to the feeling in his section for and against the candidature of Mr. GREELEY, he says:

"I shall do all I can for Gen. GRANT. Have served in the army four years or more. Have been a subscriber to the *Tribune*, but can't support GREELEY. Will go for the candidate nominated at Philadelphia. GREELEY is lost here; he will not carry one vote for the coming election in our township."

J. E. L., of Oswego, sends a subscription to the TIMES. He thus refers to the claims of Gen. GRANT upon the people:

"I have taken the *Tribune* since its first publication, and supposed I could not do without it, but my wife would not read it, and I could not, since 'it has ceased to be an organ,' (?) and now we are reading the TIMES with great satisfaction; for we loved 'Father ABRAHAM,' and we cannot forget what Gen. GRANT has done for us in the darkest hours of our country's history, nor the thrill with which we read his name coupled with deeds that lifted a load from our aching hearts. I have great faith in our President, and it is very pleasant again to read pleasant things of him."

O. P. B., of Newport, N. H., sends subscription for WEEKLY TIMES. He is of opinion that the Democrats of his district will vote for the nominee of the Baltimore Convention, whoever that nominee may be. Of Mr. GREELEY, personally, he says:

"There is not a Greeley Republican in this vicinity, but many of them have been taking the *Tribune*, and will exchange when the subscription expires in favor of the TIMES."

A. P. S., of Pike, N. Y., sends a list containing names of five new subscribers to the TIMES, and says:

"Four of the above take the *Tribune*, but they want a Republican paper, which they do not consider the *Tribune* to be since GREELEY has accepted the striped-pig nomination. These are some of the first of thousands who will follow in repudiating the *Tribune* and its nominee."

S. V. R. G., of East Hamburg, Erie County, N. Y., in a postcript to his letter, makes the following allusions to the GERELEY canvass:

"We are not taking the New-York *Tribune* as much as formerly, and Greeley Republicans about here are like angels visits—few and far between. The Democrats are getting cooler toward GREELEY every day. One Democrat told me it would be the last resort with him to vote for GREELEY, and if he did that he did not want any one to know it."

C. W. H., writing from Blue Earth City, Minn., says:

"GREELEY stock is much below par here. I heard some Democrats say they would sooner vote for GRANT, and I do not know of but one GREELEY man in town. The TIMES is liked well and you shall have more subscribers from Martin County soon. We Western soldiers must forget the pallid countenances and emaciated forms of our comrades—starved to death in Andersonville Prison—before we can vote for the man who bailed from prison the director of such outrages."

M. R., of Johnstown, Cambria County, Penn., is not disposed to believe that Mr. GREELEY's chances to become President of the United States are, to use the forciable, if not elegant, language of a certain Western statesman, worth a "mutton dip." Here is what he says on the subject:

"Inclosed please find $6, for which please send me six copies of the WEEKLY TIMES for one year. Our club, though small in numbers, is by no means to be despised. Besides it will be soon largely increased. Some of this number were former readers of the *Tribune*, but since the bondsman of JEFF. DAVIS got a bee in his bonnet they have become disgusted with his conduct, and have discontinued taking his paper. Greeleyites are scarce in this section, and I am of opinion that if his election depended on this place he would not be in a hurry to tell what he knows about a defeated candidate for President of the United States. In this village we have only one supporter of HORACE, and he is a Democrat. I wish Mr. GREELEY joy of his new comrades. But it only shows to what a depth of meanness men will sometimes descend to gratify ambition. Who thought a few years ago that HORACE GREELEY would ever hobnob with the Democrats in order to get to the White House. Yet he *never will* get there in the capacity of President. He has deserved well of his country, but he has overstepped the mark in trying to oust the best President the country ever had."

W. S., of Pittsburg, Penn., pays the following touching tribute to the memory of the *Tribune* as it was. He withdraws his name as a subscriber because it has come to be what it is:

"I have been an occasional reader of the *Tribune* for twenty-four years past, and under its teachings I had become a radical Republican. Its bold and truthful utterances on many subjects had won my admiration. But the other day I took up a copy expecting to find something in it that would stir my blood as of old; but the language and tone of the paper seemed so strange, that I thought there must be a mistake. This cannot be the *Tribune*—surely this is the *World* I am reading, and I threw down the paper in disgust. But no; there it is in large capitals at the head of the paper—The New-York *Tribune!* Well, good-by, old friend; you have taken the back track and I cannot go back with you. I will turn in with the TIMES and still go forward. The Republican Party of Western Pennsylvania is sound to the core, and is ready for the fight under the leadership of GRANT. A prominent Republican of this city lately made a visit of observation to the rural districts, and in a whole day's ride did not find a solitary Greeley Republican. That's the way it is throughout."

PRESS OPINIONS.

From the New-Paltz Independent.

Last year we sent for a club of about ninety names to the New-York *Tribune*. We do not think that less than fifty copies had come to this Post-office for a number of years. At present there are only ten copies taken. This shows what the farmers think of Mr. GREELEY.

(From the Kinderhook N. Y. Advertiser.)

By its famous and successful fight against Tammany, last year, the New-York TIMES gained a popularity such as it never before enjoyed, and such as it will be, of course, very difficult to sustain for any great length of time. But during the coming Presidential campaign—which promises to be an unusually exciting one—the TIMES announces that it will endeavor to deserve its extended popularity by publishing "fuller and more accurate information relating to the progress of the campaign than any other New-York paper."

From the Monmouth, (N. J.) Inquirer.

As the New-York *Tribune* has deserted the Republican Party, and is doing all in its power to prevent its future success, that paper should not receive the support of Republicans, especially while the party has a much better paper in the NEW-YORK TIMES. The TIMES contains all the news throughout the world, and is the best of the New-York dailies. Its weekly and semi-weekly editions are made up with the most important contents of the daily issue. Special regard is had for agricultural matters. We advise our Republican friends to make up clubs for the TIMES and send them in. They will be sowing good seed by so doing.

ORDER OF THE EASTERN STAR.

Annual Session of the Grand Chapter—Addresses and Reports—Election of Grand Officers.

The Grand Chapter of the Order of Eastern Star, for the State of New-York, was convened yesterday morning, at the Grand Chapter Rooms, No. 33 Union-square, M. W. Brother F. D. RAMSDELL, Grand Patron, and M. W. Sister F. E. JOHNSON, Grand Matron, presiding in the E. Twenty-six Chapters were represented and answered the roll-call. The Grand Chapter was opened in due form by the Grand Officers, the members singing the ode of "The Star," Brother JULIAN K. LARK acting as R. W. Grand Organist. The ode was followed by a prayer from Rev. A. K. SANFORD, R. W. Grand Chaplain. The Grand Patron, Grand Matron and Associate Grand Patron, then read their annual addresses, all of which highly eulogized the memory of the late Grand Treasurer, Mrs. LIZRIE LANE BURNHAM, also showing that during the past year eight Chapters had received dispensations from the Grand Officers, and that the Order, in the State, was in a very flourishing condition. The Grand Secretary, R. W. ROBERT MACOY, presented his report, showing receipts of $526 from dispensations, rituals and Grand Chapter dues. The death of the Grand Treasurer prevented any report being received from that officer further than embraced in the report of the Grand Secretary. All the reports were referred to committees. The following standing committees were then appointed by the Grand Patron:

Credentials—W. Bro. G. Zibelin, Sisters C. F. Lyon, M. J. Brett. Finance—R. W. Bro. H. C. Parke, Sisters N. A. Perse, A. E. Beebe. Jurisprudence—W. Bros. Fuller, Lefferts, Dean. Appeals and Grievances—W. Bro. G. H. Powers, Sisters Dean, Fish. Constitution and By-laws—W. Bro. G. Ackerman, M. W. Sister Johnson, R. W. Sister M. L. Woodruff. Warrants and Dispensation—R. W. Bro. A. K. Sanford, Sisters A. R. Bellar, J. S. Ramsdell. Pay of Representatives—W. Bro. G. Ackerman, Sisters Hardick, Vickers. Grand Officers' Address—M. W. Sister Johnson, R. W. Bro. A. K. Sanford, W. Bro. Lefferts.

The various documents having been referred to the standing committees, a brief recess was taken for the purpose of allowing the Committees to transact their business, after which the reports were presented to the Grand Chapter.

Several amendments to the constitution were offered, referred and laid over for one year under the rules.

Warrants were granted to Bangor Chapter, No. 27; Floral, No. 28; Stella, No. 29; Everglade, No. 30; Franklindale, No. 31; Aurora, No. 32; Orange, No. 32, and Harmonia, No. 34. A duplicate warrant was granted to Eureka Chapter, N. 4, the original having been destroyed by fire.

A resolution of condolence was unanimously carried relative to the recent death of the late Grand Treasurer, and it was ordered to be placed on a memorial page of the transactions

The Finance Committee reported, showing a balance in the treasury.

The Grand Chapter then proceeded to the election of Grand Officers for the year 1872-3, resulting as follows:

M. W. Grand Patron, R. W. Robert Macoy, New-York; M. W. Grand Matron, Sister Frances E. Johnson, New-York, (re-elected;) R. W. Associate Grand Patron, W. Bro. Dayton Ball, Albany; R. W. Associate Grand Matron, R. W. Sister C. T. Lyons, Waverly; R. W. Grand Treasurer, Sister M. J. Brett, Albany; R. W. Grand Secretary, W. Bro. G. Ackerman, Brooklyn; R. W. Grand Conductress, Sister J. S. Ramsdell, Elmira; R. W. Grand Worder, Sister L. A. Waldo, Canisteo; R. W. Grand Chaplain, Rev. Bro. A. K. Sanford, New-York; R. W. Associate Grand Conductress, Sister Anna R. Beller, Brooklyn; R. W. Grand Marshal, W. Bro. G. Zibelin, New-York; R. W. Grand Lecturer, W. Bro. H. G. Carter, New-York; R. W. Grand Sentinel, Bro. John Osborne, New-York.

The officers were then installed by M. W. Bro. F. D. RAMSDELL, Past Grand Patron, after which the Grand Chapter was closed with singing and prayer.

During the evening, the Sisters resident in New-York and Brooklyn entertained those members of the Grand Chapter who came from the country with a banquet and festival at the Grand Central Hotel, at which brief addresses were made by gentlemen friendly to the Order.

"Support" for Mr. Greeley from Schoharie

From the Schoharie Republican.

PROSPECTS OF THE LIBERAL TICKET IN SCHOHARIE COUNTY.

To the Editor of the Tribune:

You are undoubtedly aware that Schoharie County is one of the strongest Democratic counties of the State. It therefore gives me great pleasure to inform you that the nomination of HORACE GREELEY for President is received with marked favor by a very large portion of the members of all parties. I have talked with a great many Democrats, and have not seen one who will not support him. He will receive the entire Democratic vote and a large portion of the Republican. Among prominent Democrats who will give him an earnest support are Hon. S. L. Mayham, Ex-Member of Congress; Hon. C. Holmes, County Judge; Hon. Wm. C. Lamont, Ex-County Judge; Mr. A. A. Hunt, Editor of the Schoharie *Republican*, and delegate to the Baltimore Convention, and, in fact, all the prominent Democrats. Among prominent Republicans who support the Cincinnati nominee are Hon. Hobart Krum, Wm. H. Engle, Joseph J. Effner, Member of the Schoharie County Republican Committee, Mark W. Stevens, Widman Dominick, Philip W. Cross, C. C. Kromer, Editor of the Schoharie *Union*, and a large number of others. It is safe to say if the Democracy indorse him, that Mr. Greeley will receive at least 4,000 majority in this county.

LIBERAL REPUBLICAN.

SCHOHARIE, May 22, 1872.

We clip the above from the New-York *Tribune* of May 28, and ask the question: "Will Mr. GREELEY be the next President of the United States?"

If it depended solely upon Mr. GREELEY, the question could very easily be answered. Never did a candidate want an office as GREELEY wants the Presidency. His paper, from the moment it was announced from Cincinnati that he was the ragged bearer of its tattered banner, has teemed with letters from all parts of the country, written in New-York, indorsing with capital letters, notes of exclamation, and other print symbols of joy, the nomination of the Cincinnati hybrid Convention.

The above is a specimen of the hundreds of letters now being printed in the *Tribune*. We know not what these prominent Democratic leaders, whose names are mentioned above, propose to do. They will, we presume, obey the mandates of the Baltimore Convention in its indorsement of GREELEY, but we do know that there are hundreds of Democrats in Schoharie County who never will vote for him.

To the Republicans whose names are mentioned above, our columns are open for a repudiation of this Cincinnati indorsement if they desire it.

In these days of political treachery, when men like REUBEN E. FENTON and others upon whom have been showered all the honors of the Republican Party, are turning traitors to its organization, we shall not undertake to vouch for the political fidelity of any man except from personal knowledge. We know that WILLIAM H. ENGLE, J. J. EFFNER, WIDMAN DOMINICK and MARK W. STEVENS, do not or will not support the hybrid nominations at Cincinnati. They belong to the Republican Party and will support the candidates and principles to be put forth at the Republican National Convention at Philadelphia, on the 5th of June. There is no question but that their names have been used without authority in the above *Tribune* letter, and this, we presume, is also the case with the names of the others. We await their individual response to the above.

So far as the editor of this paper is concerned, there is but one consideration that will constrain him to support HORACE GREELEY, and that is his (GREELEY's) nomination at Philadelphia; and he (GREELEY) probably will be struck by lightning sooner than get that nomination. If the gentlemen whose names are mentioned above are all Greeley Democrats and Greeley Republicans, (and we don't believe they are,) they cannot carry with them twenty Republican votes in Schoharie County, nor more than one-half of the Democratic Party. If this Presidential campaign is narrowed down to a fight between GRANT and GREELEY, we are ready to bet the *Union* office against its valuation that GRANT carries Schoharie County.

As the *Tribune* claims to be a newspaper, and not an organ, we request that it publish the above, and give the truth as much publicity as it has given to its 4,000 majority letter from old Schoharie County.

Trustees of the College of the City of New-York.

A special meeting of the Trustees of the College was held yesterday afternoon—President SMYTH in the chair, and Commissioners Gross, Sands, Weir, Ingersoll, Fancher, Jarvis, Lewis, Webb, Jenkins and Brennan being present.

A report from the Executive Committee was submitted and approved, making the following appropriations for the current year, and asking the Controller to place $35,000 to the credit of the College:

Salaries of Professors and others	$117,500
Scientific apparatus	1,500
Books and supplies	3,400
Repairs and furniture	1,000
Accidentals, fuel and gas	1,600
Total	$125,000

Will Mr. Akin Please Come Forward?

From the Scranton (Penn.) Republican, June 4.

The *Tribune* publishes a letter from J. AKIN, of Scranton, under date of April 29, which states fearlessly that Mr. AKIN is in favor of some other man than Gen. GRANT for President. This is all right, but we acknowledge a curiosity to know who Mr. AKIN is. We have never heard of him in political circles or otherwise. He should let his light shine, and not hide it under a bushel.

THE EIGHT-HOUR LEAGUE

A Field Day Among the Strikers Yesterday.

Troubles of the Piano-Makers, Sewing-Machine Men, Upholsterers, Varnishers and Others—What the Manufacturers Have to Say.

Yesterday was a field day among the strikers of various leagues and orders of working men. Many of the organizations have gained their point during the last few weeks, and their success nerved others to demand the eight-hour system. Large numbers of strikers gathered at the different head-quarters, yesterday morning, discussed anxiously the attitude of affairs, as several of the large capitalists have united in resisting their demands, and are employing their workmen either upon the old system, or paying them in such a way as to partially accede to the general demands of the labor unions.

Tuesday evening the piano-forte makers in the employ of STEINWAY & SONS assembled in the factory to receive the final answer of the firm. Mr. WM. STEINWAY again offered to increase their wages ten per cent. if they would return at the present hours. The majority decided to accept the compromise.

This action was bitterly denounced at the mass-meeting of the piano-forte workmen in their mass-meeting in the Germania Assembly Rooms the same evening, and yesterday morning at six o'clock, the German cabinet-makers and others on strike joined the piano-makers and assembled at 6 o'clock on the north side of Fifty-second-street, near the entrance to the factory, to prevent the workmen from resuming labor on the accepted terms. About 200 rockmen joined the crowd, and the united force numbered nearly 1,000 men. About 250 of the workmen who had decided to resume upon the terms offered, presented themselves at the usual working hours, and for a time it was thought there would be a serious fracas, as the strikers attempted to dissuade them from entering the building, using threats of violence freely. Inspector WALLING, however, appeared with a large force of Police, which had the effect of restraining the strikers from violent measures, and the men were allowed to enter and go about their work. In the course of the morning, however, about 100 of the men left the factory, being afraid that if they continued to work they would meet with some bodily harm from the men outside, who had, previous to their dispersing, threatened to compel them to leave by force.

When the strikers left the ground they stated their intention to obtain reinforcements and return and clear out the factory. At 12 o'clock it was thought that as the men went to their dinners some attempt to mob them might be made, but nothing of the kind occurred, owing, doubtless, to the imposing front presented by the Police, who now numbered 250 men, composed of the off platoons, under the command of their several Captains. They remained on duty until the closing of the factory.

A body of about 700 men also marched down Broome-street, and turning into Elizabeth-street, halted before the sewing-machine factory of SINGER & Co. These men had struck early in the morning for the eight hours to constitute a day's labor, and also to gain an increase of twenty per cent. on piece work. SINGER & Co. employ about their factory 2,300 men, and of these nearly one-half left the shops when the demonstration was made. One of the firm stated that it was immaterial to them whether the men struck or not—they had about 50,000 machines in the building in store, and during the dull season they could lay aside for a few months. The building occupied by SINGER & Co. was guarded by a section of Police during the demonstration.

Large demonstrations were also made at BREWSTER & Co.'s carriage manufactory, on Broome-street, earlier in the day. The painters, trimmers and blacksmiths having determined to strike together, the two former branches were somewhat annoyed that the smiths remained at work. The painters had been out since Monday, and the trimmers left work in the morning, but the blacksmiths still remained at their forges. The other blacksmiths, therefore, determined to visit BREWSTER's shops, and they marched in procession from the Bowery down Broome-street, and halted before the factory. A committee saw a committee from the men in the shop, and it was arranged that BREWSTER's men should strike in the afternoon.

The Eight-hour League assembled in large numbers in the Teutonic Assembly Rooms at an early hour, and delegations were received from Philadelphia, Boston and Baltimore, promising an immediate uprising of labor in those cities. The League draws it support from contributions to a common fund of one dollar a week of each employed member. They report that this brings them in $4,000 a week, and enables them to assist other societies.

The sewing-machine box-makers met with no success whatever in their strike yesterday.

The upholsterers were equally as unsuccessful, and many of the original strikers have resumed work upon the old basis.

The varnishers and polishers reported four new firms as having acceded to their demands yesterday.

Mr. GEO. STECK, piano manufacturer, of Thirty-fourth-street and Tenth-avenue, was arrested in the morning by a Deputy Sheriff, on the affidavits of PHILIP SCATTGEN, JOHN G. MANZ and ERICH F. HENNING. The plaintiffs complain of having been arrested and detained in prison for some hours without reasonable cause. They were a committee appointed to wait on STECK in reference to the eight-hour movement. Mr. STECK gave bail for $250 in each case.

The statement signed by ALLEN & MOORE, M. and W. SCHRENKERSSEN, FRANK RHOMER & Co., PALMER, EMBURY & Co., and A. LOWENBEIN, was sent to the Press, in which they deny that they have acceded to the demands of the men, and signed a paper with their upholsterers to that effect. They say:

"We have never acceeded to the eight-hour movement, nor have we signed any papers, nor have we verbally agreed to any such movement; and if the Eight-hour League have any papers, as they claim to have, so signed, we pronounce them a forgery.

"We are working our factories on the ten-hour movement, and propose to continue working on that basis, all reports to the contrary notwithstanding."

The car-drivers' contemplated strike did not happen yesterday, as was anticipated—most of the men being needy, and not united enough to make such an attempt.

The following correspondence has passed between Gov. HOFFMAN and GEO. BROWN, President of the organization of the furniture manufacturers:

STATE OF NEW-YORK, EXECUTIVE CHAMBER,
ALBANY, June 1, 1872.

DEAR SIR: Yours of yesterday was received this morning.

I think you have misunderstood the memorial presented by the Eight-hour League to me and my reply thereto.

Their complaint to me, made by the Committee who presented the memorial, was that some of their people had, without justification, been violently beaten by a policeman, and they claimed that the Police interfered with them unduly, when they were entirely peaceable and orderly.

I have no control over the Police of New-York, and no right to make orders regulating them, or to revoke orders made by the Commissioners. I nevertheless assured the petitioners that I would cause the matter to be investigated, and that I was confident the Commissioners would punish any policeman who used violence when it was not necessary, and would give to them the protection which was due to any citizen, under the laws of the State.

I fully realize the peculiar difficulties which attend the present condition of affairs, as between employers and employes, and when there is so much of excitement, officers of the law need all their coolness—none more so than the Police force of the City. It is my duty to do all in my power to preserve public peace, and to see that the laws are fully and firmly enforced. And capital and labor have an equal interest in a faithful discharge of that duty.

Very respectfully, JOHN T. HOFFMAN.

GEORGE BROWN, Esq., Chairman, &c.

To which Mr. BROWN replies as follows:

NEW-YORK, June 5, 1872.

To his Excellency John T. Hoffman, Governor of the State of New-York:

HONORABLE SIR: Yours of the 1st is received. We accept and approve of so much of your letter defining your powers respecting the laws and regulations of the "Police" force of this City, and as we had the pleasure of commending to you their action, in our former letter, we feel assured of their protection in the future, as they have protected us in the past.

In regard to the memorial presented to you by the Eight-hour League, we think we understand it fully, and know its full import. They complain of "unnecessary interference" by the Police, and the arrests of their Committees while trying "peaceably" to establish the eight-hour system, and they call upon you to interfere in their favor as against the actions of the Police.

This complaint we deny emphatically, and for your information will give some of the details of the workings of their Committees, showing how "peaceably" they perform their mission.

On May 20 certain furniture establishments in this City were at work, with all their workmen in the building. There was no element of discord within themselves. There was no contention between employe and employer on the question of wages or the hours of labor. On that day the factories were surrounded by an organized gang of strikers, under the lead of a committee from this League; and without seeking permission to enter—without asking the foreman—they plunged into the factory, invaded each floor, and by threats of violence compelled the workmen to desist from work, leave the shop, and join them in their movement. With such a resolute gang the workmen had no other alternative than to leave the building. The strikers then took them in hand, and tried to seduce them into joining their League, and by deceit and false statements did get some few workmen to temporarily join them; but those few soon discovered the hollowness of their statements and promises, and soon after withdrew from their organization and returned to their work. This movement was attempted successfully in many establishments, and the manufacturers were compelled to call upon the authorities to protect themselves and their workmen from molestation, and from again being invaded by these Committees. The authorities promptly complied with our requests, as made by the several establishments, and deputized "policemen" to each factory to disperse all bodies of men who were suspected of contemplating another "raid," and thus allowing the workmen within the building who wanted to work, the privilege of so doing without molestation.

This action on the part of the Police is called by your petitioners, an "unnecessary interference" and a "peaceable" attempt to establish the eight-hour system.

As to the arrest of their Committees, we know of the arrest of one of their Committees, not, however, by the Police under the excitement of the moment, but by cool-headed detectives, who witnessed their misdemeanors, and arrested them in accordance with law.

The "manufacturers" of this City in running their factories ten hours, do not resist or violate any law, national, State, or city, and while we court an honest, candid discussion of the theories and principle of the eight-hour movement, yet we must protest against the way the question is precipitated upon us by the Eight-hour League, to the injury alike of capital and labor, employe and employer.

And it becomes us, as law-abiding citizens, to submit to you, as Governor of this State, whether a secret organization, as this is, with no known responsibility, do not in organizing movements as they have recently, transgress the law, and whether they do not, in carrying out what they call a philanthropic movement, in their method of carrying it out, conspire against the peace, good order and law of the State. Yours, very respectfully,

GEO. BROWN,
Chairman of Furniture Manufacturers and Dealers.

The following is a communication from Mr. GEO. BROWN:

NEW-YORK, June 5, 1872.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The furniture manufacturers, as a body, still adhere to their position of running their factories ten hours, and not one of the thirty-three signers have receded from that resolution.

Many shops are now running with all their men back, while others are daily receiving additions, and rapidly filling up.

We estimate that 3,000 cabinet-makers are now at work on the ten-hour basis, and they comprise the majority in our trade, and we think the strike, so far as the furniture trade is concerned, can be conceded a failure. Yours, very truly,

GEO. BROWN,
Chairman of Furniture Manufacturers and Dealers.

Preparations are in progress for a grand mass-meeting of the strikers, which will probably take place on Monday.

The iron-molders held a meeting last evening at Hank's Hotel, Thirty-fourth-street and Ninth-avenue, for the purpose of forming an eight-hour league. About 2,000 men are employed in this trade in the City, nearly all of whom are now on strike. Resolutions were passed indorsing the movement, and reports were received from several shops which have acceded to the terms of the men. The men say that they are resolved to hold out until their demands are complied with.

At a recent meeting of the journeymen house-carpenters of Flushing, Long Island, it was decided to demand $3 50 per day after Monday next, and eight hours on Saturday.

Other Meetings.

The workmen engaged on the new Post-office who intend demanding extra pay for the time during which they were compelled to work ten hours a day, before the eight hour system was enforced, were to have met at No. 361 Broome-street, last evening, but the meeting was again postponed because of the slim attendance. Something may possibly be done to-night.

Labor Reform in Pennsylvania.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., June 5.—At a meeting of the Executive Committee of the Labor Reform Party of Pennsylvania held in this city this morning, the following resolutions were unanimously and enthusiastically adopted:

Resolved, That we heartily rejoice over the practical triumph of the eight-hour principle, through the brave and determined action of our fellow-laborers in New-York, and we tender to them our congratulation and sympathy.

Resolved, That the eight hour principle, being a step in advance and a new impulse to a higher civilization, must be legally established, and that the Labor Reform Party alone is pledged to do so.

Resolved, That we call upon the working men of Pennsylvania to assist us in inaugurating the eight-hour movement within our own commonwealth, especially in the City of Philadelphia, the great industrial centre of America.

THE BRIDGEPORT MURDER.

Further Particulars of the Foul Assassination of Capt. George M. Colvocoresses, of the Navy—Doubt as to Whether the Murderers Obtained any Money.

From the Bridgeport (Conn.) Standard, June 4.

Probably the most deliberate murder which ever occurred in our city was committed on Monday evening, about 11 o'clock, June 3, the victim of the foul deed being Capt. GEORGE M COLVOCORESSES, of Litchfield, Conn., a retired officer of the United States Navy and member of the Naval Retiring Board. Mr. COLVOCORESSES came to Bridgeport, yesterday, on his way to New-York, and after procuring a state-room on the steamer *Bridgeport*, which sails at 11 o'clock P. M., left the boat, and about 9½ in the evening called at the Sterling House and inquired if it was too late for supper. Upon being informed that supper was over he passed around to Ward's dining-rooms, No. 30 Bank-street, got his supper and returned again to the hotel, and gave to Mr. WILSON the key to a room which he occupied there last Friday night, which key he forgot to deliver when he left Saturday morning. After remaining awhile at the Sterling House, conversing with the clerk and host, he started for the boat at precisely 10½ o'clock, and passed down Main-street. He carried a small leather traveling valise, which he was careful to keep in his hand, and guard as if it contained something valuable. He stopped, on his way down Main-street, at M. H. WHEELER's drug-store, corner of State, purchased a cigar, and inquired the way to the boat. Mr. WHEELER directed him, and he passed on.

At precisely 11 o'clock, officer L. M. BAILEY, who is at the dock when the boat starts, heard the report of a pistol just as the boat shoved off, and inquired of one of the men employed on the dock from which direction the sound came. "Clinton-street," he was told, and he started on a run in that direction. Turning into Clinton from Water, a small light was seen, and upon approaching it the body of the murdered man was discovered. He had been shot through the lower left breast, the weapon used being a large horse-pistol. The shirt of the victim was still on fire from the discharge of the pistol, and he breathed twice after the officer reached the spot. Three or four young men, who were returning from the boat, also heard the report, ran with the officer and conveyed intelligence of the horrid tragedy to the Station-house. The body was soon after removed to the station, where an inquest was held. Drs. NASH and CUMMINGS were summoned, all the circumstances and facts that could be gathered were laid before the jury, and a verdict rendered in accordance therewith.

The fatal bullet passed completely through the body of the ill-fated man, entering at the lower left breast, and then struck the fence, grazed one corner of the steps to the piazza of the house, in front of which the murder was committed, continued its course several feet further, and lodged in the ground. The ball was picked up this morning, and, together with the pistol, which was left on the ground, is now in possession of Capt. RYLANDS. The murderer is supposed to have ran through a yard near Water-street, and thus made his escape. Persons residing in the vicinity heard the report of the pistol, also heard the groans of the dying man, but saw no one. There is no doubt but the murder was premeditated, but not accomplished without a struggle. The sword-cane which Mr. COLVOCORESSES carried was found on the ground near him, and from its appearance it was vigorously used to repel his murderer. The cane was broken to splinters, and the sword was considerably bent, which goes to show that he must have been first attacked and subsequently shot. This morning a box of percussion caps and a bullet were found about sixty feet from where the body lay, tied up in a double cotton-cloth.

This morning the valise carried by Mr. COLVOCORESSES was found stowed away on the Naugatuck dock, south of the steam-boat wharf, rifled of its contents. From memorandums found, it would appear that the deceased had upward of $8,000 in cash, checks and drafts with him at the time of his murder, a small portion of which was in cash, which was being taken to New-York for deposit. The body of deceased was taken in charge by Mr. CULLINAN, undertaker, and the family were telegraphed at Litchfield.

The deceased was well known by many persons in this city, was about sixty-five years of age, and leaves a wife, four daughters and one son, who is an ensign in the navy. He has resided at Litchfield some fifteen years, and was highly respected and esteemed by those who were acquainted with him. He was a man of considerable wealth, and we are informed had recently taken insurances on his life for $60,000. He was born in Greece, and was appointed to a position in the United States Navy from Vermont, Feb. 21, 1832; was attached to the Mediterranean squadron in 1836-7; promoted to Passed Midshipman June 23, 1838; was on the great Wilkes exploring expedition from 1838 to 1842; made Lieutenant Oct. 7, 1843; on the Pacific squadron 1844-6, and on the Mediterranean again 1847-9. On the coast of Africa 1851-2; the receiving-ship, New-York, 1853-5; the East India squadron 1855-8; Portsmouth Navy-yard, 1858-60; commanded store-ship *Supply*, 1861-3; made Commander July 1, 1861; commanded the sloop *Saratoga*, 1864; and the sloop *St. Mary*, in the Pacific squadron, 1865-6; commissioned as Captain and retired in 1867. While on the East India squadron, he took part in the brilliant capture of "Barrier Forts," on the Canton River, under command of Commodore ARMSTRONG. The same fight in which the late Admiral FOOTE, of New-Haven, bore such a distinguished part. Capt. COLVOCORESSES distinguished himself during the late war, and received, as we are informed, some $25,000 as his share of prizes captured. At the time of his decease he was a member of the Naval Retiring Board at New-York.

Messrs. H. R. COIT and J. D. PERKINS, of Litchfield, arrived here this afternoon, by the Housatonic train, to take charge of the remains for the family, and through them we learn that the deceased had but little money in his possession when he left home. He also left his watch at home. This deepens the mystery of his murder. Probably the suspicion that he carried money with him led to the murder.

A Reminiscence of Capt. Colvocoresses—His Reply to the Spanish Commander in Valparaiso Harbor.

From the Norwich (Conn.) Bulletin, June 5.

The brave old tar, Capt. CALVOCORESSES, who was brutally murdered at Bridgeport, Monday night, was, during the latter part of the late war, in command of the little sloop-of-war *St. Mary's*, which comprised nearly all the effective force of the usually powerful Pacific Squadron. He chanced to be on duty in Valparaiso when that port was menaced by a powerful Spanish squadron under the command of Admiral PINZON, and was exceedingly active in his efforts to protect the rights and property of American citizens. For his success, as well as for a famous correspondence with the Spanish Admiral, he will be long remembered there. Somewhat inexplicably, he sailed in one morning from a short cruise outside and anchored the *St. Mary's* directly in front of the business portion of the city, and between it and the ironclad ships of the Spaniard. PINZON saw the awkwardness of the situation, and in a characteristically arrogant note informed him that he had better move his corvette, as he intended to bombard the place, and would not be answerable for any damages that might result. This roused the ire of the Greek, and he hastened to inform the Spanish Admiral, in language that was model of explicitness and force, that the *St. Mary's* was anchored to his perfect satisfaction, and would remain where she was, and added further:

"In the event of a bombardment of the city, I beg you, Sir, to have a care that none of your shot touch the hull of the *St. Mary's*. I am perfectly aware of the weakness of my corvette in comparison with the powerful squadron of her most Catholic Majesty now blockading the port, but I beg, Sir, to remind you that the flag that floats at her peak represents 3,000 guns on the sea."

The correspondence was printed in the Spanish papers, and besides creating the greatest enthusiasm for the plucky Captain, rather opened the eyes of the Chilenos to the tremendous effective force of the American navy at that time. But his action subsequently caused him no little inconvenience, for whenever he showed himself on shore he found himself immediately surrounded by a crowd of enthusiastic citizens, who attributed the immunity of their city for a long time afterward to his refusal, and who made the hills ring with their vivas for the "brave American."

Heavy Insurance Upon His Life—Efforts to Show it a Case of Suicide.

From Our Own Correspondent.

BRIDGEPORT, Conn., Wednesday, June 5, 1872.

Capt. GEORGE M. COLVOCORESSES, United States Navy, whose tragical end was narrated in today's TIMES, had insurance policies upon his life in the following-named companies: Connecticut Mutual, $25,000; North-western, $20,000; Commonwealth, Mutual Benefit, Equitable, Mutual Life, New-England, North America, New-York Life, Phenix, and Travelers, each $10,000; St. Louis Mutual, $8,000; Manhattan, John Hancock, National of Vermont, State Mutual, and Berkshire County, each $5,000; and the Atlantic Mutual and Charter Oak, $2,500 each—in all $173,000.

Of this large sum, all except $19,000 was negotiated in January last, through Mr. A. E. SMITH, of BLANCHARD & SMITH, No. 178 Broadway, New-York.

A strong effort will be made to show that his death was caused by his own hand, instead of being a murder, as was at first supposed. Public sentiment here is divided upon this point, and a post-mortem examination by Dr. HUBBARD failed to throw any new light upon it.

The old-fashioned pistol with which the deed was perpetrated will, undoubtedly, sooner or later, trace it home to some one.

The remains of Capt. COLVOCORESSES have been taken charge of by Mr. H. R. COIT, Cashier of the Litchfield Bank, and a telegram has been sent to the Secretary of the Navy, announcing his decease, by Mayor GOODSELL.

THE APACHES.

Gen. Howard's Order Directing a Vigorous Campaign Against Them.

The following is Gen. HOWARD's order permitting Gen. CROOK to go forward with vigorous operations against the Apaches:

HEAD-QUARTERS DEPARTMENT ARIZONA,
PRESCOTT, Arizona Territory,
May 9, 1872.

Gen. George Crook, Commanding Department:

GENERAL: The object of the telegram of the 21st, to prevent collision, as far as possible, between the troops and Indians, was to enable the Secretary of the Interior to make one more effort to settle all trouble peaceably. That effort has been made through me, as Special Commissioner. As robberies and murders still continue among the incorrigibly hostile, those who are not on the reservations, and who will not go on reservations, there is no course left but to deal with them with vigor, according to your discretion, until the murderers and robbers and those who sympathize with them, whatever tribe they belong to, be made to feel the power of the Government to punish crime. I will, in the name of the Secretaries of War and of the Interior, who sent me here with discretionary power, and in accordance with the spirit of the President's order, relieve you from anything in the said telegram that shall hinder this vigorous course.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
O. O. HOWARD,
Brigadier-General United States Army, Special Commissioner Indian Department.

Department of Public Instruction—Report of the Finance Committee.

The Commissioners of Public Instruction met yesterday afternoon, Hon. B. SMYTH in the chair, and all the Commissioners, except Messrs. DURYEA and VAN VORST, being present.

A protest was received from Messrs. FISHER and BEAMISH, Trustees of the Twenty-first Ward, against the passage of the pay-rolls for May, as they had been changed by some unknown party after having been audited by the Board of Trustees.

The Finance Committee reported thus:

The Board of Apportionment have appropriated for the eight months of 1872, commencing May 1, the sum of $2,000,000, and asked the Comptroller to place $750,000 to the credit of the Board. Of these $2,000,000, the sum of $1,964,884 was appropriated as follows:

Salaries of teachers in Ward schools	$1,345,000
Salaries of janitors in Ward schools	72,000
Salaries of teachers and janitors, Normal College	43,000
Salaries of teachers and janitors, evening schools	67,000
Salaries of teachers and janitors, colored schools	35,000
Salaries of Superintendents' clerks and officers of the Board	54,000
Books, maps and slates for all schools	112,000
Rents of school premises	33,000
Corporate schools	64,884
Fuel	60,000
Gas	13,000
Apparatus, stationery, printing and supplies for Normal College, evening and colored schools	10,000
Incidentals of Board	27,000
Incidentals of Ward schools	3,000
Incidentals and repairs, including salaries of clerks to local boards	23,000
Shop	3,000
Pianos and repairs to pianos	3,000
Total	$1,964,884

These appropriations were approved, and the sum of $35,116 was set apart as a reserve fund for contingencies that may arise by furnishing schools.

On motion of the Finance Committee, the Board of Apportionment was asked to appropriate a further sum of $148,565 for the support of the schools during the year 1872.

The Controller was requested to place $65,200 from the building funds of the Normal College at the disposal of the Board.

On recommendation of the Finance Committee the President's medal, for scholars of the Normal College most proficient in natural sciences, was made an annual one. The Board then adjourned.

Delinquent Policemen—Unfounded Charges.

Commissioner BARR heard complaints of citizens against members of the force, yesterday, at Police Head-quarters.

Officers MEIGHAN and MULDOON, of the Eighteenth Precinct, were charged by PHILIP DOLAN, of No. 131 East Fifteenth-street, with brutally clubbing him. The testimony on both sides tended to show that, on last Sunday morning, DOLAN came home drunk and threw stones and coal from his window at passers-by in the street below. The officers entered the house to arrest him, when he attacked them with a pair of shears. Officer MULDOON caught the shears and knocked DOLAN down by a blow on the head with his club. It was sworn by DOLAN that after this MEIGHAN and MULDOON clubbed him about the head, rendering him insensible and cutting him badly, after which he was taken to the Twenty-second-street Station-house.

A woman of infamous character, named MARGARET NORTON, keeper of a thieves' resort in Pearl-street, charged Officer P. J. MURPHY with treating her in a brutal manner after arresting her, clubbing her and tearing out her hair. The statement of the woman was proved by disinterested and reputable witnesses to be wholly false, and the charge against MURPHY, who is one of the best officers in the force, was dismissed.

The history of the famous TRACEY family of east-side thieves was ventilated in the case of Patrolman KEENAN, of the Thirteenth Precinct, who was charged by Mrs. TRACEY, keeper of a junk-store at No. 109 Sheriff-street, with using vile and abusive language toward her. Her evidence was corroborated by her son JOHN. The officer denied using any such language, and proved the character of the TRACEYS by a number of witnesses. Mrs. TRACEY's dead husband was an old burglar, who during his misspent life served a term of ten years in State Prison. Her character was bad. Her son JOHN bore the reputation of being one of the most desperate thieves and ruffians on the east side of the City, and another of her sons, PETER TRACEY, who kept a low billiard-saloon in the Bowery, the resort of pickpockets, was killed a few years ago in a restaurant by a young German whom he had assaulted and endeavored to assassinate. The case was dismissed. TRACEY became very violent in his demeanor, and threatened to make other charges against the officer.

LAW REPORTS.

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

COURT OF APPEALS.—ALBANY, June 5.—The following is the Court of Appeals day calendar for June 6: Nos 316, 355, 357, 93, 117, 565, 361, 362.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—Part I.—Held by Van Brunt, J.—Court opens at 10½ A. M.—1057, Muller et al. vs. Betner; 1450, Oppenhyn vs. Springfield Fire and Marine Insurance Company of Springfield, Mass.; 1457, Oppenhyn vs. Ætna Insurance Company, of Hartford, Conn.; 1563½, Horton vs. Robinson, Jr.; 37, Goodnow vs. Lane et al.; 1543, Ferguson vs. White; 1345, Phyfe vs. Cook et al.; 1061, Bownes et al. vs. Woods; 351, (R. C.) Stout, &c. vs. Stryking; 1649, Hirchaffer vs. Oulway; 1881, Carman, Jr. vs. Kelley, Sheriff, &c.; 1885, Wright vs. Wright; 1887, Shoemaker vs. Seidenburg, et al.; 1889, Griswold vs. Auffnordt et al.; 1891, Ahl vs. Howland et al.; 1893, Stryker et al. vs. Ross, President; 1895, Wetzler vs. Bang et al., 1899, Perlin et al. vs. Getters et al.; 1901, Winter et al. vs. McDermott.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—Part II.—Held by Brady, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.—2638, Voorhis vs. The Mayor, &c.; 660, Harvey vs. Merchants' National Bank; 788½, Hollister vs. Coben; 682, Archer vs. O'Brien, Sheriff, &c.; 730, Archer et al. vs. Hanlon et al.; 118, Johnston et al. vs. Kelly, Sheriff, &c.; 66½, (R. C.,) Atlantic Mail Steam-ship Company vs. Central American Transit Company; 648, Hoffman vs. Wagoner et al.; 764 Hill Paper-collar Company vs. Wooster; 790½, Page vs. Williams; —, Hollerer et al. vs. Rufner et al.; 770, Sheldon vs. O'Brien, Sheriff, &c.; 792, Hoffman vs. New-Amsterdam Fire Insurance Company; 796, Suydam et al. vs. Luban; 798, Martin et al. vs. McDaniel; 802, Myer, et al. vs. Long Island Sugar Refinery; 806, Sheridan vs Hanlon; 253½, Larned vs. Ryder; 324½, (R. C.,) Same vs. Same; 343½, (R. C.,) Same vs. Same.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM—Held by Ingraham, P. J., Leonard and Gilbert, JJ.—Court opens at 10½ A. M.—54, The People ex rel. Leverick vs. Green, Controller; 59, In the matter of the North Shore Staten Island Ferry Company; 71, Lorillard vs. Morgan et al., Executors; 87, Sears vs. Bloodgood; 28, Same vs. Same; 238, Gouge vs. Roberts et al.; 111, Earney, President, vs. Burstabender, impleaded; 112, Holloway vs. Stephens et al.; 113, Sherman vs. Parish; 114, Hidden vs. Waldo, Jr., et al.; 115, Hodredge vs. Webb; 116, Townsend vs. Sheppard; 117, Story vs. The Orange and Alexandria Railroad Company; 118, Leggett vs. The Mutual Life Insurance Company of New-York; 119, Murphy et al. vs. Salem et al.; 120, Larned vs. Ryder; 121, Laurent et al. vs. Phillips; 122, Palen, Receiver, &c., vs. Bushnell et al.; 124, Jones vs. Bracken; 125, McLane vs De Leyer; 126, Allen vs. First National Bank of Richmond, Va.; 127, Harris vs. Bodelly; 129, Day et al. vs. Ruprecht; 130, Brett et al. vs. The North American Steam-ship Company; 131, Muller vs. Porder.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—Held by Barrett, J.—Court opens at 10 A. M.—Calendar called at 12 M.—59, Dannot vs. Schleier; 60, Same vs. Same; 61, Same vs. Same; 88, The People, &c., Tenth National Bank vs. City, (two cases;) 93, People, &c., Pomeroy vs. Green; 102, Smith vs. Perkins; 104, Kimball vs. Jack; 105, Meyer vs. Dix; 118, Cole vs. Baker; 127, Cobb vs. Goldsmith; 129, Forbes vs. Forbes; 130, Same vs. Same; 139, Renaud vs. McCahill; 154, Devoe vs. Barnes; 159, Groetzinger vs. Rosenthal. Call 163, Walsh vs. Plongeon.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—Part I.—Held by McCunn, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.—1133, Healy vs. Welch et al.; 1353, Maher, by guardian, vs. Central Park, North and East River Railroad Company; 1429, Godfrey vs. Williamsburg City Fire Insurance Company; —, Keck, Sr., vs. Warder; 1813, Agate vs. Lovenoein; 1699, Simon vs. Herman; 1743, Clark vs. Baetjer; 1835, Ludington vs. Miller; 29, Howell vs. Kelly; 1061, The Central Park, North and East River Railroad Company; 8, New-York Central vs. Hudson River Railroad Company; 1301, Levy vs. Bonns; 1329, Borg vs. Barker; 1231, Traves vs. O'Brien; 1833, Murphy vs. Sippi; 1457, Townsend vs. The Narragansett Fire and Marine Insurance Company.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—Part II.—Held by Barbour, C. J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.—1278, De Witt vs. Leland; 1826, Ayer vs. Teaner, impleaded; 798, Mehrback vs. Jardine; 612, Glancey vs. The Central Park, North and East River Railroad Company; 950, Wright vs. Leycoming Fire Insurance Company; 1068, Ely vs. O'Brien, Sheriff, &c.; 1256, O'Brien, Sheriff, vs. Merchants' Insurance Company; 1384, O'Brien, Sheriff, vs. Williamsburg City Fire Insurance Company; 1386, O'Brien, Sheriff, vs. The Commercial Fire Insurance Company; 1146, Wilson vs. Elinore; 252, Friedenberg vs. O'Brien, Sheriff, &c.; 1258, Christ, Administrator, vs. The Forty-second-street and Grand-street Ferry Railroad Company; 1270, Bernap vs. Hopkins; 668, Oberman vs. Waterman; 1336, Mayner et al. vs. Bechtel et al.; 136, Morris vs. White et al.; 1072, Rockwell vs. Calm; 1078, Same vs. Same; 1304, Bissell vs. Hart; 964 Lightstone vs. Weber; 844, Schaefer vs. Biohn; 1324, Myers vs. Dixon; 560, Birdsall vs. Doman; 1340, Day vs. O'Brien, Sheriff, &c.; 1692, Deen vs. DeWitt, Executor; 342, Johnson vs. Murphy; 1070, O'Donnell vs. O'Brien, Sheriff, &c.; 1318, Stafenhorst vs. American Manufacturing Company; 1106 Ransom vs. Ford; 1210, Jordan vs. White; 1320, Day vs. Mayer; 1168, Harrington vs. Cunningham; 104, Altman vs. O'Brien, Sheriff; 1266, The American Popular Life Insurance Company vs. O'Neill et al.

COMMON PLEAS—EQUITY TERM—Held by Robinson, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.—21, Freeborn vs. The Mayor; 22, Voorhis, Jr., vs. The Mayor; 23, Lagrave vs. The Mayor; 24, Crevier, Jr., vs. The Mayor; 57, Crane vs. Genin.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM—Part I.—Held by Loew, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.—Case on.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM—Part II.—Held by C. P. Daly, C. J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.—By order, 1829, More vs. Rand et al.; by order, 1864, Fisher et al. vs. Cohen; 1517, Hoffman vs. Leak et al.; 1649, Ludlow vs. Boyce; 1532, Stein vs. Deutsch; 1660, Driscoll vs. Clarkson; 1661, Wise et al. vs. North River Bank; 1662, Hammond vs. O'Hara; 1663, Sargent vs. Industrial Exhibition Company; 1664, Judd vs. Mithnacht; 1665, Morrin vs. Martin et al.; 1666, Waring vs. Rinaldo; 1667, Sheridan vs. Naidt; 1668, Bailey et al. vs. Godfrey; 1671, Lataza et al. vs. Great Western Insurance Company.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—Part I.—Held by Tracy, J.—Court opens and calendar called at 10 A. M.—8864, Kreusher vs. Folson; 8895, Fowler vs. Leon; 7567, Wallack vs. Schmidt; 8249, Manfield vs. Coman; 8825, Lasser vs. Victor; 8689, Schomberg vs. Young; 8706, Smith vs. McNierney; 8803, Orcutt vs. Williams; 8853, Pugsley vs. Briggs; 8948, Netter vs. Wolz; —, Aaron vs. Leon; 9097, Kohn vs. Speiling; 9098, McGeachey vs. Atlantic Mail Steam-ship Company; 9421, Martin vs. Connolly; 9861, Jones vs. Baebler.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—Part II.—Held by Spaulding, J.—Court opens and calendar called at 10 A. M.— —, Niles vs. Dohrenwend; 911, Klein vs. Ryan; 9882, Heraghty vs. Leary; 8195, Miller vs. Standt; 9784, Brown vs. Doran; 9000, Leamey vs. Matthews; 8917, Coffee vs. McSwegan; 9865, Williamson vs. Stuart; 9179, Matthews vs. Freligh; 9721, Oberine vs. Dohrenwend; 8714, Davis vs. Farwell; 9142, Peters vs. Duncan; 7973, Williams vs. Warner; 9245, Atwater vs. Fuller; 9699, Bach vs. Isaacs; —, Reardon vs. Griffin.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Held by Hackett, Recorder.—1, John Newman, felonious assault and battery; 2, James McCartney, manslaughter; 3, Thomas Morton and Joseph McKeon, burglary; 4, Patrick Ryan, forgery; 5, Timothy Hussy, felonious assault and battery; 6, Henry Gustover, felonious assault and battery; 7, Solomon Jacobs, larceny from the person; 8, Thomas Holman, obscene literature; 9, Joseph Darrow and Charles Darrow, obscene literature; 10, Charles Manches, obscene literature; 11, Thomas Hines and James Foley, obscene literature; 12, John Meeker, obscene literature; 13, George McCarthy et al., misdemeanor.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Held by Bedford, J.—1, Michael Rodgers, robbery; 2, James Carroll, perjury; 3, Charles E. Herman, forgery; 4, Fanny Forrest, felonious assault and battery; 5, William Frazer, grand larceny; 6, Julius Jacobs, grand larceny; 7, James Kent, grand larceny; 8, John Reddy, grand larceny; 9, William Brown, grand larceny; 10, Mary Leonard, larceny from the person; 11, Daniel, alias John Woble, Charles McDonald, larceny from the person; 12, William C. Harrison, larceny from the person; 13, John Murphy, Patrick Ahearn, larceny from the person; 14, John Keefe, alias John Roach, alias Johnny the Greek; 15, James Miskell, escaped from prison; 16, Alexander Kelly et al., misdemeanor.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—JUNE 5.

By Judge Van Brunt.

John S. Mitchell *vs.* Samuel C. Reed; case settled.

By Judge Barrett.

Gideon W. Tyler *vs.* Edward Gould; Harmon *vs.* New-York and South American Gold-mining Company; Margaret T. Garde *vs.* A. M. McAuliffe; in the matter of the application of Elizabeth M. Curtis for the appointment of a trustee, &c.; orders granted.

In the matter of the application of the Second-avenue Railroad Company, motion granted; William Martin, Robert M. Stevens and J. Nelson Tappan appointed as Commissioners.

Geo. H. Pool *vs.* George W. Stevens et al; motion granted, with $10 cost to abide event.

Isaac Kindrick *vs.* Avery H. Downe; motion granted and reference ordered to hear and determine.

The Bank For Savings of New-York *vs.* Stephen M. Blake; proceedings are not regular. There must be strict compliance with Rules 73 and 77.

William W. Strew *vs.* Jacob Springteer; cause referred.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM—JUNE 5.

By Judge Freedman.

Bernard M. Sumter *vs.* Louis Jarotzki; Robert J. Wright *vs.* S. Rosenbeck; John S. Jefferson *vs.* Cleon Clason et al.; G. Ramazotto *vs.* G. Ramazotto; Edmund A. Smith *vs.* Gustavus Isaacs; John Kelly *vs.* Andrew B. Titus; William Oberman *vs.* Sigismund Waterman; orders granted.

By Judge Curtis.

William Heinmuller *vs.* John C. Abbott et al., (two motions;) motions granted.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM—JUNE 5.

By Judge Larremore.

Guidin *vs.* Stevens; motion denied.

Hammond *vs.* Hammond; motion for reference granted.

Ellen Murray *vs.* John Murray; divorce granted.

Holiwedel *vs.* Hesse; motion granted.

By Judge Joseph F. Daly.

Margaret Nellis Knight *vs.* William W. Knight; divorce granted.

MARINE COURT—JUNE 4.

The following are the assignments just made of the Judges in this Court for the balance of 1872:

GENERAL TERMS.—September, Shea, Gross, Spaulding; October, Shea, Tracy, Curtis; November, Shea, Gross, Joachimsen; December, Shea, Tracy, Spaulding.

GENERAL TERM—For non-enumerated motions, held on second and fourth Saturday of each month, except June, July and August: September, Shea and Joachimsen; October, Gross and Tracy; November, Spaulding and Curtis; December, Shea and Joachimsen.

TRIAL TERMS.—June—Part I., Tracy; Part II., Spaulding. September—Part I., Shea; Part II., Joachimsen. October—Part I., Gross; Part II., Tracy; Part III., Curtis. November—Part I., Spaulding; Part II., Curtis; Part III., Joachimsen. December—Part I., Shea; Part II., Joachimsen; Part III., Curtis.

CHAMBERS.—June, Gross; July, Spaulding; August, Tracy; September, Curtis; October, Spaulding; November, Tracy; December, Gross.

During September only Parts I. and II. will be held; and only non-jury cases tried.

Pursuant to the provisions of the law passed by the last Legislature, the Judges have held a meeting, and elected Hon. George Shea Chief-Justice, and appointed Alexander V. Davidson Clerk.

PICTURES OF SUMNER.

Further Extracts from the Republican Press of the Country.

General Disgust at the Tone and Temper of His Attack on the President—How the Recent Speech was Received.

We continue our extracts from Republican newspapers throughout the country, showing how generally Mr. SUMNER's speech on GRANT in the Senate has been repudiated.

A MONUMENT OF HATRED TO GRANT.

From the Christian Union (New-York.)

Soberly, Mr. SUMNER has proved neither a wise rhetorician nor a skillful special pleader. He has overcharged his picture. Men will not believe that the silent man of the White House is an incarnate fiend. That this oration will produce a certain effect upon natures already surcharged with violent feeling: that, as a campaign document, it will have some considerable weight, is probable. But we think it has so overstepped the bounds of moderation that the fair-minded and the just will recoil from it. Its influence will be temporary. By and by Mr. SUMNER's friends will look back upon this speech with regret, as lacking in generosity, in justice, in truth, in moderation. No man who hates is fit to judge another SUMNER has raised a monument of his hatred to GRANT.

MALICE AND MORTIFIED PRIDE.

Buffalo Commercial Advertiser.

When we compare actual facts with the predictions of the last six months, we feel no concern at the prospect of damaging work from the new "bombshell" which our Democratic contemporaries assert has been "fired into the Radical camp" by Senator SUMNER. He has done nothing more than to make himself a sad exhibition of what malice and mortified pride can do. He has tried to prove to the people that the country ought to get rid of GRANT; he has only proved that CHARLES SUMNER has outlived his best days. He wants to have the one-term principle made an inflexible rule in the President's office. He has satisfied the people that it is unfortunate that the same principle was not adopted by Massachusetts long ago in the election of the United States Senators.

MEAN, VINDICTIVE AND PERSONAL.

Buffalo Express.

Any self-respecting, strong-willed man occupying the Presidential chair would be sure to incur, sooner or later, the displeasure of a man of CHARLES SUMNER's overweening vanity and presumption. These defects of his character have been greatly aggravated of late years by increasing irritability—the result, probably, of physical causes. They have, indeed, become intolerable; and because the President would not bow down before him, and make his political conduct a reflex of the Senator's views. Mr. SUMNER has taken issue with the Executive on every possible subject. His speech was mean, vindictive and personal to the last degree. The picture he drew of his enemy was so grossly distorted that it excited at once amusement and pity even among his Democratic hearers, and entirely defeated its own object. It was pitiful, indeed, to see the great Anti-Slavery orator fallen so low, for this speech offers a strange contrast to his former efforts in connection with nobler themes. It is hardly to be treated seriously.

A BLAST OF CALUMNY.

Rochester Democrat & Chronicle.

Senator SUMNER's philippic is before the country. We acknowledge the intellectual weight of this terrific scold; but in this case it is the power of anger, and nothing more. SUMNER arraigns GRANT on the charge of egotistic assumption, and asks on what meat our Cæsar is fed that he appears so great? Yet it is not GRANT, but SUMNER, who assumes to be the Cæsar; and we would ask on what meat SUMNER is fed that he vaunteth his judgment superior to that of the Republican Party, and assumes that he can destroy where he cannot dictate. SUMNER is not CÆSAR; nor is GRANT. The imperial political function rests in the whole party in convention assembled; yet SUMNER, knowing what that decree will be in advance, declares its judgment wrong, and himself mounts the throne. Let those bow who will to the self-made majesty—they are few in numbers, and baffled conspirators at that.

PERSONAL MALICE AND WEAKNESS.

Utica Herald.

Some of the opposition journals talk about SUMNER's "exposures," &c. Pray, what has he exposed, save his own personal malice and weakness? He has made no exposures. He has only recklessly and foolishly reported a lot of false accusations. He does not offer evidence of the truth of anything he says. He is playing the rôle of a second-hand accuser, without a shadow of justification.

WICKED AND MALEVOLENT.

Elmira Advertiser.

The recent speech of CHARLES SUMNER in the United States Senate, in denunciation of President GRANT, is so intemperate and outrageous in both temper and matter that it cannot fail to react in favor of the President. The American people will not submit to see the man who saved the nation from disruption and dishonor thus ruthlessly and unreasonably assailed. The official acts of President GRANT are well known to all. His personal character is well known to all. Those who differ with him have a right to express their difference and to oppose his reelection to office. But no honorable American will assail him as Mr. SUMNER has done. No man is perfect, and no man is so foolish as to claim that quality for President GRANT, but there is no blemish in all his life which is not purity itself compared with the absolute wickedness and unchristian malevolence of this purely personal assault upon the President by Mr. SUMNER.

THE SENATOR AGAINST THE PEOPLE.

Bangor (Me.) Whig & Courier.

The charges which he brings have long since been submitted to and judged by the intelligent people of the country, and the verdict is found in the almost unprecedented expression of undiminished confidence in the President and the determination to re-elect him. The people believe, as Mr. GREELEY wrote at the close of the President's first year with reference to his principles of "honesty and economy," that "There can be no more beneficent natural genius than is found in the power to perceive and enforce these principles." They see substantial benefits and a policy which is the will of the people. They have ordered the renomination of the President, and Mr. SUMNER arraigns them when he declares the officer they have indorsed unfit for the position. There are thousands who will regret to part company with one who fought so long and so well for humanity, but the Senator chooses his own course, and as his voice cannot dictate to the people, neither will they seek to coerce his political action.

EXTRAVAGANT IN ABUSE AND SLANDER.

Lewiston (Me.) Journal.

His speech reads like a collection of DANA's editorials, and was more extravagant in abuse, invective, epithet, misrepresentation, slander and proved falsehood, than anything ever uttered on the floor of the Senate or published in the columns of a newspaper.

WITH WHOM SUMNER'S QUARREL LIES.

Boston Advertiser.

The contest which Mr. SUMNER has invited is not between himself and the President, nor with the half-dozen gentlemen who won titles by good service in the war, and are now engaged in subordinate civil duties about the President, nor with the private citizens who have at some time or other made to the President some acknowledgment of their gratitude to him as a soldier. But it is with a large and disinterested constituency—a constituency with strong claims even upon Mr. SUMNER's respect—which regarding the President's re-election as the best for the country, has forced him into the position of a candidate, and is in duty and in honor bound to see that his services are not misrepresented, and his character and good name injured without cause. Dwelling for a long time and with intense feeling on the minor incidents of the Administration, Mr. SUMNER has come to see them in grossly distorted and magnified proportions; he arranges and classifies them, and dresses them in his formidable and ingenious rhetoric, and presents them as the real thing, the make-up and substance of the Government.

A SCHOOL-BOY IN POLITICAL MATTERS.

Boston Globe.

Mr. SUMNER always was a school-boy in political matters, and his present production is only superior in quantity and diversity of subject to his youthful efforts at the Boston Latin School, some forty odd years ago. There is now, as then, the same affectation of classical learning and deep reading in his performances, and we see nothing overlooked or omitted in his present arraignment of President GRANT, unless it be a comparison of the offender to CALIGULA, who made a Senator of his horse. How this happy hit escaped the attention of the orator we cannot conceive; but it is barely possible that he abstained from it for fear his auditors might conclude that, whatever luck GRANT had met with in making his horse a Senator, one of their honorable body had certainly made an ass of himself. The vanity with which Mr. SUMNER arrogates to himself the paternity and christening of the Republican Party is equalled only by the fatuity which leads him to imagine that, in putting forth this conglomeration of small trash, he is writing history. With an "untutored egotism" fully akin to that which he charges upon GRANT, he has thought his individual griefs a matter of sufficient importance to occupy the precious hours of Congress just at the close of the session, to the exclusion of necessary public business upon which action is imperatively demanded before the adjournment.

CHINESE FIGHTING, NOT CIVILIZED WARFARE.

Boston Journal.

Was there ever a sadder perversion of statesmanlike capacity, such an unworthy use of great powers, as we behold in this speech? Everything bent and dwarfed to the spirit of personality. Even good taste and the decorum of refined life are painfully sacrificed, as in that instance—for we will allude to but one—where, quoting a derogatory figure of swinish habits, he says, "the Executive Mansion has become that famous treasury trough," and that "to sit behind is the Presidential occupation, watching and feeding the animals!" This is Chinese fighting, to assault the senses rather than to engage in the manliness of civilized warfare. It carries its own condemnation on the face of it, and can hurt none but its author. We can truly say that, as constituents and well-wishers of Mr. SUMNER, rather than as supporters of the Administration, we are sorry that he has made this speech, which, on his own theory, is not entitled even to the palliation of having been well meant, for this excuse he says "is not much," nor is there a slate head-stone in any village burial ground that does not record as much of the humble lodger beneath.

NOTHING BUT PERSONAL SPLEEN.

Burlington (Vt.) Free Press.

We can find in this extraordinary speech nothing but personal spleen. He seems to ignore all the practical successes of the President's Administration. He exaggerates the stale charges of nepotism and gift-taking, but he does not once refer to a principle. Slander, defamation and foul aspersion make up the whole arraignment. We believe it an idle and profitless task to enter into a refutation of his misrepresentations.

PERSONAL, PETTY WARFARE.

Rutland (Vt.) Herald.

It is a sad sight in American history to see a Senator who has stood as sponsor of the Republican Party, leaving out of sight or laying aside all the principles which he has so powerfully sustained by voice and act, descend from his exalted position to make a personal petty warfare upon the Executive of the nation, who, for the time being, stands the representative of the party and its principles. As singular as the scene is to transpire in the American Senate, it is far more singular, if not positively a disgrace, to behold a man who has been longer in the public service than any of those associated with him to put under his feet the principles of which he was the foremost representative in public life, to descend to such personalities.

UNPARALLELED BITTERNESS AND VENOM.

Providence Journal.

Mr. SUMNER's speech will be read with attention by all; with amazement by some, with indignation by others, but with sorrow by those who have hitherto been his most faithful friends. He has assailed the President with a personal vituperation, which for bitterness and venom has never been surpassed.

SPITE AND WOUNDED EGOTISM.

Waterbury (Conn.) American.

Mr. SUMNER may claim to be a Republican and all that, but when you get at the real truth of his sentiments, it is "anything to beat GRANT." Why, to hear that gentleman talk one would think this fair Republic was going on the lightning express-train to ruin. Nonsense! We should as soon expect to hear of Noah fearing a drouth. GRANT has committed the unpardonable sin of not feeding Mr. SUMNER's self-esteem, hence all this spite. If that Senator belittles himself with a few more speeches of like character, he will find himself dead before the day of his funeral.

BITTER AND UNDIGNIFIED PERSONALITIES.

Norwich (Conn.) Bulletin.

It is the style and temper of Mr. SUMNER's address to which we chiefly refer in this connection. Passing by his usual egotistic and irrelevant citation of the classics with which his recent speech is very profuse, allusion is only had to the bitter and undignified personality of which the same is a vehicle. Instances thereof are too numerous and extended to be suffered a bodily incorporation herewith. In every one of his paragraphs, however, wherein he amplifies the charges above stated, he gives expression to personal allusions of the most acrid and intemperate character possible.

A GROSS CARICATURIST AND A SPLENETIC LIBELER.

New-Haven Palladium.

The people, who have no personal griefs to avenge, have watched the careers of Mr. SUMNER and Gen. GRANT, and have taken the measure of both. They are not so ignorant or blind as the word-maker tries to believe in his egotistical complacency. The people of Massachusetts may respect Mr. SUMNER, but none of them have thought of him as a candidate for the Presidency, and they will not accept the portrait he has drawn of their candidate as a true one. In indicting the President he really indicted the Republican Party; not that the two are identical, but because the citizens who make up that party must be imbeciles if Mr. SUMNER is anything but a gross caricaturist and a splenetic libeler. It is folly to pretend that any portion of the American people would desire to make Gen. GRANT President if he were such as Mr. SUMNER paints him. Nor does Mr. SUMNER believe that the picture he has so elaborately drawn is a true one. If he did, he would despair of his country and seek shelter in a convent. They will read his speech, admire the skill with which he has vented his spite, but they will turn from his words and vote for the silent man whose history is made up of deeds.

SILLY LIES AND STALE SLANDERS.

Bridgeport (Conn.) Standard.

While SUMNER was setting in his safe Senatorial chair sneering at President LINCOLN, sneering at everybody who did not own him "lord of all," and finding fault with the progress of events which overlooked him in the choice of instruments, Gen. GRANT was at the front dealing huge blows at the rebellion and weaving about it that coil which finally crushed it out forever. The people have not forgotten this, and Mr. SUMNER's silly lies and stale slanders of the man who does not bow at his nod and beck, were well replied to by the President's old comrade in arms, Gen. LOGAN.

FLAGRANTLY UNJUST.

Pittsburg (Penn.) Commercial.

In short, from beginning to end of his tirade, Mr. SUMNER was flagrantly unjust to the President, guilty alike of suppressing the truth and suggesting that which was not true. Not only did he grossly exaggerate his supposed defects of character, but he sedulously concealed his known and admitted excellencies. No reference was made to the unprecedented prosperity of the nation under his Administration, to his maintenance of the public faith, his impartial execution of the laws, his protection of the rights of all without distinction of class or color, the reduction of the public debt, the appreciation of our bonds and securities in the money markets of the world, his recommendations respecting amnesty, or his strenuous endeavors to elevate and purify the civil service of the country. Respecting all these things the Senator was as dumb as an oyster. And, therefore, the people, who do not hold positions of trust and power, yet who are proud to labor for the success of the cause they love, will indignantly refuse to accept the Senator's malicious caricature as a faithful portrait of their President. Neither ignoring nor justifying the mistakes of his Administration, they have confidence in his rectitude and patriotism, and feel sure of his ability to carry on the work of pacification and purification until the principles established by the war shall everywhere have hardened into practices.

CHAGRIN AND DISAPPOINTMENT.

Pottsville (Penn.) Miners' Journal.

The speech of SUMNER's shows that it was written by a book-worm, a secluded student, who has but little practical knowledge of human nature, or the business pursuits of the country, and bears in almost every line the great chagrin and disappointment of its author in his attempts to defeat Gen. GRANT, and fix a stigma upon him and on his Administration, by the humiliating failure of the French arms charge which he made against the Administration, and which was followed by the indorsement of Gen. GRANT for re-election by the colored race, whose freedom was secured by the success of our armies in putting down the great rebellion. This was a terrible blow to Senator SUMNER, and his speech, learned and able as all must concede, is so very vindictive, that its result will be that it will greatly benefit Gen. GRANT's success, and cause many of SUMNER's friends to regret that he delivered it.

DISAPPOINTED AMBITION.

Wilmington (Del.) Republican.

Like some of his predecessors, he has allowed his desire to be President to warp his judgment, blind his moral vision, and he now vents his spleen on the General who occupies the place which he feels should be filled by himself. His overweening ambition has overleaped itself, and he will go down before the great wave of popular feeling, and if he be remembered at all by coming generations it will be for what he has done, rather than for what he is now doing.

A COMMON SCOLD.

Harrisburg (Penn.) State Journal.

Mr. SUMNER is a disappointed man, and therefore angry and resentful. He is always ahead of the party which makes him a Senator, and at variance with the wishes of the people he is supposed to represent. He never yields to popular demand—never pauses to listen to what the people have to say—cares less for the right of petition, when it is in opposition to his dictum, than any man that ever sat in the Senate, and is a tyrant in all things involving his personal and political wishes. Chagrined at not being able to carry the President in his pocket, in his blind fury he seeks to trample him to death beneath his heel. Soured and resentful because he has not been allowed to show the world he drives the Senate like a flock of sheep, he rushes wildly into every imaginable scheme to ruin that which he cannot rule, and damage those who resist his demands. In this manner Mr. SUMNER dwindles from the statesman into the common scold, and ceases to be great before the country because in his infatuation he exposes the littleness in himself.

A FUTILE EFFORT.

Wilmington (Del.) Commercial.

Senator SUMNER is capable of greater and worthier work, and his tongue and pen have stooped low in this retailing, at second hand, the stale libels of the New-York *Sun*. The futility of this latest effort freshly proves that the President's record is substantially unassailable. The attacks made upon him have been bitter, vigorous and frequent. He has been openly assailed, and secretly slandered. Insidious efforts have been made to ensnare him, as well as to have him condemned. But every attempt of the sort has failed. His character has successfully endured all these trials, and maintains itself high in the estimation of the American people.

A LONG-STANDING GRUDGE GRATIFIED.

Baltimore American.

Mr. SUMNER patiently hunts up all the bad characters of history, Cæsars, Neros and Popes, to compare them with our plain-spoken, hard-working President. It did not seem to enter the mind of the speaker that anybody could be nobler or more heroic than himself. The base metal of egotism crops through the surface of almost every paragraph of the speech. The very extravagance of the Senator's laudation of self and depreciation of every one who differs with him provokes that vein of ridicule which tinges all criticisms upon his harangue. He gratifies his long-standing grudge against influences which overthrew the dictation he had for years exercised in the Senate Chamber, but he also tries to stem a current which is strong enough to sweep him out of political life.

MALIGNANT AND UNCANDID.

Toledo (Ohio) Commercial.

Probably the most malignant and uncandid assault ever made upon any individual from the floor of the United States Senate, was that wherewith CHARLES SUMNER relieved his pent-up hate of President GRANT, on Friday last. The effort consisted, from first to last, of mere personal hate, showing the speaker to worse advantage than any of the very bad exhibitions for which he has been so long noted.

A RETAILER OF SLANDERS.

Cleveland (Ohio) Leader.

Senator SUMNER has sat for four years in the shadow of the White House, note-book in hand, noting down every little flaw of the President's private and official life. He has watched the friends whom the President has entertained, the servants he employes, the horses that he drives; and now, just at the threshold of the campaign, he rises, and, by a tremendous effort, pours out this long and carefully-studied tirade as ammunition for the enemies of Republicans. Had Mr. SUMNER been sincere in his professed desire to reform the Republican Party without destroying it, he would have delivered his speech before the mind of the country had been made up, and nine-tenths of the delegates to Philadelphia had been instructed for GRANT. But no. His diatribe is sent forth after the result at Philadelphia is assured, and when it can help no one but the enemies of the party to which Mr. SUMNER professes to belong. Not that the speech could at any time or in way have in the slightest degree affected the public judgment of President GRANT, but the point we have made is worth noting as an indication of the spirit which is evinced in its utterance.

A RESENTFUL, VAIN AND UNREASONABLE MAN.

Detroit Post.

And the plain truth is that Mr. SUMNER, in spite of his general devotion to principle, is one of the most resentful, vain, and, in some respects, unreasonable men that ever sat in the United States Senate. Mr. SUMNER is one of the most intolerant of men. Whoever does not agree with him is totally depraved. He is overbearing, sometimes insultingly so, even to some who do agree with him in the main. In this very speech were many curious illustrations of his overweening vanity. This speech would not keep till next Winter. It must be spoken now, so as to effect the coming elections. Well, it has been spoken; and its effect will be nothing at all. The people will move right along, paying no more attention to it than to the scolding of any other man, known to be, as Mr. SUMNER is, moved by personal resentment.

PERSONAL MALEVOLENCE.

Milwaukee Wisconsin.

Throughout his speech Mr. SUMNER betrays his personal malevolence toward the President. The people estimate him accordingly, and they will put their brand on him by re-electing President GRANT to the office which he has filled with so much advantage to the nation in all its varied interests, commercial, agricultural and mechanical.

GROSS PERSONALITIES.

Knoxville (Tenn.) Chronicle.

Senator SUMNER has again done himself a great injustice by an ill-natured, ill-advised, uncalled-for personal attack on the President. The Senator is a man of ability, education and culture, and has had the credit of being too well-bred and dignified to condescend to such gross personalities, when the object is obvious to every unprejudiced mind. We regret this step, as we have regretted other steps he has taken, on the Senator's account. We dislike to see a fine reputation spoiled on so slight a pretext. He does not injure President GRANT. He only exhibits how low a great man may descend.

BLOATED EXAGGERATION OF TRIFLES.

Hartford Courant.

In fact there is nothing really new in Mr. SUMNER's speech except this opinion of Mr. STANTON, and Mr. SUMNER's newly coined epithets. It is a résumé of nearly everything that has been said against Gen. GRANT, and is a handy campaign document for the Democrats; and it is visibly heated and welded together with a personal and passionate hatred. So plainly is this hatred visible that it takes from the arraignment all judicial character. It is full of such bloated exaggeration of little things as to make it appear weak where it is intended to be most impressive. Let its readers note that it does not accuse GRANT of any infidelity to the great principles of the party, to civil service reform, to the equal rights of all men before the law, to the enforcement of civil rights under the recent amendments. His attack is purely a personal one.

RAID ON GEORGIA BANKS.

Some Particulars of the Confidence Operations of a Gang of Swindlers in Savannah, Macon and Augusta.

From the Charleston (S. C.) News, June 3.

The additional details furnished by later Georgia exchanges, of the wholesale swindles upon the banks of Savannah, Macon and Augusta, prove them to have been conducted with remarkable adroitness and skill. The operations appear to have been simultaneous, and of course concerted, and three members of the gang have been arrested, but whether the money that they obtained from the banks will be recovered is not yet known. In Augusta the victimized institution was the Georgia Railroad and Banking Company. Last monday morning a stranger, of respectable appearance and business-like demeanor, giving his name as GEORGE HOLMES, called at the bank and presented to the President a skilfully forged letter of introduction from the President of the National Bank of the Republic of New-York, and an equally well executed certificate of deposit in the same bank of $9,100. Both documents were subjected to the usual careful scrutiny, and appearing to be all right, the certificate was promptly cashed, and the swindler went on his way rejoicing. The certificate was sent, in the ordinary course of business, to the New-York bank, and on Friday a dispatch was received from there, saying that it was forged, and the Augusta Banking Company opened their eyes to the uncomfortable fact that they had been quietly swindled out of over $9,000; The description of the swindler was immediately telegraphed to various parts of the country, and he was arrested in Montgomery, Ala. The Georgia Central Bank, of Macon, was also swindled on the same day, and in precisely the same manner, out of $6,500, by one BENNETT, who, with a supposed accomplice, giving his name as GEORGE MORRIS, has since been arrested and held for trial in Macon. The third victim of this remarkable series of forgeries was the Merchants' National Bank, of Savannah. There the swindler gave his name as THOMAS C. HOLMES, and presented a certificate of deposit from the Bank of the Republic, New-York, which he desired to be cashed; and, when informed that he would have to be identified, he pleasantly remarked that he had provided for that contingency, and produced a letter from the cashier of the bank mentioned, certifying to his signature, and introducing him to the banks in this section as a prominent merchant and man of means. A comparison of signatures apparently proved that everything was right, and the check, which was for the nice little sum of $9,000, was cashed with pleasure. The swindler then left on the Atlantic and Gulf Railroad, but is believed to be the same man who has turned up and been arrested at Macon under the name of GEORGE MORRIS. Since the arrest of BENNETT and MORRIS, (or HOLMES,) a dispatch has been received from Chief MCCONOUGH, of the St. Louis police, saying that they have been committing forgeries on the banks of that city, and requesting that they be held until an officer could be sent from there. This indicates that the operations of this gang of forgers have extended over a large portion of the country, and entitle them to the unenviable distinction of the champion swindlers of the day.

GREELEY.

William Lloyd Garrison on the Tammany Candidate.

Political Wolves in Sheeps' Clothing—What the Veteran Abolitionist Thinks of his Old Associate and the Latter's New Allies.

From This Week's Independent.

The somewhat coarse but pregnant couplet—

"When the Devil was sick, the Devil a monk would be;
When the Devil was well, the devil a monk was he"—

was never more strikingly exemplified than in the ardent wooing of the *soi-disant* "Liberal Republican" movement by the Rebel-Democratic Party of the country, for the purpose of preventing the re-election of Gen. GRANT and dismembering the Republican Party to its overthrow. Such duplicity, carried to so fine a point, it would be difficult to parallel even in the detestable annals of political chicanery. And the gushing manner in which this passionate advance is met by the party sought to be won is equally noteworthy. By what legerdemain has it come to pass that oil and water, fire and gunpowder, are found to be kindred elements, incapable of explosion or separation when brought into contact. "The Cincinnati platform," says the *Tribune*, "is the high-water mark of the best and purest Republicanism; yet it is accepted with enthusiasm by four-fifths of the Southern Press and people, and by an even larger proportion of the Northern Democracy. * * Can any Republican, who really wants his principles to triumph throughout our reunited land, tell why he should not rejoice at the beginning of so auspicious a movement at the South, and wish it God speed?" Now, this is pitible stultification and idiotic gullibility. What an overwhelming portion of the Rebel population of the South and of the Northern Democracy enthusiastic for the triumph of the highest-toned Republicanism! Why, it is only to ascertain where they stand, what is their desire, what are their hopes and devices, whom they dislike and oppose the strongest as a Presidential candidate, whom they are combined to make use of to carry their own evil ends, to know that coalition with them, no matter on what plausible terms, is the broad road to national debasement and the most flagrant betrayal of the cause of popular liberty. Nothing on their part, since the rebellion they begun was suppressed, has indicated any change in their views of that rebellion, or in the spirit which has made them eminently hostile to all progress. The snake, indeed, presents a new skin; but it is the old snake still, and as venomously fanged. He only wants an opportunity to strike, and cares not in what way it may be presented. What one measure that a patriotic Congress has adopted, and that an equally patriotic President has enforced in accordance with his official oath, to maintain loyalty and secure equal rights, regardless of race or color, that they have not anathematized, resisted, and conspired to make it a nullity? Up to this hour the Democratic vote in Congress, on every issue presented for the protection of loyal Unionists at the South, white or black, have been thrown into the rebel scale. For a wholesale amnesty to those who sought to destroy the Republic, and behaved liked fiends throughout the conflict, filling the land with blood and carnage, they have been a unit—of course.

Utterly despairing of success in the coming Presidential struggle, unless they can seriously divide the Republican ranks, they are leaving nothing undone to consummate that object. There is nothing too hard for them to swallow or digest in the shape of "accepting the situation," and "letting by-gones be by-gones," so far as words go; and forty "platforms" like that adopted at Cincinnati, and thrice as many anti-Grant candidates in a Republican guise, would but increase their delight and intensify their jubilation. The New-York *World* ingeniously says that "the only reason for nominating Mr. GREELEY at the Baltimore Convention is the Republican reinforcements he is expected to bring to the Democratic Party. No Democrat even affects to regard it otherwise than as a marriage of interest, and not of inclination." And this is "the high-water mark of the best and purest Republicanism," says Mr. GREELEY! "The dominant party," says the Boston *Post*, "is now in a condition to be easily deposed, provided the Democracy make the most of their opportunities." Here the cloven foot is nakedly protruded. "Are not GREELEY and BROWN really good enough Democrats for the occasion?" asks the Missouri *Republican*. "Does not their nomination by a movement intensely anti-Radical ('high-water mark!') and on a platform which arraigns almost the entire policy of the party in power, fulfill all the conditions of a Democratic opposition, and leave nothing more to be either said or done on the subject?" Is not this an eye-opener? Denouncing "the present feeble and imbecile Administration," (so much for military dictatorship!) that most malignant of all Northern journals against Abolitionism and all its concomitants, the Boston *Courier*, cheerily says that "a united movement of the combined opposition would clean out the foul nest at Washington, and throw into obscurity the whole nest of unclean birds which have so long been feeding upon the vitals of the nation." A refreshing exudation of the old pro slavery virus! "HORACE GREELEY," says the Memphis *Avalanche*, "is more popular with the ex-Confederate soldiers of the South than any score of men at the North." And this is the champion of superior political virtue and honor, to be so crowned by such traitorous and bloody hands! The Democrats of Elmira, N. Y.—the tone is the same, whether rebel or Democratic—indorse the Cincinnati platform, and declare: "To stop the insidious destruction of our Union, more certain by the continuance of the existing Government than any open rebellion, (of course, they dislike open rebellion less than they do loyal Republicanism,) we give the movement our full and hearty support." Is this in the special interest of loyalty and liberty? The Washington *Sunday Capital* says: "The nomination of Mr. GREELEY may be fairly regarded as in the interests of the Democracy." Beyond all doubt! A Democrat writing to the *Tribune* from Wisconsin says: "The Democratic outlook is improving every day. Our Convention will ratify Cincinnati. If so, farewell to ULYSSES!" "For our own part," says the *Metropolitan Record*, "we shall heartily enter the campaign with Mr. GREELEY as the accepted candidate of the Democratic Party." "The death-knell of the man on horseback at Washington," says the Richmond (Va.) *News*, "is now sounded from the metropolis of Ohio." Was it not "the man on horseback" who, under the urgent war cry of the now admired Mr. GREELEY, "On to Richmond!" went to that rebellious city, humbled it to the dust, and crushed the life out of the rebellion? No marvel that they are not specially desirous of his re-election, though greater magnanimity than he has shown to the enemies of the country cannot be cited. "We believe GREELEY and BROWN to be as good instruments for our redemption as any that could be selected," says the Richmond *Enquirer*. "It is the duty of the Democracy to accept these men," says the Petersburg *Index*. It is frequently declared in the *Tribune* that the Irish vote will be for Mr. GREELEY. When was that vote ever intelligently cast, or recorded on the side of the most advanced party in morals and politics?

A monster ratification meeting is to be held in New-Orleans, the call being signed by the rebel Gens. P. G. T. BEAUREGARD, RICHARD TAYLOR, WILLIAM HAYS and ADAMS. When such men take the lead, what brazen effrontery is required to assert that they are too virtuous, too patriotic to uphold a corrupt and despotic Administration! That they are now "in the land of the living" is a striking proof of the amazing clemency of that Government which they so desperately sought to destroy. Decency requires that they should hide their diminished heads (in Europe they would have been made headless) and take a back seat.

Aside from a small number of well-meaning but disaffected persons who have hitherto acted with the Republican Party, such are the portentous elements gathering North and South to secure victory to a movement conceived in personal spite and rivalry, unscrupulous as to means and measures, factious in all its characteristics, the only result of which can be, in the possible defeat of Gen. GRANT, the restoration of a Southern oligarchy to the control of our national affairs, with any required amount of Northern subserviency to carry out their edicts. They care nothing for Mr. GREELEY's antecedents or his present notions. Through him they hope to conquer; they will manipulate him as clay is moulded in the hands of the potter. He is a notorious compromiser; as unreliable as a shifting sand-bar, yet yielding as the water that flows over it; the last man to be trusted with the helm in the midst of a storm; without moral vision or fixedness of principle; giving the worst counsels when the best are of primary importance; guilty of blunders that are worse than crimes; easily imposed upon through his credulity, and as easily propitiated by flattery; and whose elevation to the Presidency, by the overthrow of the only party with whom the liberties and interests of the people may be safely intrusted, would be the inauguration of the reign of corruption and misrule, especially in all the South, his good intentions to the contrary notwithstanding. For whatever else he may be qualified, it is not for such a position; and the only reason why he is now so bepraised by rebels and Democrats is that in his success they behold their own; and in his defeat there comes an end to all their machinations, their chance for supremacy, their hope of official spoils.

It is true a small, but somewhat influential portion of the Democratic Party are at present either non-committal, waiting to see what will turn up at the Baltimore Convention in July, or strongly in favor of nominating a straight-out Democratic Presidential candidate; but they are none the less hostile to the election of Gen. GRANT and the renewed triumph of the Republican Party.

No longer ago than last month Mr. GREELEY said in his *Tribune*: "The Republican Party has accomplished its object, and much more." Then it has outdone even its broadly reformatory and thoroughly patriotic platform, he being witness. Why, then, does he now lift his heel against it, and attempt to cover it with infamy? Asked by a correspondent, what are the young men of the country to do in the present state of affairs, he did not even hint at the necessity or propriety of their recording their votes for another candidate than the conqueror of the rebellion. Yet four weeks later he presents himself as the special competitor of Gen. GRANT for the office of President; and, in his reply to the official notice of his nomination at Cincinnati, he complacently assumes, from the responses he has received, that "the mass of our fellow-citizens," "a majority of our countrymen," hail it with gladness! A very sudden and surprising revolution, certainly!

In like manner he publishes in the *Tribune* a list of 327 journals that favor his election; but of this number eighty-one are in Missouri, and they are nearly all of the rebel and Democratic stripe. The number of bona fide Republican journals sustaining his nomination may be counted upon his fingers. Liberal Republicanism means the embracing of all factions and discordant elements in the land; and these were well represented in the undelegated and piebald Cincinnati Convention. A more unrepresentative body was never assembled. From whence they came, whither they went, and who they were, (with but few exceptions,) nobody can tell. And this irresponsible conglomeration Mr. GREELEY imagines is an indication "that the masses of our countrymen, North and South, are eager to clasp hands across the bloody chasm which has too long divided them." The masses of the North have never cherished any enmity to those at the South, but only abhorred their treasonable attempts to destroy the Union; and the South has had no truer friend, in all that pertains to her just rights and interests, to her peace and welfare, than Gen. GRANT since his occupancy of the Presidential chair. The entire colored population should consolidate their votes upon him, as a token of gratitude and a measure of safety. Let not one of them be misled.

KINGDOM OF ITALY.

Prussia and Rome—A Prince's Trouble—A Hunt for a Child—Press Sentiment on the Difficulty—A Singer's Career.

From Our Own Correspondent.

FLORENCE, Tuesday, May 14, 1872.

The refusal of ANTONELLI and the Jesuits to receive the Cardinal HOHENLOHE as diplomatic agent of the German Government at the Vatican continues to be much talked about in the newspapers. The Papal party, under its present bungling leaders, makes as poor a fist of promoting its cause politically as its military friends have done in their effort to obtain power by engaging in a warlike campaign. The bad figure which one of the Legitimist leaders has made in trying to throw down the present Government of Spain has added a new disappointment to the accumulating woes of the clerical party, which will never learn that its proper sphere is not that of politics. It is now reported that Cardinal HOHENLOHE is about to make a visit to Rome in his capacity as Prelate.

A PRINCE'S TROUBLE.

It was generally supposed that the Prince of MONACO had sold out his little jewel of a realm, and gone to live in Paris, or some other pleasant city. But, just as we did not expect to hear anything more of him, he has come into Court with a case in this sub-Apennine City of Florence. It seems the reigning Sovereign of the minute Principality had a son and heir to the throne, called ALBERTO ONORATO CARLO, born in 1848, and married in 1869 to the Princess MARIA VITTORIA, born in 1850, and daughter of the late Duke of HAMILTON, and MARIA, his wife, both of Baden. Four months after the marriage of the young Princess, for reasons not known to the public, MARIA VITTORIA abandoned the conjugal roof and went to live at a distance from her husband, in another European country. On the 10th of June, 1870, just ten months to a day after marriage, a child was born—a male heir to all the royal honors of Monaco. As well before as after this birth, every means had been tried to induce the Princess MARIA to return to the arms of her husband, but without effect. The good offices of the Queen of Wurtemberg, the Princess CONSTANTINE of Russia, the Queen of Prussia, the Emperor NAPOLEON, who had been guardian of the Princess, and EUGENIE, who was sponsor at the marriage, had been exercised to this end; but the resolute MARIA would not permit the father to see the image of the child, neither in a portrait nor in the flesh. Then commenced the child-hunt—a repetition of the American D'Hauteville case. A favorable opportunity was waited for, and it presented itself here in Florence ten days ago. The Princess MARIA is related to several of the royal families of Europe, and lately many of their representatives have made visits to Italy, and have held their meetings here in Florence; and this one also has been present. The forsaken husband was on the alert, determined to avail himself of Tuscan law to get possession of the child. Up to this time no means had been used to make the public a witness of the scandal of the domestic discord. The petition to the presiding Judge of the Correctional Court in Florence was in the name of the father of the child, the hereditary Prince, and also in that of the grandfather, the reigning Sovereign of Monaco. The case was examined, and the result was an order given for the immediate delivery of the child to the care of the father. The door-keeper of the tribunal proceeded to the Hotel de la Paix, where the Princess was lodged, for the execution of the decree. And here began the tug of a war which ended by the triumph of a woman over the laws of a Kingdom. The quiet Hotel de la Paix came near being the battle-ground between Russia and Italy. The Princess began by refusing to admit the officers of the Court; qualifying its decision as an indignity to her quality as Princess, and an outrage upon the rights of woman. These pretexts were useful for gaining time. It happens that the Grand Duchess MARIA, of Russia, the sister of the Emperor, has a villa near Florence in which she passes a portion of the year. Among her guests at the moment was the Russian Grand Duchess OLGA, who has been in Italy during the Winter, and is in some way related to the Princess of MONACO. It was the work of a short time to get intelligence to the Grand Duchess of what was going on at the hotel. It seems that these Northern grandees are accompanied in their travels by a detachment of the Russian Army. Certain it is that the Princess OLGA was soon in full gallop toward the city, with two Cossacks in her train, in full uniform and armed. These were immediately posted at the door of the Princess of MONACO's apartment, to which entrance had not yet been effected by the ministers of the law. The agent of the tribunal was still in the house, but as often as he made a movement to enter the apartment to give his notice, he was put back by the armed men at the door. All that was going on was known to the authorities of the city, producing a general bewilderment in the brains of those who, one would think, ought to have a pretty clear view of their duty. There also arrived on the ground an Aid-de-Camp of the King, who had been put to the service of the Grand Duchess by the Sovereign during her visit. Under which banner shall this knight show his prowess? is the question. It is soon determined, for he takes the side of chivalry and the fair sex against the decision of the tribunal of his country. A greater muddle never was witnessed. The Marquis DI MONTEZEMOLO, the Prefect of the District of Florence, is on the ground, but does not know how to act. He is terrified by visions of half the army of Russia overrunning Italy; some hint of which was given by the Grand Duchess. What will become of the laws when army and navy are under the command of women! Meanwhile the Prince of MONACO, who has no army, begs that the decree of the Court may be executed. While all this is going on, there is a suspension of proceedings for two days, and the lawyers of the parties arrange that the judgment of the Court shall be accepted under protest, and the case be carried to the Court of Appeals, to have the decision reversed. The Prime Minister LANZA telegraphs from Rome that this will be consented to, on condition that every precaution be taken that the rights and dignity of the State are not compromised by the mother's absconding with the child. And this compromising the dignity of the State was precisely what happened. While the reconsideration was going on, the Princess, with the knowledge and assistance of her friends, and in disregard of pledges, betook herself, with the child, to parts not yet known to this authority. After the departure the decision of the Court of Appeals was given in favor of the mother.

PRESS SENTIMENT.

Naturally enough the affair has caused a great deal of talk here in newspapers and in every circle. The expressions are those of shame, indignation and ridicule. The high social position of the parties, and most of the actors being women, while the feeling involved is that of the maternal relation, all has contributed new interest to the case. To those who take a strict view of the legal rights of the community, and of the reckless manner with which, in this affair, they have been trampled upon, the principal apology and consolation is that the conduct of women is sometimes such as to be an exception to all rules, and that such cases as this must be judged with reservations.

A SINGER'S LIFE.

A few days ago there was a humble and quiet funeral in Florence of a public singer. A few friends and musicians, in one or another branch of the art, met and followed the remains of the baritone, MAZZANTI to the grave, and there was in the newspapers a notice of half a fingers' length of the death and burial. Life is full of romantic passages, and the history of this singer is one. Twenty or more years ago, a music-master, crossing one of the bridges of Florence, heard far down below in the almost dry river-bed the voice of a *renaiolo* singing at his work. As all so well know, who have lived in Florence, hundreds of men and boys get their living by dredging in their curious old boats from the bottom of the shallow river the fine sand or grit which is deposited from the detrition of the stones brought down from the mountains by the Arno when the stream is in flood. There they are, with their great bear breasts and legs, grown robust by exposure, plying their craft at almost all seasons. Lazy idlers upon the bridges often stop to watch the boats sink deeper and deeper in the water, as the excellent grit accumulates—the wealth of the honest worker, and the indispensable element in the composition of the mortar, of which the strong walls of Florence are built. The music-master leaned over the parapet, and listened. Out of a breast, plated with the muscle of an athlete, or a gladiator, came the great rich, powerful tones of one of Nature's crude artists. The Professor of music called the singer, and took him home and educated him. The fish proved to have a good ear, and as it was too late to begin a regular musical education—as this, like other such fish, could not read and write—all the operas afterward learned and sung, were put into the head through its side-doors instead of its front windows. Before long, under the master's care, the *renaiolo* was launching out his great notes in some of the principal theatres of Italy, and afterward of Europe; winning reputation, and mending or making his fortune. He never wholly out-grew the diffidence and half-graceful awkwardness of his former humble condition; but admiration and applause were sure to follow him. Such was ANDREA MAZZANTI, the artist fished out of the Arno, who has just ended his days in his native city.

ANGELICO.

A LARGE FAMILY.

Twenty-three Children of One Father and Mother—Two Hundred and Twenty Descendants in all.

From the Burlington (Vt.) Free Press.

We were invited the other day to go and see an old lady at Winooski who—so the tale told us ran—was now one hundred years old and the mother of twenty-four sons by one father, all now living and all coopers by trade. We went, of course. The story, like many other marvelous ones, dwindled considerably when brought in contact with the facts, but we did find an old lady who is now in her ninety-ninth year, and who has been the mother of twenty-three children. The case is, perhaps, worth noting in print.

Marie Abert was born in the French village of Contrecolur on the St. Lawrence, on the 10th of October, 1773. At the age of seventeen she married Francois Peppin, who was three years older than herself. The children of this union were as follows; Francois, now living in Essex Vt., at the age of seventy-nine years. He is a bachelor. Antoine, died twelve years ago in Shelburn, Vt., leaving twelve children, who are still living, and who have seventeen children. Marie, an infant, died at nine months. Jean Baptiste, now living in Essex, aged sixty-nine years. He has eight children living and five grandchildren. Pierre, died in early infancy. Joseph, now living in Shelburn, aged sixty-six. He has seven children living, and twenty-seven grandchildren, one of whom is married, and will, if all goes well, be a father in a few weeks. Oliver, now living in Arkansas, age sixty-three. Pauline and Clemence, twins, now dead. They lived to be married, and four of Pauline's children are now living. Julia, now living in Essex, the wife of Louis Ladue, mother of five children, and has thirteen grandchildren. Andrew, now living in Winoski, at the age of fifty-eight. He has six children living and six grandchildren. Timothy, died at the age of nineteen. Hortense, deceased, lived to be married. Clemence, died at the age of forty-nine, leaving eight children and seven grandchildren. Zoe, now living at Fairfield, Vt., wife of Jos. Morriset, has nine children living and two grandchildren. After Zoe came four children, two boys and two girls, all of whom died young. Bruno, now living in Winoski, aged forty-three, has eight children. Paul, died at the age of two. Seth, died at the age of one year. A boy, died quite young.

This is a record of twenty-three children, sixty-seven living grandchildren, seventy-seven living great-grandchildren, and one of the fifth generation expected soon. Thirty-two grandchildren and twenty-one great-grandchildren have died, making the total progeny of this union up to this time 220.

We are indebted for these facts to Mrs. PEPPIN, and to her son Mr. BRUNO PEPPIN, who is a respectable citizen of Winooski. Mrs. PEPPIN, now within a few months of ninety-nine, still has the possession of all her faculties, though her eyesight is failing her. Till within two years, however, she has been able to read. She hears well—and though considerably bowed over she walks about the house, and has made an extended visit among her children out of town, this Spring. She bids fair to fill out a round one hundred years or more of life. It was noticeable, in conversation with the old lady, that while her memory of the names and ages of her elder children was quite distinct, her recollection of the latter ones who have died grew indistinct, after the fifteenth or sixteenth, and the names of four she was unable to give us. The father of this family died at the age of eighty-three. The family left Canada in 1838, and Mrs. PEPPIN has resided for some twenty years in Winooski, most of the time with her son BRUNO. It is worth adding that this great family have always lived in the utmost harmony, and have been law-abiding, honest and respectable without an exception.

Proposals for Advertising for the Department of Public Works.

Not long since the Corporation Counsel decided that it is necessary that legal notices for doing Corporation work must be published in one of the daily papers designated by the Mayor and Controller as Corporation paper, as well as in the official journal. The Commissioner of Public Works therefore called for proposals for advertising contracts and such work to be done under the supervision of and through the Department.

At 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon the following proposals from said designated papers were opened by Commissioner VAN NORT, in the presence of other gentlemen connected with the Department:

The *Sun*, at forty cents per agate line; bills payable monthly; seven per cent. interest charged on all overdue bills.

New-York *Evening Express*, at seventy-five cents per square.

New-York *Daily News*, at the rate of two mills per line for each insertion, for every 1,000 of the circulation.

The *Star*, at one mill per line less than any legitimate daily in New-York City.

Commercial Advertiser, at the rate of twenty cents per line, agate measure.

The *Star*, (2.) at nine cents per line for each insertion.

The *Star*, (3.) at $15,000 per annum, gross.

The New-York *Herald*, at the rate of forty cents per line, for the whole service required.

Messrs. JAMES L. SMITH and JESSE HANEY were deputed by Mr. VAN NORT to decide which proposal ought to be accepted.

The gentlemen retired, and, after a consultation lasting ten minutes, returned and announced in a certificate that they had decided that the proposal of the *Star*, at one mill less than the rate of any other paper—that is, at 7 4-10 cents per line—was the lowest.

The Commissioner then designated the *Star* as the other paper beside the official journal for the insertion of legal notices for Corporation work.

Singular Accusations of Brutality.

A Massachusetts paper publishes the following almost incredible story of the misdeeds of a resident of Northbourgh, that State, and alleges that it is not his first offense of this kind:

"A few days since a young lad in his employ, at work with a horse in the field, lost control of the horse, and he ran to the barn, without doing any material damage. This so enraged him that he gave the boy a most cruel beating with a heavy stick; he then proceeded to beat his horse, when his daughter, a young woman, came out and begged her father not to abuse the horse in that manner, to which he paid no attention, but continued to beat his horse more severely. The daughter continued to plead with her father to desist, when he left the horse and proceeded to beat her with the same heavy stick. His wife, seeing the danger her daughter was in, came out and begged her husband to spare their daughter. He then left the daughter, seized his wife by the hair of her head, and proceeded to pummel her in a most brutal and murderous manner. The daughter, seeing the danger her mother was in, ran across the road to a neighbor for help. This enraged him still more, and he met the daughter on her return, and knocked her down on the highway, where she lay some time apparently in a senseless condition. After a while some of the neighbors arrived at the battle-field, and the cruelty ceased for the present."

AMUSEMENTS.

English Opera.

SUMMER SEASON AT BRYANT'S OPERA-HOUSE.

To English opera the "Bohemian Girl" is much what the "Trovatore" is to Italian opera. Everybody exclaims at its triteness, and delights to listen to it. You hear no one express satisfaction when it is put up, and yet when it is to be sung you find the house crowded. Familiarity may breed contempt, but it breeds affection, too. We may express ever so much aversion to the hackneyed strains, and still we catch ourselves listening to them with pleasure, and sympathizing with the audience to whom they are as household words. The truth is, there is a contemplated fulfilment here, a result long and carefully and anxiously prepared. No lyrical puddings were ever more elaborately stuffed with plums. Never were the senses and the tastes that speak clearest to average sentiment more adroitly kept in view and catered for. And so, with a generally ingenious, if frequently commonplace, use of voice and orchestra, the "Bohemian Girl" and the "Trovatore" come down to us with perennial bloom and pass on, as fresh as roses, to draw the throng again next season. The "Bohemian Girl" was sung in very fair style on Monday at Bryant's Opera-house. There was a respectable cast, Miss EMMA HOWSON being the *Arline*, Mrs. ZELDA SEGUIN the *Gipsy Queen*, Mr. BROOKHOUSE BOWLER *Thaddeus*, Mr. HENRY DRAYTON *Count Arnheim*, and Mr. EDWARD SEGUIN *Devilshoof*. All of these artists are favorably known here in connection with the parts they assumed. Most of the favorite numbers were warmly received; and this was especially the case with the songs of the soprano and the tenor, the baritone and the basso. Perhaps, however, the heartiest *encore* of the evening was won by Mrs. SEGUIN in the second act. If the chorus was less numerous than at the Academy, it was quite sufficient for the smaller house; and although the conductor is hardly up to leading opera, his efforts in a work that pretty nearly sings itself were not often prejudicial. The first night of the Summer season may be said to have been attended by prosperous results, and the applause at the ends of the acts seemed to attach to the experiment the seal of public approval. Last night "Maritana" was sung, and this evening that opera will be repeated.

Dramatic.

THE SUMMER SEASON AT WALLACK'S.

The Summer season at Wallack's Theatre was commenced, on Monday evening, by the performance of BOUCICAULT's drama of "The Long Strike." It was intended to mark its inception by the production of WATTS PHILLIPS' new play called "On the Jury," but additional rehearsals of that piece were adjudged necessary to its certain success. The substitution of the well-worn work for the fresh one had no marked influence on the numbers of the audience, and real interest in the very dramatic story of "The Long Strike" was shown from the outset to the close of the recital. The repeated "revivals" of the play in the past render a review of this story superfluous. The scene of the conspiracy, that of the murder, and the incidents occurring in the telegraph-office will be remembered as growing naturally out of a skillfully developed tale, and as highly impressive. They are presented at Wallack's with excellent effect. The distribution of parts is satisfying, and the stage-attire of "The Long Strke" is conspicuous for detail and for general beauty. As last year, Mr. CHARLES FISHER personates *Noah Learoyd*, Mr. B. T. RINGGOLD pictures *Jem Starkey*, Mr. J. H. STODDART fills his original rôle of *Moneypenny*, and Miss EFFIE GERMON acts *Jane Learoyd*. The changes in the cast introduce Mr. H. MONTGOMERY as *Johnny Reilly*—an *ad captandum* personage whom the actor embodies with far more ease and true geniality than have previously been brought to its portrayal—and Mr. WELSH EDWARDS, who assumes the character of *Crankshaw*. "The Long Strike" will be given throughout this week.

UNION-SQUARE THEATRE.

Mrs. J. A. OATES and the company of artists of which she is the leader appeared at the Union-square Theatre on Tuesday evening in the burletta of "Fortunio." Mrs. OATES acted at the Olympic two years ago, and since the performances she then took part in she has played in most of the large cities throughout the country with gratifying results. She returns to New-York quite unchanged. She is as vivacious as ever, as indefatigable, and as fascinating to the admirer of burlesque as most representatives of that branch of the modern drama. Mrs. OATES, moreover, is to be credited with talent as a songstress which none of her rivals possesses, and though her voice is not of remarkable sweetness, it is handled with a skill which renders a portion of her efforts acceptable to listeners who would derive slight pleasure from the dialogue or dances of "Fortunio." The story of this piece we need not recite. It is but a thread connecting solo-songs, concerted music, antics exacting more endurance than grace, and picturesque tableaux. The usual references to timely themes are embodied in the text of "Fortunio," and a few are clever, but allusions to the electoral campaign now at its outset are in disagreeable excess. The language of the work, indeed, can be bettered, and as it is intended that the Union-square Theatre shall in the Fall become a comedy house, it were well to avoid from this day the use on the stage of slang, in which Mr. H. H. PRATT is so liberal. Probably, however, a few nights' experience will remove this cause of complaint, and as the representation will then proceed more briskly, its points will be more salient and easier of mention than at the close of yesterday's rather protracted rehearsal. The hilarity which prevailed almost continuously, and the applause bestowed on numerous incidents of the entertainment, and especially on the feats of Mr. A. W. MALFIN, left no doubt that the run of "Fortunio" will be sufficiently prolonged to allow all sorts of judicious modifications.

THEATRE COMIQUE.

A spectacle called "Chicago" was produced at the Theatre Comique on Monday. As a dramatic composition "Chicago" does not call for notice. Its story is but a pretext for the exhibition of a panorama of the City, previous and subsequent to the fire. The panorama, however, is well worth seeing. It is not a remarkable work of art, but it reproduces with fidelity scenes familiar to traveled persons, and the more interesting because not likely to be looked upon again. The Theatre Comique was crowded Monday and yesterday evenings. The performance, which will be repeated until further notice, may be witnessed on the afternoons of Wednesday and Saturday as well as by night.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.

"Our Colored Brother," a new drama by Mr. JOHNNY THOMPSON, was produced at this theatre on Monday, the author filling the part of *Dixie*. *Dixie* is a sort of dark-hued knight errant, who rescues forlorn damsels, raises the oppressed and punishes the oppressor. Mr. THOMPSON is accompanied through his adventures by Miss JENNIE CARROLL and Mr. MESTAYER. The piece is rich in dances, songs and instrumental music, and Mr. THOMPSON is thus afforded numerous opportunities of displaying his versatility and untiring vivacity. "Our Colored Brother" was received on Monday evening with unmistakable marks of approval, and it will probably have a long run. "Black-Eyed Susan" is given at the matinées.

PERSONAL.

Miss GRISWOLD, whose performances at the St. James Theatre have been commended repeatedly in these columns, has been engaged as a member of the company to act at the Union-square Theatre during the approaching Autumn and Winter.

The New York Times.

TRIPLE SHEET.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, JUNE 6, 1872.

Amusements This Evening.

BRYANT'S OPERA-HOUSE.—MARITANA. (English Opera)—Mrs. Zelda Seguin, Mr. Brookhouse Bowler.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.—HUMPTY DUMPTY—Mr. G. L. Fox and Martens Family.

UNION-SQUARE THEATRE.—FORTUNIO AND HIS GIFTED SERVANTS—Mrs. J. A. Oates and company.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—THE LONG STRIKE—Mr. J. H. Stoddart, Miss Effie Germon.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.—ENOCH ARDEN—Mr. Edwin Adams, Miss Pateman.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.—ARTICLE 47—Miss Clara Morris and Mr. W. H. Crisp.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.—DRAMATIC PERFORMANCE AND CURIOSITIES—Afternoon and Evening.

SHARPLEY'S MINSTREL HALL.—NEGRO COMICALITIES, MINSTRELSY, DANCES.

CENTRAL PARK GARDEN.—SUMMER NIGHT CONCERT under direction of Theo. Thomas.

The New-York Times.

DAILY, WEEKLY AND SEMI-WEEKLY.

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Oregon sends a very practical greeting to the Philadelphia Convention. According to the Associated Press dispatches, that State, which has been the staple of Democratic boasting for years, has elected its Republican ticket. This gives us the gain of a Congressman and a Legislature, secures a doubtful State for GRANT in November, and saves a United States Senator. The State was actively canvassed by Mr. JOSEPH G. WILSON, Congressman elect, and Attorney-General WILLIAMS.

Within the past thirty-nine months the Republican Party, under President GRANT, has reduced the debt about $332,000,000, ($331,945,884,) while taking off $140,000,000 of taxes. In the same time the Tammany rulers—the now avowed, and for a long time the secret allies of Mr. GREELEY—stole $28,000,000 from the City Treasury. And we are asked to vote for "HORACE GREELEY and *Honesty* in Government."

We give on our twelfth page this morning an analysis of the new Tax bill, showing the duties on imports imposed by the bill, and the extent of reduction on each article, together with the free list and the more important provisions of the bill with reference to the internal revenue. It is a comparison which every voter should study, for it gives the exact truth in regard to the treatment of the question of taxation by the Republican Party—a subject on which the readers of opposition papers get but litle information.

The Albany *Argus* pretends that there is no evidence that the "expenditures for which Mayor HOFFMAN signed warrants were fraudulent or excessive." On the contrary, the *Argus* can have a good deal more evidence on this subject than it wants. Fortunately the vouchers for the expenditures of 1868 have not been stolen, and the details of these will, at the proper time, furnish such evidence as will be too much for even the most unscrupulous advocates of ord itself, the warrants signed by HOFFMAN's own hand, between Jan. 20 and July 20, 1868, and amounting to $679,243, are very obviously fraudulent. Of this amount about $400,000 were paid to GARVEY, INGERSOLL, MILLER, &c., on account of armories and drill-rooms. It did not need a very intimate acquaintance with this branch of HOFFMAN. On the face of the rec-County expenditure to know, that the enormous sums demanded for work purporting to have been done on the armories must necessarily be fraudulent. The Citizens' Committee found that, on the most liberal estimate, there could not possibly have been done to the armories and drill-rooms, in *three* years, work which cost over $200,000. Yet, in six months, Mayor HOFFMAN signed warrants on this account to the amount of nearly $400,000.

We consider the warrants for 1868, which Mayor HOFFMAN did not sign, to be even stronger evidence against him than those which he did sign. This conclusion is strengthened by the attempted defense of Alderman COMAN, which we republish from yesterday's *Tribune*. COMAN makes the preposterous statement that the Mayor or acting Mayor was "bound" to sign the warrants when properly presented to him. We hardly imagine that COMAN is ignorant enough to believe this himself. HOFFMAN certainly knew better, and knew, likewise, that it had been the constant practice of the Mayors of New-York to return warrants to the Controller when they were not approved of. According to the published testimony of Deputy Controller STORRS, the detailed accounts and pay-rolls "for the payment of which warrants are drawn, are always sent with the warrants, to the Mayor for his inspection before he signs the warrants." This, of course, would be the merest farce, if there were any binding obligation on the Mayor or acting Mayor to sign without question or inspection everything submitted to him. COMAN makes the important statement that a record was kept in the Mayor's office of *all* the warrants signed during HOFFMAN's term of office. HOFFMAN was therefore well apprised of the character of the warrants to which the acting Mayor has put his signature, and this, taken in connection with the fact that he designedly made way for COMAN to sign these, furnishes a very perfect kind of evidence to prove his deliberate participation in the frauds.

Convention Notes.

There can be no doubt that the enthusiasm for Gen. GRANT has been growing hourly since the delegates from various States first met together. The slanderous attacks which have been made upon him have aroused a warm and active feeling in his favor, and the old excitement of war times broke out more than once yesterday at the Convention when allusion was made to these calumnies. As the temporary Chairman said, a man who has faced so many perils in defense of the nation, who had worked so hard and done so much, might well be allowed to ride in a "palace-car," or to "loiter at the sea-side," without being subjected to mean and ungrateful taunts. This remark, as well as every other of a similar character, was received with wild and repeated cheers.

The reaction caused by the attacks on Gen. GRANT is partly the cause of the strong feeling which set in in favor of Senator WILSON for the Vice-Presidency. Hundreds of delegates declared their intention to vote for Mr. WILSON as a rebuke to Mr. SUMNER, and as the best opportunity which afforded itself of expressing disapprobation of his recent slanderous essay or lecture. It must be quite clear to everybody that SUMNER's violent and hysterical abuse has done Gen. GRANT a great deal of good, as we ventured on Saturday to predict that it would. People universally see how one-sided, malignant, and intentionally unjust was SUMNER's tirade. In Philadelphia the feeling has been unmistakable. A few such "orations" as SUMNER's would be very useful in the canvass.

From the reports which we publish today it will be seen what foundation there is for the *Tribune's* stories, that the name of GRANT is scarcely heard at Philadelphia. His name has only to be mentioned in a general audience to excite boundless enthusiasm. The delegates feel that there is no necessity to discuss GRANT's merits. They come straight from the people, and are full of the spirit which animates the States which they represent. The nomination today will be received in a manner which will put the Greeley and Brown faction to shame.

Among the most interesting incidents of the day yesterday was the address of W. H. GREY, a colored delegate from Arkansas. The opinion which the colored race entertain of Mr. GREELEY may be gathered from Mr. GREY's remarks. The colored delegates to the Convention are generally able men, and Mr. GREY proved to be a worthy representative of them. His speech was singularly forcible and clear, and his testimony as to the general state of feeling among his race in the South with regard to Gen. GRANT will necessarily carry great weight. Mr. GREELEY has nothing to hope for from that section of the voters.

For all the enthusiasm evinced at Philadelphia there is a solid basis in fact and reason. The enthusiasm is, indeed, but the result of intelligent and definite conviction. The representatives of the Republican Party may well feel pride in its past, and confidence in its future; for no party ever showed itself so apt to meet the needs of rapidly changing times. Its enemies have for years delighted to declare that it had "performed its mission," that it had "outlived its usefulness," that it was "not awake to the new demands of the present," But no candid man can review the history of the past four years and believe any such assertions. The history of the party is one of continually developing energy and political wisdom. The accomplishment of each succeeding task has seemed to fit it the better for the one that followed. Had its record closed with the war, it would have been one of great achievements, and would have included the overthrow of slavery and the putting down of the rebellion. But in the seven years that have passed since then, it has added a series of victories any one of which would establish its claim to vitality. It has substantially solved the delicate and vexatious problem of reconstruction, saving the liberties of the negroes, and fully restoring in a wonderfully brief period, the rights and privileges of the whites; it has met and conquered the insidious and dangerous movement toward repudiation; it has overcome the tremendous difficulties which surrounded the re-establishment of the public credit, crippled by the enormous burdens of the war, and it has carried far toward successful conclusion the process of reducing and adjusting the vast and complex system of taxes which the war made necessary. In connection with all these great works, necessarily assumed, in great part, all at once, it has introduced measures of reform in the civil service which promise to overthrow the practices and evils of two-score years. This is a record which it is no exaggeration to call magnificent. It is not the record of a party, but of a people. A party with no great failure to atone for, with no great mistake to confound it, with nothing but a long succession of splendid successes, cannot be stopped in the midst of such a career.

Who Defeated Reform in This City?

The people have not forgotten the astounding discoveries made last year, and presented in these columns, of the fraudulent Ring warrants, and then the careful investigations by a committee of well-known and unpartisan citizens into the whole matter of the frauds in the City Government. They will recall that these gentlemen reported an undoubted robbery of the public Treasury of at least twenty millions of dollars. The names of the criminals were well known. The whole community, it will be remembered, rose in indignation. Prosecutions were initiated against the swindlers, and a new City Government elected, pledged to reform, while the Republican and Reform nominations for the Legislature swept the State. The moral effect of the disclosures prostrated the Democratic Party throughout the Union.

Our own Legislature met, with every prospect of such a glorious purification of our City as had not been seen for half a century. Civil and criminal proceedings were entered against the late Democratic leaders of this City. The Judges were to be indicted. The present Ring officials were to be legislated out of office. A new and improved City Government was to be inaugurated based on minority representation, and a careful inspection of all accounts and the responsibility of officials were to be summarily introduced throughout the City Government. Laws protecting suffrage and preventing fraud were proposed, and in the first few weeks of the session it seemed that a new and glorious era of reform was at hand.

What has been the issue of all this enthusiastic effort for reform? What victory has New-York gained over public thieves and rogues? What has the Legislature done for us? Really nothing, but to impeach the Judges. The rogues are not turned out of office in this City. No official is punished. The City Charter is the Tweed Charter. The Board of Audit, the different Commissions, the Mayor, and the army of Tammany employes are left as they were—with this exception: The storm of popular indignation forced Mr. HALL, against his will, to put honest men in the Controller's place and in the places of TWEED and SWEENY.

Yet they are all HALL's employes. If they resign, he may put in Tammany rogues again. He may possibly depose them. The Police Board has its old members. The Tax Commissioners are the same. "ALEC" FREAR is in the Board of Charities, and thousands of Tammany men fill every Department. We have, it is true, a Reform Board of Aldermen, and some new honest Judges; but, in no way, do we owe them to the Legislature. Next Fall we must begin the whole struggle over again. The people have been defeated in the Legislature. What has caused this? Our readers will recall that a year ago last Winter, when the Ring was encircling the City in its net of frauds, the *Tribune* was the only Republican journal which treated the Tammany leaders with mildness. It hardly objected to their charter. It looked with good nature on the "Two per Cent. bill," the great machine for covering up frauds. It praised SWEENY's "towering spirit," and threw the mantle of charity over HALL. The disclosures of the frauds were received by it at first with incredulity. Some of our readers, no doubt, attributed this remarkable charity and kindness of that journal to the sentimental philanthropy supposed to be a quality of its editor.

But our white-coated philosopher has a method in his charity. Ever since the disclosures and before, the Greeley wing of the party here has been in close affiliation with the Tammany Democrats. When the Legislature opened, their game was apparent. In union with Democrats they would block reform, or, if they could not absolutely prevent it, they would throw the odium of obstructing it on the Governor. Mr. ALVORD and other friends of Mr. GREELEY gave but a half-hearted support to any measures of reform. After long delay, they finally allowed them to go to the Governor—no doubt having a full understanding with him as to what he should do. When the Governor vetoed, though they could easily have passed the bill over his head, they at once weakly retreated, and left us in the hands of the Tammany Ring. The same was true with all the proposed measures of reform. The Greeleyites and Tammany "crossed hands over the chasm" and defeated them.

What do we see now as the result? GREELEY, HOFFMAN and the Tammany Ring of this City in one set. The Board of Police, and the Mayor, and the Tweed Clubs all working in the interest of the Cincinnati candidate, and honest men and honest government left on one side. Let it be fully understood that reform in this City has been defeated by a coalition of the new Reformers with the old rogues.

The Future of Staten Island.

If we take a map of New-York City and its suburbs, set one leg of a pair of compasses at the City Hall, and make a sweep of twelve miles around, a circle will be described that contains something like two millions of people. Of the area thus included, the greater portion will be found to be water; and, making allowance for this, the mean density of the population will be found to be little below that of London. But the distribution will prove to be singularly unequal, and, in spaces of like distance on land from the common centre, the numbers of Richmond County will be seen to fall short of any other region in the Metropolitan district. In other words, Staten Island is behind the age in population no less than in activity and internal improvements. Close by a City which, already the greatest of the West, promises to be the greatest of the world, lying at the gate of the most splendid of harbors, and surrounded by the most magnificent of sea-shore scenery, Staten Island is behind all other suburbs in spirit and in growth, and permits a discreditable lethargy to take the place of that enterprise which would best become her position and profit her people.

This fact we pointed out in a general way some time ago, and many letters, received from residents and others on the subject, have confirmed the statements we then felt called upon to make. On its face, the backwardness of Staten Island seems not a little remarkable. Here, with its nearest point only five miles from the Battery, lies one of the most beautiful tracts of country in the world. With its fifty-eight square miles, against the scant twenty-two of Manhattan, with its plentiful facilities for drainage, bold water-front, diversified surface, lovely woods and charming views, here, surely, was the site for a great commercial and metropolitan city. Indeed, there was thought, long ago, of making it such; but the fear of its too great exposure to assault from the sea led the settlers to sail further up the Bay and pitch, for their central point, upon Manhattan. Yet, even now, and in spite of all drawbacks, it is becoming evident that that first thought, to make of Staten Island another Venice, a "city of the sea," will sooner or later be realized. The villages have already stretched forth to reach each other, so that for many miles on the north and east shores the streets and houses are continuous. Behind, they are creeping everywhere up the picturesque hills. As the passenger glides along the Bay by night he sees running from him converging dots of light that fringe the gas-lit avenues where ten years back was absolute darkness. New roads here and there are being laid out, and the name of MACADAM is becoming familiar. Many fine buildings have been erected of late, and still more are in course of erection. New churches, too, have arisen, and graceful edifices, the best of which, architecturally speaking, is that of St. John, at Clifton, add to the landscape and to the comfort of residents. All these extensions and fresh erections point to the existence, in time, of a continuous town, which will require a common municipal government, and which, before the close of the century, is tolerably sure to spread over at least the whole of the north-east part of Staten Island, which lies within the imaginary circle we first suggested. If now, in view of changes that can be practically regarded as certainties, a requisite amount of public spirit and sagacity could be introduced, so that the arrangements of streets and squares, of lighting and drainage, should all be regulated with an eye to those changes, an incalculable benefit would ensue for the future. Above all, while land is yet available for such a purpose, a noble park should be provided for, ranging through the centre of the island, and which would add vastly to the health, the value and the beauty of the whole of Richmond County.

These prospects are fairly included in the future of Staten Island. Whether, however, that future is to be more or less remote, depends on the manner in which those things that at present conduce to the backwardness of the spot shall be treated. The main evil, or rather the most pressing evil, is generally acknowledged to be the infrequency of means of transit between the island and New-York. There are hundreds of merchants and professional men whose offices are in the lower part of the City, who would gladly settle on Staten Island were they sure of half-hourly trips at the busiest morning and afternoon times, and hourly trips through the night. More and quicker communication is what is first wanted, and this should not be arranged on the principle of being self-supporting at the outset. The trip from the Battery to either of the first landings should be made in twenty minutes. Boats should run up the North River and touch at the foot of Fourteenth and Twenty-third streets. We are told that the latter experiment is soon to be made, and hope it will be persevered in. From whatever point of view the matter be regarded, the subject of fast and frequent communication with New-York is the paramount one, to begin with, for Staten Islanders to unite their energies upon. Let them secure this and they will soon find other and abundant benefits flowing in upon them.

Red Cloud.

Now that Chinamen have become common and Japanese have lost the charm of novelty with our citizens, it is hardly to be expected that a company of red men should excite any unusual interest by their appearance in our streets. And yet the Indians who reached here a day or two since are powerful Chiefs, whose names until lately have been a terror to the borderers of the North-west. We may smile at such names as RED CLOUD, RED DOG, BLUE HORN and SLOW BULL, but in the North-west their names recall a long series of bloody massacres, and they are mentioned with hatred and dread.

It is the gracious custom of the Indian chief, when game is scarce and the collection of scalps is attended with difficulty, to listen to the friendly offers of the Indian Agent, and visit the President of the United States. Usually he comes with a pretense of forming a treaty, or with a grievance which he desires to have redressed. Nothing, however, as a rule, results from his visit. If he makes a treaty, he straightway breaks it at the first convenient opportunity, and if he demands redress for a grievance—usually relating to a reluctance on the part of the white man to present him with powder and ball wherewith to facilitate the collection of Caucasian scalps—he seldom succeeds in arranging matters to his own satisfaction. During his visit he conforms in some degree to the prejudices of civilized men, and behaves himself with much outward propriety. He washes the war-paint from his face, and conceals his string of honorable scalps in the recesses of a civilized carpet-bag. He is taken to see the public buildings and other objects of interest in the cities through which he passes, but expresses no opinion upon them. He neither laughs at the pictorial Indians of the Capitol, nor weeps at the sight of Mr. CLARK MILLS' statuary. Unless the gleam of his eye when passing a liquor-store, or his pleased surprise when contemplating the tresses exposed for sale in hair-dressers' windows be excepted, he betrays neither admiration nor dislike of anything which is brought to his notice. He accepts impassively the homage of the small boy who congregates in great force near his hotel doors, and accompanies him with noisy demonstrations whenever he appears in the streets. He likewise takes no apparent interest in the evident admiration which young ladies lavish upon him, and seems wholly unconscious that his garments are in any respect at variance with civilized fashion. Decidedly he conducts himself in public like a well-bred gentleman, and though a close inspection would prove him to be rather more greasy than a gentleman should be, and more densely populated than is desirable, the impression which he produces upon the general public is decidedly favorable.

It is this very impassivity shown by the Indian when brought into close contact with civilized men, that prevents the latter from forming a just conception of his character. The stories of the hideous atrocities perpetrated by some of the tribes seem improbable when their quiet good behavior in the drawing-room or in the street is noticed. If there is any truth in human testimony, these Indians, when at home, are merciless, murderous and fiendishly cruel. They have no conception of the obligations of treaty or honor. They have not sufficient reasoning power to gain from a sight of the wealth, population and power of our country, a conviction of the hopelessness of any contest with the white men, but after a visit to the East plunge as recklessly into war as though they knew of no more powerful foe than the infrequent settler on the banks of some stream in northern Minnesota.

It is one of the many claims of President GRANT to the gratitude of the nation, that he has dealt at once so humanely and firmly with the wild Indians of the border. Whenever the policy of conciliation could be tried, he has tried it faithfully and fully; and when sterner measures have been needed they were not wanting. While he does not adopt the theory of the frontiersman, that the Indian is a wild beast, to be shot down without mercy, he also declines to endow him with the superhuman virtues which the admirers of COOPER's Indian of fancy are apt to attribute to the Indian of fact. We may safely rely upon him to keep the savage Sioux and the bloodthirsty Apache from butchering inoffensive white men, and those who admire the stately gravity of RED CLOUD as he walks Broadway today, may profitably remember how much the peaceful solution of the Indian difficulty owes to the wisdom of President GRANT and his associates.

A New Watering-Place.

The group of islands in the Pacific, known indifferently as the Navigator's, or Samoan Islands, has passed into the possession, or at all events under the authority, of the United States. The cession of these islands was the joint work of two rival chiefs, whose tribes for a long time past have been waging a war of extermination with one another. Honor forbade that either chief should propose a truce, and as neither was anxious that he and his people should be exterminated, they both gladly seized the opportunity of submitting themselves to the United States Government, whose duty it will be to compel them to keep the peace. The desire of those blood-thirsty chiefs that some one should restrain their angry passions, has thus resulted in giving us a considerable extension of territory.

What we shall do with our new possession is a question which naturally arises. The suggestion has already been made that since the islands lie directly in the track of steamers from Australia and New-Zealand to the Sandwich Islands and Panama, they will form an admirable coaling station. The fact that the steamers in question are all English, and that the islands contain no coal, is, however, calculated to lessen their value as a coaling station. There is no particular desire on the part of Americans to supply coal to English ships, especially when, in order to do so, it is necessary to first export coal from Pennsylvania to the Samoan Islands. Neither are the islands precisely the sort of place to which a judicious ship-captain, desirous of repairing a leaky ship, would resort. A refitting station, without docks, timber, or workmen, is scarcely more useful than a coaling station without coals. In a commercial point of view, there is no prospect that the Samoan Islands will be of immediate value to us. There is, however, one use for which they are admirably fitted—that of a Summer resort for those who are weary of civilized watering-places.

Regarded as a watering-place, the Samoan Islands are unsurpassed in the multitude of their attractions. In the first place, they possess no hotels, where the visitor pays exorbitantly for the privileges of bad cookery, small rooms and noisy neighbors. The sojourner in Samoa lodges comfortably in a cool and airy hut of boughs thatched with cocoa-nut leaves, and feasts upon freshly-caught fish, and vegetables that grow with a rapidity attained in this degraded climate only by the obtrusive and exasperating weed. The noise of the early boot-black; the uproar of the early porter who speeds the parting guest; the clatter of the early cooks, who contrive to spoil the breakfast and break the china, are unknown in the peaceful Pacific isles. There are no nauseous waters which custom compels the visitor to drink, and no midnight balls which he is forced to attend. He drinks only water, or the mild milk of the cocoa-nut, and he goes to bed with the sun, and rises, if he pleases, with that well-conducted luminary. The surf is always at hand, into which he may plunge, and the peaceful lagoon invites him to the joys of safe and easy swimming. The climate is simply perfect, and the complete absence of all desire on the part of the natives to turn a persecuting penny by the sale of oranges, Lives of Mr. GREELEY, and smuggled cigars, enables him to enjoy that mental rest which the American watering-place cannot give and invariably takes away.

The South Sea Summer resort has also attractions for the fairer part of humanity, those delicate creatures who lead at Saratoga and Newport lives of endless activity in the paths of fashionable pleasure. There are, it is true, no balls in the Samoan Islands, where one sits rapturously though the "German" or sidles voluptuously through the "Boston dip." There is, however, the fascinating "hula-hula," which affords to the fast young lady opportunities for the display of her personal charms and her terpsichorean skill, such as the wildest of civilized waltzes cannot boast. Then, too, she is relieved from the necessity of dressing for dinner and undergoing the lengthened tortures of the daily hair-dresser. Feminine fashion in the South Sea Isles is not exigent in respect to dress, either at dinner or indeed at any time, while the sophisticated art of "doing one's back hair" is reduced to its simplest and most primitive elements. There may not be the abundance of European noblemen in the Samoan Islands that notoriously abound at our older watering-places, but there are on the other hand real native Chiefs, who are actually reigning Princes, and who can kill a dozen or more of their subjects whenever the humor urges them, and without the least fear of legal consequences. Time would fail, were all the diverse charms of the Samoan Islands to be rehearsed. Enough, however, has been said to prove that, as a Summer resort, they are vastly preferable to anything of the sort to be found on our Atlantic coast.

"Waiting for the Larks to Fall."

"If Democracy wants anything now it is a good supply of larks. But *will* the skies fall? This is now the harrowing question. Every Democrat but Mr. STOCKTON of New-Jersey—and the small tribe of notaries sent by Mr. HOFFMAN to palter along Wall-street after anxious debtors—every lark-loving Democrat in the land asks this question. If Mr. SEYMOUR had been elected, and the larks had been as plenty as crows or mosquitoes, there still would have been a famine, for Democratic necessities are great. SEYMOUR was not elected, and now if the skies will only come down! There must be some way of convincing GRANT that his interests lie with the Democracy. To be sure, he was a drunkard, and a liar, and a traitor, and a butcher, and a frightfully incompetent nobody, whose intellect never soared above the stable, but that was when Mr. SEYMOUR seemed about to be Jupiter, King of the Heavens. GRANT must feel that the only men he can trust are the men who endeavored to make him infamous. He will soon be called upon to appoint a 'General' of the Army. Could he find a more proper commander than the distinguished officer who wrote so many letters to the *World* to show that he was a mere military butcher? He is expected to select a Cabinet. Could he do better than to name the whole BLAIR family—probably the most lark-adoring family in these broad United States? There is the renowned POMEROY, the buzzard of the East, whose meeting at the celebrated Buzzard's Roost, on Fifteenth-street, was so brilliantly commemorated by the Democratic leaders of New-York! These are the men whom Gen. GRANT should trust. ANDREW JOHNSON believed them, and see how nobly they repaid his confidence. Only let the skies come down as they did under the second JACKSON, and GRANT may expect to see himself gazetted as JACKSON No. III., with a new Philadelphia Convention called in his honor, and COUCH and ORR making a new entrance. * * * And finally, an enthusiastic Democratic Convention in Tammany Hall—remembering to 'indorse' his policy, but forgetting to do anything more. Could any prospect be more beautiful? Gen. GRANT has only to send his larks winging into the eaves of Tammany Hall, and his Administration will be a success. Think of the hungry millions who would be blessed and 'recognized,' and filled to repletion. What can he expect from the Radicals? Thus far they have only given their notes. Let him trust the Democracy, and they will give him support. 'Support' is what is wanted, and this they are yearning to bestow. They are willing to support the new Administration, and all they ask is that the new Administration will 'support' them."

The foregoing "editorial" appeared in the New-York *Tribune* on the 29th of January, 1869, and is evidently from the pen of the person who is now so desirous of making the corrupt bargain with the Democracy which he then banteringly recommended to Gen. GRANT. We all know with what constancy Mr. GREELEY has been winging *his* larks into the eaves of Tammany Hall for some time past, and what sacrifices of principle and honor he is yet willing to make, in order to obtain the "support" which he little thought of seeking for himself when he wrote the article printed above.

MINOR TOPICS.

For cool impudence commend us to the leaders of the "Liberal Republicans" in Indiana. Although there is but a corporal's guard of Greeleyites in four-fifths of the Congressional districts of that State, and although they are unable to hold anywhere a decent meeting, except, perhaps, at Richmond, where GEORGE W. JULIAN has some influence yet, they have just appointed a committee of eleven for the purpose of demanding from the Democratic leaders a representation of the "Liberals" on the State ticket to be nominated at the impending Democratic Convention. It is not at all likely that the Democrats will entertain this cool proposition; but, if they do, it is a plain confession on their part that they are unable to carry the State by their own strength. The "Liberal" Committee of eleven is fitly headed by Mr. CYRUS W. ALLEN, of Vincennes, who has four relatives in Federal offices, and who has himself been an unsuccessful applicant for various lucrative positions at the hands of President GRANT. Mr. ALLEN is now, of course, in favor of civil service reform.

The *Tribune* having repeatedly asserted that there was much enthusiasm for the Cincinnati ticket among the Germans of California, the San Francisco *Abendpost*, the ablest and most widely circulated German paper on the Pacific coast, says, in its last issue, that it does not know of a single German adherent of GREELEY either in San Francisco or in all California; and it offers a reward for the names of such Germans as would publicly declare their readiness to support the Cincinnati ticket. The *Tribune* will, of course, take good care not to copy the article of the San Francisco *Abendpost*.

A fresh candidate appears for the honors of Junius. The late researches have stimulated a new rage for the Junian controversy, and Mr. CHABOT and the rest are refuted in dozens of ingenious and, of course, conclusive arguments. The latest-reputed author of the letters is no other than our old friend, TOM PAINE. A book of three hundred pages, and as many "coincidences," which are said to amount to demonstration, has been published to set forth the verity of his claims, and the folly of imputing the renowned epistles to FRANCIS, or anyone else. Unless the Spiritualists come to the rescue, we really fear this vexed question will never be settled; and, even with their aid, an examination of the author of the *Age of Reason* would be attended with difficulties, since, if we are to accept the dictum of BYRON, the interview would have to take place in the region where PAINE was to be visited by COBBETT.

The Greeks in the Levant have hit on a new mode of converting Jews. One of the stale old fables had been revived there to the effect that a Christian child had been killed lately by Jews, so as to mix its blood with their bread at the Passover. The spread of this tale inflamed the neighboring Greeks with a fine spirit of proselytism; so they began by seizing an unhappy Polish Jew, smearing his hair and beard with tar, and then setting it on fire. This conclusive argument was followed up by others equally cogent and humane; those of the proscribed faith were tortured in every direction, and at last the miserable Hebrews sought and obtained shelter in the houses of the Mohammedans. It is a mournful thing to see and to say, but many of the countrymen of LEONIDAS are leaving no stone unturned to gain for themselves the contempt and execration of mankind.

Mr. CHARLES READE has written another letter denouncing an unhappy critic who had abused his recent dramatization of one of ANTHONY TROLLOPE's novels. It is generally thought to be unwise and undignified on the part of Mr. READE to quarrel with his critics, but be remembered that few writers of real merit it should have had as much offensive twaddle written about their books as has fallen to the lot of Mr. READE's novels. There is no living novelist whose works are more manly and vigorously healthy in their moral tone than are the novels of CHARLES READE, and yet they have been denounced by prurient prudes as immoral and indecent. At all events the public reaps the benefit of Mr. READE's quarrels, for his letters are always brilliant, witty, and eminently readable.

The late conversion by Paris journalists of the harmless, necessary umbrella into a weapon of combat is already bearing unpleasant fruit. In London, the other day, a gentleman, under the exaltation of vinous enthusiasm, seized and broke the umbrella of a peaceable painter, whom he casually encountered, under the impression that it was a sword. For this offense he was arrested and mulcted in the miserably inadequate penalty of five shillings. This was equivalent to saying that any man who has five shillings to invest in the luxury may get drunk and break any other man's umbrella, provided only that he is drunk enough to mistake it for a sword. For a long time one's umbrella, as is well known, might be appropriated with impunity; but if now it may be wantonly destroyed before its hapless owner's eyes, what are people in uncertain climates to do? Either we shall have umbrellas laid aside, as the small-sword, which was a familiar part of a gentleman's dress in the last centuries, is now, with milder manners, discarded, or else they will be ranked with dangerous weapons, and their use forbidden by law. And then we must be fain to content ourselves with Mackintoshes and aquascutums, and such like wretched devices, as best we may. One feels like banishing MM. ROZAT and RATISBONNE, in their best clothes, to a land where it should always rain and umbrellas should be unknown.

The New-Jersey West-Line Railroad—A Corporation in Difficulties—A New Election.

The New-Jersey West-line Railroad, which has been under several different directions, has had another revolution. By it Mr. ASA PACKER is deposed from the directorship. During two years past, the townships along the line of the road, who own the majority of the stock, and the bondholders have had many serious conflicts, and at times the abandonment of the entire project was threatened. At last Mr. ASA PACKER, the coal millionaire, of Mauch Chunk, was induced to take hold of the enterprise. He immediately commenced to buy land at Perth Amboy for a terminus, and secured such legislation as to make the enterprise one of great promise. The majority of the stockholders, however, became dissatisfied with his work, and at the meeting yesterday in Newark, elected a new Board, of which Mr. BENJAMIN F. BINGHAM, of New-York, is President. The Directors are as follows: Oliver R. Stille, John Littell, Wm. J. Osborn, Peter W. Gallaudet, Benjamin F. Bingham, Morris P. Crater, William Ferguson, J. Jonathan, William Z. Larned.

Annual Election of Directors to the New-York Central Railroad.

ALBANY, N. Y., June 5.—The New-York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company election was held today. The following were chosen directors: Cornelius Vanderbilt, of New-York; William H. Vanderbilt, of New-York; Horace F. Clark, of New-York; Augustus Schell, of New-York; James Banker, of New-York; Samuel F. Barger, of New-York; H. Henry Baxter, of New-York; Joseph Harker, of New-York; Henry R. Pierson, of Albany, N. Y.; Chester W. Chapin, of Springfield, Mass.; George G. Whitney, of Rochester, N. Y.; James M. Marvin, of Saratoga Springs, N. Y.; Solomon Drullard, of Buffalo, N. Y. Inspectors of the next election: Sidney T. Fairchild, of Albany, N. Y.; Lansing Pruyn, of Albany, N. Y.; Nicholas Laban, of New-York. About $30,000,000 worth of stock was represented.

Third Assembly District Young Men's Republican Association.

The Third Assembly District Young Men's Republican Association held a meeting at No. 76 Prince-street, last evening. The following were elected delegates to the Young Men's General Committee: JOHN MCCORMACK, JOS. COSTELLO, ELI BAILEY. A Committee on Admissions to Membership was chosen as follows: James N. Hall, Owen Leddy, William H. Cooney, James J. McCormack, Robert McManus. It was resolved to appoint an Executive Committee. Hereafter this Association will hold its regular meetings on the first Wednesday of the month. Several new names were added to the roll.

PHILADELPHIA.

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comes placid, and so the greatest man in the Republican Party, if he shall be unfaithful to its principles because of personal disappointment or irritation, shall still be unable to destroy its organization or destroy it, and he shall sink out of sight, to disturb the surface of the political world as little as the pebble when dropped into the lake. [Applause.] Then stand fast by your principles. You will to-morrow nominate Gen. Grant. [Applause.] Gen. Grant has told the American people that he had no policy to urge against their wishes. That pledge has been faithfully redeemed. He endeavors to carry out the national wish whenever he finds out what that wish is. The judgment of all men is better than the judgment of any one man. The common sense of the country is better than the judgment of any man, however lofty and angelic may be his abilities, and the faithful public servant endeavors to find out what is the popular will, what is the wish of the nation and then to carry it out understandingly. The great object of Government is to subserve, to carry out the wishes of the nation rather than to carry out the policy or the rule of any individuals. Gen. Grant's career has been a great success in all essential and substantial matters. It has been a continual triumph. He has fostered and protected the interests of the people. I believe they are intelligent enough to understand it, and that we intend to indorse those interests and him for another four years. [Applause.] Whenever Gen. Grant shall betray the principles of the Republican Party, upon which he was elected; whenever he shall become recreant to his high duties, he will pass away as some other men have passed away. He will be condemned by the popular breath as other men are condemned. [Great applause.]

OPENING THE PROCEEDINGS.

Mr. Loring, of Massachusetts, said:

Mr. President and Gentlemen: I don't propose to make a speech. I merely desire to make a motion. I understand that the Committee on Government Organization is ready to report. It has been usual, when there has been any conflict in regard to the delegates in the Convention, that the Committee on Permanent Organization shouldn't report until the Committee on Credentials had made its report. But there is no difficulty here whatever. The Committee on Credentials have a mere formality to go through, and, as the Committee on Permanent Organization is now ready to report, I move that it be requested to do so at the earliest practicable moment.

The motion was seconded, but before it could be put, a delegate from South Carolina arose and expressed the gratification with which he had heard Gerrit Smith, and asked that now the South be heard through Gov. Orr, of South Carolina.

GOV. ORR'S SPEECH.

Ex-Gov. Orr, on coming forward, said that he felt that the call was more of a compliment to the section from which he came than to himself. With the assistance of his colored friends, he pledged South Carolina to the Republican ticket about to be nominated. Referring to the bitterness with which President Grant had been maligned, he compared his experience in this respect with that of Washington and Jackson, and predicted for him a triumphant vindication at the hands of the people. He believed President Grant's re-election was a necessity to preserve peace at home and abroad. Referring to the Kuklux operations, he said: In South Carolina, as you are aware, in nine counties the writ of habeas corpus has been suspended. The suspension embraced those counties where it was insisted that the State Government was unable, it is unnecessary for me to discuss why, to give protection to men there whose only offense was their political sentiments. They were colored men and white men, and when they went to sleep at night they had no guarantee that they would not be taken out of their beds at the dead hour of night and scourged, or else balls put through their bodies. President Grant did not act until the Legislature of South Carolina passed resolutions calling upon him to send the forces of the United States Government there to give their protection with reference to this Kuklux law. President Grant has to execute the law. It was in the statute-book, and he was called upon to execute it by that tribunal which had the right to call upon him. He did not pass the law. How did it come to be passed? Was it not the slanders of the New-York *Tribune*, day after day, and week after week rung, into the ears of Congress demanding that they should pass some such law to give protection to them; and now, when the law has been passed and executed in mercy and firmness, how stands my old friend Greeley? He has turned round, and now denounces Grant and the Kuklux law for its enormities. Judge Bond, who has discharged his duties with great fidelity there, has administered this law firmly and mercifully; and, although you hear so much clamor of people being cast into prison for their not being able to procure bail, what is the result of the trials that have taken place? There have been seven trials only at the two Courts—one an acquital, one a mistrial and five convictions. Those are the results, and yet to show the extent of it, and how conclusive the proof was, this was not made up of manufactured testimony—testimony of suborned witnesses—more than sixty of these unfortunate people who have been indicted came voluntarily forward and pleaded guilty to the charge preferred against them. Now, when the facts come to be understood, I should think that so far from being an element of weakness against the President, it would be an element of strength. I thank you for the attention you have given me. I shall not detain you any further. I trust that the proceedings of this body will be harmonious; I have no doubt that they will, and I hope that when we adjourn and go forth to our respective homes we will leave this place determined to fight a good fight and win the battle. In less than thirty days ten thousand voices will be raised on every hill and in every valley upon the broad expanse of this great country, in favor of the nominees of this Convention. And in November when the votes are counted, I have no doubt whatever that Gen. Grant and his associate will be re-elected, and that the Republican Party and principles will be established for the next four years. God grant it may be so.

Loud calls were then made for Gov. Oglesby, of Illinois. He was escorted to the stand, and spoke as follows:

GOV. OGLESBY'S SPEECH.

Mr. President and Gentlemen of the Convention: I have been listening for nearly two hours to some of the best speeches that have been made for a long time. I have just been entertained by the excellent and forcible speech of the temporary President of the Convention. After that you listened to the solemn words of invocation of one of the noblest and grandest prayers that has been delivered in this city or this nation for a long time. You listened then to the Senator from Illinois, who spoke for a few moments, and again to the Senator from Indiana, who spoke at some length, but greatest and best of all, especially to those of us who never before have listened to his great words, we heard from that venerable, sublime man of New-York, who stood here before us the impersonation of American dignity and American benevolence. It rejoiced my heart to see and hear that great agitator, who, long years before the Republican Party had, at its birth, recognized our duties toward a down-trodden race, and waged earnest battle for their rights, at a time when most of us here today were young and useless. [Cheers.] What solemn and grand results have, since then, been achieved. Referring to Gen. Grant, Gov. Oglesby said it is that little man who, but a few years ago, was as unknown to fame and to this country as that poor colored man now redeemed and sitting in your midst. The young man who went through West Point unnoticed, who passed through the Mexican war in the same way unnoticed—he retired to private life—for you and I know that, among all the great names but a few years ago, this little man's name—Gen. Grant—was unknown. I felt deeply grieved, the other day, when that great Senator from one of our grand States, that sober State that shines like a diamond on the Atlantic coast, that noble State which rocked the cradle of American liberty, that noble State that has ever stood first in behalf of human liberty—I felt really grieved in my own soul when I heard the Senator from Massachusetts speak in such disrespectful language regarding the President; when he said in so sneering a manner that the President of the United States had been a tanner. He went a stranger to West Point. He bore the ensign of his country as a subaltern officer in the Mexican war. He retired from the army to the ranks of private life, and as all American citizens ought to do, when the hour came in which it was necessary for the support of the wife and children he loved so well, he went to work like an honest man. [Applause.] How came the American people to select him for their General? Can you tell? Can history tell? No, no man can tell, unless it was written upon the necessities of the time by the invisible finger of God, [applause,] who brought him from obscurity. It was a mere circumstance in his life that he lived in our proud State. He came trudging along from obscurity step by step. He marched to the front when the dark clouds of war were rolling and reverberating around the angry horizon. When you and I, when none of us, not even our gallant Generals and our other magnificent soldiers in the East and West, worthy of all praise, worthy of all gratitude—when none of us knew where to look or what to do, the little shadow of Ulysses Grant arose [applause] to give relief; and while that mighty voice assailed him in the Senate today, the feeble voice of another obscure man, who fought under his orders and by his side, stands here now and to uphold him. [Applause.] You, soldiers of the Potomac; you, soldiers of the East; you, soldiers of the West, and of all the land, remember how unostentatiously and how kindly, how generously, how confidently he associated with and commanded us all. Gen. Grant was an enigma from birth, and is so still. His character has not yet been fully fathomed by the American people, but I tell you he is purer, greater and nobler still than even we have ever thought him. [Great applause.] Illinois gave the immortal Lincoln, [applause,] and I come here today from that State, with something of responsibility upon my shoulders, to speak for her free people, to say that our confidence today is unshaken in the pure patriotism of Gen. Grant, as has been shown in his magnanimity, and in his bright and shining intellect. [Applause.] He is not a man of words. He cannot utter a speech himself, but we have the utmost confidence in his high patriotism, good sense and purity. We have perfect confidence in him, and mean to trust him during four years longer, without a lingering shadow of suspicion or doubt. [Great applause.]

GEN. HAWLEY.

At the conclusion of Mr. Oglesby's speech there were cries for Gov. Hawley, of Connecticut, who, being brought forward, stepped upon the platform amid loud and continued applause. Thanking the Convention for their kind reception of him, Gov. Hawley begged to be excused from making any remarks at this time, as he understood that the Committee on Permanent Organization was ready to report.

GETTING TO WORK.

Considerable confusion ensued for a few minutes, occasioned by calls for the report and for various speakers by name. Finally, Mr. Borusk, of California, obtained the floor, and said they had all heard with delight the distinguished speakers who had spoken so eloquently in favor of the colored race, and now desired that that race now be heard through one of its representatives. [Applause.]

SPEECH OF A COLORED DELEGATE.

Loud calls were made for Gray, and Wm. H. Gray, of Arkansas, a medium-sized, dark-skinned colored man, of genteel appearance and good manners, came to the platform and said:

Gentlemen of the Convention: For the first time probably in the history of the American people, there stands before you in a National Convention assembled, a representative of that oppressed race that has lived among you for two hundred and fifty years, lifted by the magnanimity of this great nation, the power of God and the laws of war, from the degradation of slavery to the proud position of American citizenship. [Great applause.] Words fail me on this occasion to thank you for this evidence of your grand progress in civilization, where a people of such magnitude, the grandest and greatest nation upon the earth, not only in the recognition of the merit of the glory of the war which her noble sons waged so successfully, have in convention assembled willingly, and listened not only to the greatest of her orators, but to the humblest citizens of this great Republic. [Great applause.] I scarcely know where to begin upon an occasion like this. If I raise the curtain of the past, then I open the door of the sarcophagus from which we have but just emerged. If I go back to the primary history of my race on this continent, I would open up, perhaps, the discussion of things and circumstances that would make us blush, and the blood upon our cheeks to tingle in view of the evidence of the condition of our race such as the American people have never thought of in its degradation in the shameful and humble condition from which we have just emerged. But this is scarcely necessary. We are ready to say,

"Let the dead past bury its dead."

While we remember these errors, while we remember all these degradations, there is no vengeance, thank God, found in our hearts; no revengeful feelings; no desire of retaliation; but God has given us a heart to thank the American people for the position in which we stand today, and we are willing, as I said before, to

"Let the dead past bury its dead."

and go on in our progress and fit ourselves to become what we have been made by law—American citizens in deed and in fact. [Applause.] It is the wonder of the world—the miracle of the nineteenth century—that in this great struggle, which rocked this country from centre to circumference—that amid the *débris* of 250 years a living people were found by this great nation, and lifted from that degradation, as it were, by the strong arm of power, and at once and without forethought placed, as I have before remarked, upon the broad plane of American citizenship. If we have failed somewhat in the sanguine expectations of our friends, yet upon the whole I think we have fairly worked out the problem, so far as we have gone. Today, for the first time, God has pleased me with a sight of that grand, noble and good old man, Gerrit Smith, [applause,] who stood by us and for us when we could not stand for ourselves. [Tremendous applause.] The sight of him repays me for all the toil, all the suffering, all the pain of years. The sight of him renews my faith in that humanity which is divine. [Prolonged cheering.] We are here today, gentlemen, a part and parcel of this great people, an integral part of the great body of this country, and here for the purpose, in harmony with you, of intrusting the rein of power into the hands of that hero that led us through a great bloody struggle of years; led us out to citizenship; and who, when the war ended and he was nominated for President in 1868, said: "Let us have peace." The solving of the problem of our citizenship has been the work of years. No one knew how that position was to be brought about. But few men could comprehend the situation, or the political position of affairs in the South—few men knew. I happened to be present upon that occasion, in 1868, when Gen. Grant was nominated, and when I went home to my state of Arkansas I know very well, and there are men here who can attest it, that throughout that political canvass it cost the lives of three hundred black men in Arkansas to carry the State for Ulysses S. Grant. Today the problem is being worked out to further solution. The Kuklux problem is being worked out. The Kuklux situation is settled, and the peace of the country secured. But, had it not been for the law, and the men at the helm who had the nerve to execute it, that organization would be today in full venom in that section of the country; therefore, we urge upon the American people to give us Ulysses S. Grant for our candidate, for his name is a tower of strength at the South, and the only name that unrepentant rebels respect. [Prolonged cheers.] He is the man to work out the great problem now being solved in this country by the great Republican Party. As has been truly said the past problem has not yet been fully solved. Its duties are not entirely fulfilled. Its organization must not yet be disintegrated. The full measure of our citizenship is not yet completed. We stand many of us in a prominent position in the Southern States, but right among the people we hold no position. The law is so weak, and the public sentiment so perverse, that the common civilities of a citizen are withheld from us. We want the Civil Rights bill. [Applause.] We demand that we shall be respected as men among men—free American citizens. [Cheers.] We do not ask that for any small reason. There are always two classes of people. We have to be afraid of that class who love us too well and hate us too much. [Laughter.] All we ask is a fair share in the race of life, and give us the same privileges that are given to other men. I hope the action of this Convention will be such that we may be able to go home rejoicing. So far as the colored people of the South are concerned, they are a unit today for Ulysses S. Grant. [Cheers.] I know they told us often "niggers" can now go for the father of Republicanism. When we objected to this on the ground that he was not the Republican nominee, they said he is the father of Republicanism. Said I, "Very well; if that is so, I thank him for having been the father of such a brood of illustrious and loyal men, but I fear, like Abraham of old, he takes Hagar instead of Sarah. We cannot afford that." [Laughter.] If you do this, we do not intend to recognize any of these outside children. [Renewed laughter.] There is the inheritance of the free woman, the legitimate offspring of the old man, and we are going to keep the boys all at home. [Cheers.] I fear some of these talkers are like the Ishmaelite of old, and the old lady will have to hunt for water in the wilderness. [Great laughter.] The black people of the State of Arkansas are solid. They know who are their friends. They know very well there is no standing for the black man outside of the Republican Party. [Cheers.] They know they cannot afford to vote against their best friends, and they will not do it. They will all vote for Grant from the start, from Arkansas to the Gulf of Mexico. [Cheers.] I am happy to hear from other gentlemen of the Convention the sentiments here uttered, and for the privilege of knowing that the ranks will be kept solid together for the victory that will perch upon our banners in the coming contest. [Prolonged applause.]

A COLORED CONGRESSMAN'S SPEECH.

Mr. Elliott, of South Carolina, a member of Congress, (colored,) upon being called out with applause, said:

Gentlemen of the Convention: It is with great appreciation of the compliment paid to my State that I rise in response to your invitation to address this august Convention. I regret, however, that while accepting this invitation, I am debarred by recognition of the fact that we are assembled here for the fulfillment of an important duty to the people of the nation which is now pressing closely upon us, from doing more than asking you to excuse me from making any extended remarks. I stand here, gentlemen, together with my colleagues from the several States to represent my race, as an illustration of the accomplished fact of American emancipation. [Applause.] As an illustration not only of the magnanimity of the American people as I stand by my distinguished friend from Arkansas, but also as the living example of the justice of the American Government. [Applause.] We stand here in your midst, gentlemen, to assure you of the fact that we believe earnestly and faithfully in the principles of your humanity and equal justice that you have asserted and maintained in the past. We stand forth today among you not only to give our vote in this body in behalf of our constituences for the nomination of President and Vice President for the coming election, but also to pledge you the earnest co-operation of the 900,000 voters whose complexions are unlike yours. [Applause.] We come here to-day to assure the delegates here assembled from the several States, we come to assure the American people that, mindful of their services to us in the past, mindful of their goodness and of their justice, we intend to use the rights that have been given us, this privilege of the elective franchise, in the interest of the country and the American people, and having a common interest with our fellow-citizens of whatever complexion, of whatever part of the country, asking only what is just and fair; performing only what is right, we mean to contribute our fair share and our full quota toward making our country what we wish it should be, along with you, and give those guarantees to all citizens claiming the protection of the laws, [applause,] and in making the American people the grandest, most powerful and purest in all respects of all nations upon the face of the earth. We prefer to unite with you not only in protecting our citizens; not only in having our banner waving all over this broad land, but, also, that you may guarantee to all your citizens the results of equal protection of all the laws at home. Gentlemen, I will not attempt to detain the Convention from a performance of its duties by any further remarks, but I will say that the nine hundred thousand colored voters of America will stand by you in bringing success to the Republican Party in the coming canvass upon the platform of justice, and civil as well as political equality to all the people of the United States. [Applause.] Upon such a platform we shall stand with you in most earnest devotion to our American institutions, and pour out upon them the rich oblation of earnest devotion. [Applause.]

SPEECH OF MR. HARRIS.

Mr. Harris, a colored man, from North Carolina, followed and said:

It is not my purpose to detain the Convention. I cannot be oblivious of the fact that you have been in session already four long hours, and you must have become impatient waiting for the report of the Committee which we are now expecting. I do not appear upon this platform for the purpose of making a speech. I merely came forward to acknowledge the compliment paid, not to me, but to the loyal Republicans of North Carolina. [Applause.] I believe, Sir, that no section of the country has gone through a more severe ordeal than the State of North Carolina. Kukluxes themselves can testify to that fact, and while I state that, I can also say that I believe, the Kukluxes permitting, and I suppose Gen. Grant has convinced them that they must permit it, on the day of election, no State, North, South, East, or West, will give a better account of itself than the Republicans of North Carolina will do. I cannot trespass upon your time by asking you to listen to me. [Cries of "Go on."] I assure you I am not one of those who have entertained the idea that this party—I mean the originators—have ever decided to abandon a single principle of the original platform, although they may not have carried out the Civil Rights bill in the way some of us desire. I have always believed that the political salvation of the negro and of the hard-working whites of the South rests with the Republican Party. I believe also that this Convention will adopt a platform broad enough for every loyal man to stand upon; that it will, before adjourning, incorporate into the platform every vital principle contained in Mr. Sumner's Civil Rights bill. Then, when we go into the campaign, we can unfold our banners to the bright sun and pleasant breeze, with the name of Grant in letters of living light upon it. We will make a clean sweep, and Mr. Greeley and Liberal Republicanism will be known no more in this country. [Applause.] I will say, in conclusion, that our Northern friends need not give themselves any fear that we are charmed with the name of Mr. Greeley, or that we have one eye toward Cincinnati. Although ignorant, although we have not had the advantages of education, yet we know by instinct which side is to our advantage. [Applause.] And although we may not fully comprehend the great political question, let me tell you one thing: The name of no one man or set of men in this land will ever blind us so much as to make us forget the party that gave us liberty. [Applause.]

PERMANENT ORGANIZATION.

Gen. Albright, of Pennsylvania, the Chairman of the Committee on Permanent Organization, then reported the following permanent officers:

Permanent President—Thomas Settle, of North Carolina.

Vice-Presidents—Alabama, Paul Strobach; Arkansas, Elisha Baxter; California, H. S. Sargent; Connecticut, Sabin L. Sage; Delaware, Isaac Jump; Georgia, Hon. B. F. Conley; Illinois, Emory A. Hows; Indiana, Gen. Solomon D. Meredith; Iowa, Hon. W. H. Seevers; Kansas, John C. Carpenter; Kentucky, R. M. Keely; Louisiana, Louis T. Frager; Maine, J. F. Rohoy; Maryland, Thomas Kelso; Massachusetts, Alexander H. Rice; Michigan, Eber B. Ward; Minnesota, C. T. Benedict; Mississipi, R. W. Flumey; Nebraska, John S. Bowen; New-Hampshire, Hon. William H. Y. Hackett; New-Jersey, Dudley S. Gregory; New-York, H. B. Claflin; North Carolina, Edward Cantwell; Ohio, Lieut.-Gov. Jacob Mueller; Oregon, John P. Booth; Pennsylvania, H. W. Oliver; Rhode Island, Gen. A. E. Burnside; South Carolina, A. J. Rensier; Tennessee, Hon. William H. Wisner; Texas, Hon. A. B. Norton; Vermont, J. Fairbanks; Virginia, Charles T. Malord; West Virginia, Charles Horton; Wisconsin, Hon. Lucius Fairchild; Florida, Dennis Eagan; Colorado, George M. Chilcott; District of Columbia, John F. Cooke; Idaho, Hon. John R. McBride; Wyoming, J. W. Donnellon; Missouri, Gen. John Benjamin.

Secretaries—Alabama, Wm. V. Turner; Arkansas, L. G. Wheeler; California, Marcus D. Borock; Connecticut, Daniel Chadwick; Delaware, Henry A. Pickles; Florida, J. W. Butler; Georgia, P. M. Shirtley; Illinois, Daniel Shephard; Indiana, O. M. Wilson; Iowa, A. J. Felt; Kansas, Henry Buckingham; Kentucky, T. C. Bueris; Louisiana, E. L. Weber; Maine, E. C. Brett; Maryland, W. G. Tuck; Massachusetts, Charles E. Whiting; Michigan, C. S. Draper; Minnesota, Otto Wallman; Mississippi, B. K. Bruce; Missouri, Theo. Brewer; Nebraska, J. B. Weston; Nevada, C. C. Stevenson; New-Hampshire, Charles S. Whitehouse; New-Jersey, John W. Newlin; New-York, D. Ogden Bradley; North Carolina, T. A. Syks; Ohio, James W. Sands; Oregon, H. K. Kincado; Pennsylvania, H. H. Bingham; Rhode Island, Wilson W. Aldrich; South Carolina, H. G. Maxwell; Tennessee, Thomas Waters; Texas, G. T. Rubey; Vermont, W. Harris, Jr.; Virginia, Jno. W. Waltz; West Virginia, J. T. Hoke; Wisconsin, L. F. Frisby; Colorado, Jerome B. Chaffee; District of Columbia, Alex. B. Sheppard; Idaho, E. J. Curtis; Wyoming, George W. Corry.

The report was unanimously adopted.

Mr. Spencer, New-York—Mr. Chairman, I move, as the opening speech of the permanent President will probably take considerable time, and inasmuch as we have had a very long session, that we now take a recess until 8 o'clock this evening. Cries of "No," "no."

Chairman McMichael—It cannot be done, as the Academy is engaged for another purpose to-night.

Mr. Spencer—Then I move that we adjourn until to-morrow at 10. A great many men are tired out, and we all wish rest now, that we may come fresh to the labors of to-morrow.

Gen. Albright—Mr. Chairman, the Committee on Organization desire to present the name of Gen. H. H. Bingham, of this city, for the permanent Secretary of this Convention. He is the man to whom we are indebted for this fine building and its fine adornments, and for the welcome the delegates have received in the City of Philadelphia. I move he be made that Secretary. Carried. [Applause.]

Mr. McMichael then presented the permanent President in the following words:

"I have the honor to announce to the Convention that Judge Settle has just been unanimously elected permanent President of this body, and will now take his seat."

Judge Settle came forward amid long continued cheers. When quietness was restored, he said:

Gentlemen of the Convention: I thank you for the distinction of presiding over the deliberations of the greatest party in the greatest Power on earth; and I accept it not so much as any personal tribute to myself, but as the right hand of fellowship extended from our magnanimous sisters of the North to the erring, wayward, punished, regenerated, patriotic sisters of the South. [Immense applause.] We have high duties to perform. We have assembled to name the man who shall administer the laws of the great Republic for the next four years. But our duties are plain. We should be recreant to every trust, and fail to respond to the vibrations of every patriotic heart if we do not with one voice name the soldier and patriot, U. S. Grant for the next Presidency. [Renewed applause.] We of the South recognize and demand him as a necessity. We know that it is a necessity, necessary for the law and order of that portion of the country. He is a necessity to the freedom of all men. [Fresh applause.] It is not proper that I should detain you with extended remarks this evening. I shall, therefore, assume the duties which you have imposed upon me, and shall be very glad of the opportunity to address you at greater length later in the session, and when our labors shall have ceased.

The motion to adjourn until 10 A. M. tomorrow was then put and carried, and the Convention separated, with enthusiastic manifestations regarding their agreeable session.

Secession of a West Virginia Delegate—His Reasons for the Step.

PHILADELPHIA, June 5.—Gov. Pierpoint, of West Virginia, has seceded from the delegation from that State to the Convention, and in his speech to the delegates declaring his preference for Greeley, he said he had hoped, when selected without solicitation to come as a delegate to this Convention, that there might be still an opportunity to save the party by the nomination of an acceptable Presidential candidate—one who would obey the laws and respect the popular will—but it is now evident that it was hoping against hope; that this is not a meeting for deliberation as to the interests of the Republican Party, or of the country, but a meeting to obey the exacting demands of an arrogant power. Neither the admonitions of Cincinnati nor of Sumner are heeded, and it is resolved to destroy the organization to gratify mere personal government. I therefore withdraw from the delegation, and give you timely notice to fill my place. I shall then be free to give my earnest support to Horace Greeley.

AFTER ADJOURNMENT.

Outside Scenes and Incidents—A Rain-Storm—Processions and Enthusiasm.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, June 5—8 P. M.—A fitting close to the great harmony and unanimity that prevailed throughout the whole Convention was the quiet, orderly and republican manner in which the vast body of delegates returned to their hotels. Not a word, not a whisper, not a breath to disturb the general decorum and good feeling. The immense concourse of people, representing different races, creeds, colors and nationalities, met and adjourned—a grand united brotherhood, with one political pulse, aspiration and purpose. Truly might the great Republican Party of the United States feel proudly honored in its representation and safely might the nation confide its dearest interests to its deliberations. Scarce had the Chairman's gavel announced the adjournment of the Convention, when an immediate move was made for the doors, and amid congratulations and good-humored jestings, the delegates passed into the streets. It was now 4 o'clock, and a heavy rain which had fallen in the meantime, combined with the natural result of a tedious wait in the streets with nothing to enlighten or amuse, had the effect of considerably lessing the crowds who awaited the result of the Convention. The proceedings called forth the most unprecedented interest. The crowds that could not obtain admission thronged the corridors, occupied every piece of ground from which to obtain a view even of those who passed in and out, and reporters, delegates and messengers who had occasion to leave the hall, found it difficult to do so. The several editions of the local evening papers containing reports of the proceedings were anxiously bought up, and everything discussed with earnestness and vigor.

SCENES IN THE RAIN.

When it was made known that the Convention had adjourned, as if by magic, the streets became once more suddenly filled by a vast crowd heedless of the incessant rain, against which no umbrella was water-proof. Hungry and tired, but good-humored to the last, the delegates seemed to appreciate the spirit which prompted the interrogatories of the crowd, and faithfully detailed the purport of the action of the Convention. It was generally understood in the morning that the day's proceedings would be of a mere formal character, and that it would adjourn after about an hour's deliberation. When the session extended beyond 3 o'clock the question of the Presidency and Vice-Presidency assumed active shape. On nearly every breast figured prominently a Grant badge, side by side with photographs of Wilson and Colfax. It would be impossible, under the circumstances, to determine which appeared to be in the majority, nor, indeed, would it be fair to form an opinion upon it. I mention the circumstance as illustrative of the interest which all seem to feel in the question, and which has its base in the triumph of the Republican Party. Down Broad-street, in the direction of Chestnut and Walnut streets, the delegates rushed indiscriminately for the cars, few being fortunate enough to have anticipated the change in the weather to have provided themselves with umbrellas. The confusion consequent upon the haste developed some highly-amusing incidents. Hats and umbrellas were mercilessly thrown down and crushed to pieces. To rescue them was impossible, and the unfortunate owners were compelled of necessity to look on silently and see their property afford amusement to others. One stalwart Western man, whose good humor seemed irrepressible, and whose peals of laughter were contagious, had the misfortune to wear a white hat. Suddenly a voice in his ear yelled, "There goes a Greeley hat!" and an annoying gust of wind which arose at that moment carried it to the pavement. The laughter increased. The humorous owner attempted to smile, but somehow it seemed to terminate in a grin, and like one of the characters in Sheridan's "Tragedy Rehearsed," he really could not see where the fun lay. The amusement intensified. It was too much for his naturally joyous and buoyant disposition, and again his peal of laughter rang louder than before. The fate of his Greeley hat was the death-knell of many others. Still the harmony was uninterrupted, and the departure from the Academy of Music was cheerful and happy. Kind nods of encouragement and good cheer accompanied the delegates through the streets and corridors of the hotels to their rooms, where each delegation quietly discussed the result of the day's proceedings.

THE CAMPAIGN CLUBS.

Shortly after the Convention adjourned a number of clubs and semi-military organizations, which had intended to escort the delegates to their hotels, paraded the streets, preceded by bands playing familiar airs. These organizations comprised Grant Clubs, and Soldiers' and Sailors' Clubs, besides several colored associations, in the interest of Grant and the Republican Party. The appearance of the latter bodies as they marched in regular military step elicited favorable encomium and applause. During the afternoon I had conversations with the principal officers of these organizations, and they assert that the colored population of Philadelphia to a man will vote for Grant and the nominee of the Convention for Vice-President.

A FEELING OF JOY AND HOPE.

Everywhere the utmost exultation is exhibited, the most sanguine hope expressed as to the ultimate triumph of the Republican Party. As I write these words numerous processions of the supporters of the delegates are parading the streets and the greatest enthusiasm prevails. It is believed that several important meetings and caucuses will be held this evening, and tomorrow night the great ratification meeting under the auspices of the National League will be held at the Wigwam.

THE VERY LATEST.

Enthusiasm Everywhere—The Vice-Presidency—Progress in Drafting the Resolutions—Meetings of Soldiers and Others.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, June 5—10 P. M.—Since the adjournment there has been much gratification expressed concerning the speeches delivered during the session by the colored delegates. They are everywhere spoken of as marvels of eloquence and learning in men who were lately chattels, and these speeches are held to be the highest eulogy of that policy of the Republican Party by which these men have been elected to the dignity of citizenship. As these men of color, who were lately slaves, poured forth their devotion to Republican principles, their thankfulness for the past, and confidence in the future, in terse sentences, enlivened by apt illustration and strengthened by forcible and graceful delivery, there was a surprise manifested as general as it was genuine. No one supposed that these gentlemen were capable of such efforts, except those delegates from the South who, from actual contact with the colored race, have been made acquainted with the amazing progress they have made in political knowledge. The speeches have had an excellent effect, and will probably lead to some of these colored orators being invited to stump the North during the coming campaign.

VICE-PRESIDENT.

There is now something definite concerning the Vice-Presidency. Gen. Hawley has declined to allow his name to be used for the office, and his name will not, therefore, be presented by his State. The Ohio candidate not being encouraged by the aspect of the canvass, has sent the following telegram:

COLUMBUS, Ohio, June 4, 1872.

To Gen. Jas. Comley, Ohio Delegation:

Your telegram received 4½ P. M. My letter provides for conditions you named, that is as the Ohio delegation will not persistently support me after the first ballot, and there is no fair prospect of my being nominated, it is my wish not to be presented to the Convention; and through you I request the delegation to withhold my name, and publicly announce that I am not a candidate. No complimentary votes under any circumstances. WM. DENNISON.

Affairs are thus somewhat simplified, and as both Ohio and Connecticut are free to vote for other candidates, the vote of Senator Wilson will be greatly increased on the first ballot, but the greatest sign in his favor is that Pennsylvania has decided to go for him solid, while Illinois gives him twenty-six to sixteen for Colfax. These accessions, with others that are absolutely certain, if the unequivocal declarations of delegates can be taken, give him 360 votes on the first ballot, and undoubtedly secure him the prize, as it requires only 382 votes to nominate, and the twenty-two additional votes to him will in all probability be obtained by changes to him before the result of the ballot is announced. The Indianians concede the crushing defeat of their favorite, but are jolly over it, and to-night are singing the national songs in their headquarters, and pledging themselves to do their utmost for the success of the ticket. I do not consider it necessary to particularize the vote for Vice-President, by States, as that was done last night, and the additional strength of Wilson is largely due to the accessions now mentioned in Pennsylvania, Connecticut and Illinois. Everybody concedes his nomination, so that this feature of the Convention has lost the interest which it had while it was in doubt.

THE RESOLUTIONS.

The very able and distinguished Committee on Resolutions appointed by the Convention were in session some time this afternoon, and are again in consultation at Horticultural Hall, but the results of their deliberations are not known, and will not be, probably, with any certainty to-night. There will doubtless be matter sent from here to-night purporting to be the resolutions *verbatim*, but unless all present signs fail they will be rather the product of imaginative prowess than of research in matters of fact. Every correspondent will, of course, do his utmost to serve the public and astonish the Convention by getting these resolutions to-night, so that they may be published in full to-night, but I expect we shall all fail. It may be safely said, however, that in their general character they will bear a close resemblance to the series published in the Times today, and that one or more of these will be taken entire. There will certainly be no uncertainty in the tone of the resolutions upon all the leading issues.

BUSINESS TO BE FINISHED TODAY.

There is scarcely a doubt that the Convention will finish its work and be ready to adjourn *sine die* early to-morrow afternoon. The session of the day will begin at 10 A. M., and the first business of the day will be the reading of the report of the Committee on Resolutions. This will undoubtedly be acceptable to the Convention, and after two or three speeches have been made in their favor they will be adopted.

THE NOMINATIONS.

After this the next business in order will be the nomination of a candidate for President. Gen. Grant will be presented by Illinois, and the duty of making the nomination has been devolved by the delegation of the State upon Hon. Shelby M. Cullom, of Springfield, who will present the name of the trusted leader of the Republican Party in one of his stirring speeches. The nomination will be seconded by Hon. Stewart L. Woodford, of New-York, and Col. R. W. Thompson, of Ohio, and perhaps some others, although many of the States have not made any appointment for this purpose. After the nomination for President, which will require but one call of the States, the various candidates for Vice-President will be named in short speeches, and as the nomination will probably be made upon the first ballot, but little time will be occupied. Allowance must be made, however, for that overflowing of enthusiasm which occupied the most of the session of today.

ENTHUSIASM FOR GRANT.

From the moment Mr. McMichael made his first reference to Gen. Grant during the whole of the session there was such frequent outbursts of applause that almost half the time was taken up with these demonstrations. Gen. Oglesby especially aroused the multitude to the highest enthusiasm, but Wm. H. Gray, the colored delegate from Arkansas, was equally effective.

THE EVENING IN THE ACADEMY.

The Academy of Music was thrown open to the delegates, their friends, and the general public this evening. They were received by the Philadelphia Committee of Arrangements, the ladies of the City, and many distinguished citizens. The crowd was very large and the sight an inspiring one.

MEETINGS.

The soldiers and sailors, the Philadelphia Invincibles, and a number of other associations, (including some colored,) held public meetings this evening, in favor of the re-election of President Grant, and the election of the nominees of the Convention, whoever they may be. Gen. Burnside presided at the soldiers' and sailors' meeting, and it was resolved to appoint a committee of one from each State to determine the day of holding a convention in the interests of the Philadelphia ticket. The meeting at Concert Hall tonight of the Republican Invincibles was an immense affair, and was addressed by Gov. Fairchild, of Wisconsin, and Dr. Loring, of Boston, who was enthusiastically cheered when he announced that he was here at work for Henry Wilson for Vice-President. He then went on to make a powerful speech in favor of Grant and Wilson, and was heartily applauded throughout.

THE RESOLUTIONS AGAIN.

Late to-night it is ascertained that the Committee on Resolutions will not finish their labors until the morning session. The resolutions are being drafted with great care. Hon. J. W. Scofield, of Pennsylvania, is Chairman.

NIGHT IN THE STREETS.

To-night the streets are ablaze again, are crowded with rejoicing Republicans, and are filled with exultant strains from numerous bands of music. The excitement is at fever heat. The great Republican Party appears here to be what it is—an invincible power in the land.

THE WEATHER.

Synopsis and Probabilities.

WASHINGTON, June 6—1 A. M.—The barometer has fallen north and west of the Ohio Valley, with easterly to southerly winds, cloudy and threatening weather and occasional areas of light rain. Cloudy weather and rain continue from New-Jersey to Maine, with brisk winds; clear weather over the northern portion of the Middle States and the Southern States, with light winds.

PROBABILITIES.

Falling barometer, south-easterly winds veering to south-westerly, cloudy and threatening weather and areas of rain prevail on Thursday north of the Ohio Valley, and extend eastward over the northern portion of the Middle States; clearing, but partially cloudy weather over the East and Middle Atlantic States; clear weather continue very generally over the South Atlantic and Gulf States, with light winds. Dangerous winds are not anticipated.

Terrible Storm in Boston—A Large Number of Yachts Driven Ashore.

BOSTON, June 5.—A storm in this vicinity today nearly destroyed the whole of the Dorchester yacht fleet. All of their best boats were driven ashore in Dorchester Bay, where they were moored, numbering something like twenty or thirty. If the storm continues through the night they will undoubtedly go to pieces.

Seizure of an American Fishing Schooner by the Canadian Government.

QUEBEC, Canada, June 5.—The prize schooner *Euola C.*, of Gloucester, was seized at Trinity Bay, six miles below Point Desmontes, the 29th of May, in the evening, having at the time two trawls set, and two men in the act of raising them. Before being seized, she had two more trawls in Trinity Bay, some fifty to one hundred yards from the shore, and two men were in the act of raising them with two live halibut in them when she was boarded. Their lines extended along the shore some four or five miles. The schooner was towed up from Kamourouska to this port by the steamer *Druid*, and now lies on the Commissioners' wharf. The *Euola C.* is owned by Sylvanus Smith & Co., of Gloucester, Mass., and has on board about 2,000 pounds of halibut.

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

OREGON ELECTION.

Brilliant Republican Victory—The State Carried and a Republican United States Senator Assured.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 4.—The Oregon election returns are incomplete, but they indicate that the Republicans have carried the State, with a sufficient majority in the Legislature to insure the election of a Republican United States Senator.

NEW-ORLEANS.

Feeling of the People on the Presidential Question.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

NEW-ORLEANS, June 5.—The Democratic and Reform Conventions are still discussing the platform of union upon State nominations. Both Conventions are anxiously awaiting the intelligence from Philadelphia. Citizens on the streets are eager to learn the result of the Presidential Convention. There will be great rejoicing at the announcement of the nomination of President Grant. R. H. S.

HOLLAND.

Death of a Prominent Publicist.

LONDON, June 5.—Jan Rudolf Thorbecke, the eminent statesman and Minister of Holland, is dead.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Opening of the Exhibition at Dublin.

LONDON, June 5.—The Duke of Edinburgh opened the exhibition at Dublin today with imposing ceremonies, in the presence of an immense concourse of spectators.

MEXICO.

Defeat of the Rebels by the Government Forces—Monterey Occupied.

MATAMORAS, June 4.—Telegrams from Camargo up to 5 o'clock this afternoon confirm the occupation of Monterey by the Government forces. Gen. Schoa holds that city, while Gen. Carrello pursued Trevino, overtaking him, when a severe engagement ensued, in which the revolutionists succeeded in throwing a force between Carrello and Monterey, which rendered it necessary for Carrello to join the forces of Gen. Caballos at Mier, which place he reached yesterday. In this movement the Government forces not only occupy Monterey, but have actually crossed the mountains, reaching the frontier, showing that the revolutionists are not sufficiently strong to hold any point on the road. The revolutionists are trying to break the force of this disaster to their cause by representing that Gen. Carrello was defeated, which is not the fact, but on the contrary he has united with Gen. Caballos, whose forces are now scouring the country in pursuit of depredating bands of rebels.

North Carolina Democratic State Convention.

WILMINGTON, N. C., June 5.—The Conservative Democrats of the Third Congressional District met in Convention here today. Judge O. P. Mears presided, and made a speech favoring a combination of all the conservative elements of the country to overthrow Grant. Hon. Alfred M. Waddell, the present incumbent, was renominated by acclamation for Congress. Hon. Thomas C. Fuller was appointed Presidential elector. Col. H. E. Short and Col. E. D. Hall were elected delegates to the Baltimore Convention, and Col. A. A. McKay and Major Jonathan Evans alternates. There was no formal indorsement of the Cincinnati ticket.

BY MAIL AND TELEGRAPH.

Lieut. Henry N. Manney has been ordered to the *Michigan*.

A fire at Selma, Ala., Thursday night, destroyed six stores. Loss about $75,000.

Lieut. T. C. Terrell has been detached from the *Michigan*, and ordered on duty at the Pacific Station.

Three sea-lions, the largest weighing 1,800 pounds, leave San Francisco today by the overland route for Cincinnati.

A block of stores on North-side square, at Pulaski, Tenn., was destroyed by fire yesterday; loss about $20,000.

Passed Assistant Pay-master R. S. McConnell has been detached from the *Ashuelot*, Asiatic Fleet, and ordered to settle accounts.

Three of the firemen injured at Bevier's, Rochester, Tuesday, have died. The other three are in a critical condition.

Robert Langman, of Rome, Oneida County, an employe of the Central Railroad, was run over and killed near Schenectady, yesterday.

There is a very general movement among the mechanics of Boston and vicinity looking to the establishment of eight hours as a regular day's work.

Eleven thousand dollars in United States bonds, which were in the house of Frederick Douglass, at Rochester, were burned with that building, on Sunday night.

The election of Directors of the Chicago and Indiana Central Railway took place, yesterday, at Columbus, Ohio. B. E. Smith was elected President.

The Supreme Court of Ohio, yesterday held that the inmates of the National Military Asylum at Dayton were citizens of Ohio, and consequently entitled to vote.

A fire at Newcastle, Ind., Tuesday night, destroyed the buildings of Hoover & Ridgeway and J. T. Reens & Co., with their contents. Loss about $25,000.

John Rose, a Canadian, convicted of committing rape on a girl eleven years old, was sentenced yesterday, in Buffalo, to twenty years' imprisonment in the Auburn State Prison.

The schooner *Fanny Fern*, of and from Kennebunkport, for Boston, with flour and groceries, went ashore on Ordione Point, near Rye Beach, N. H., yesterday, and was totally wrecked. All hands were saved.

The schooner *William H. Dennis*, from Philadelphia, loaded with coal, went ashore on the breakwater at Rockport, Mass., last evening and went to pieces. The crew were saved with great difficulty by the life-boat.

The annual Convention of the American Society of Civil Engineers met at Chicago yesterday. Over forty delegates were in attendance. E. S. Chesebrough, of Chicago, was elected President for the ensuing year.

The International Typographical Union met at Richmond, yesterday, and selected Montreal as the place for holding the next annual meeting. A resolution to admit female printers to membership upon the same footing as males was adopted.

The *Pall Mall Gazette*, of London, contains the following notice of Col. Childs, of the Philadelphia *Ledger*:

As the *Ledger* is one of the most remarkable papers, its present proprietor, George W. Childs, is among the most remarkable men in America. A native of Baltimore, he went to Philadelphia early in his teens, without a friend in the place, and with a few cents in his pocket. Beginning life as a boy in a bookseller's-shop, by industry and frugality he gradually raised himself, till before he had reached forty years of age, he was one of the largest publishers, and proprietor of one of the richest newspapers in the world. For the good-will, machinery, and whole "plant" of the *Ledger*, he paid down a large sum in cash, and the property has fructified in his hands. The character of the paper has also improved, of which one proof may be given in the exclusion of all doubtful advertisements, however lucrative, and the insertion of which defaces too many of the leading American journals. There would be little satisfaction in recording the success of Mr. Childs, if he were merely one of the many examples of successful millionaires. Fortunes are rapidly made in the States, but not often accumulated by plodding industry and self-denying thrift. Nor is it usual, though happily not uncommon, for such wealth to be used for unselfish and generous objects. One of his benefactions is the singular but sensible and practically useful gift of a burial ground, in Woodlawn Cemetery, for the printers of Philadelphia. Mr. Childs has gained for himself a good repute and the respect of his countrymen, by his public spirit and his untiring beneficence. He is earning a name worthy of being mentioned in the annals of his country with that of Franklin for successful industry, and with that of Peabody for practical philanthropy.

THIRTY YEARS AGO, DR. CHELTON, the celebrated analytical chemist, certified that LYON'S MAGNETIC POWDER, although fatal to insects, contained nothing injurious or poisonous to the human species. From that time forward this matchless preparation took rank as a standard article, and it is now the most popular, because the most effective, insect destroyer in the world.—*Advertisement.*

Chandeliers and gas fixtures, gilt, crystal or bronze, every variety, from the cheapest to the most costly. Forty dollars will purchase the entire gas fixtures for a small house.
NICOL, DAVIDSON & CO.,
No. 686 Broadway.
—*Advertisement.*

A. Raymond & Co.,
CORNER FULTON AND NASSAU STS.,
WHITE VESTS
AND
ALPACA COATS,
ALL GRADES.
—*Advertisement.*

Proved its Superiority.
BURNETT'S COCOAINE FOR THE HAIR.
—*Advertisement.*

Try Ballou's "New Yoke" Shirts,
The best fitting shirt ever made.
Ready-made and to custom order.
$15 and $18 per half dozen.
Down-town office No. 296 Broadway.
Up-town office, No. 951 Broadway.

Knapp's Extract of Roots.—The attention of private families, root-beer makers, druggists, masters of vessels, &c., &c., is called to the above preparation. It makes one of the pleasantest and healthiest beverages known. Depot, No. 362 Hudson-st. Sold by all druggists.

Batchelor's Hair Dye is the Best in the world—the only safe, true and perfect hair dye. No ridiculous tints—no disappointment—harmless, reliable, instantaneous black or brown. At all druggists and No. 16 Bond-st.

Hats.—Warnock & Co.'s Silver Pearl Cassimere Hat, only $5, a gentleman's hat in quality, style and finish. "The Nimble Sixpence." 519 Broadway.

Bay Rum.—The "Double Leaf" brand is best. For sale to the trade only, by
TAFT & TYLER, No. 54 Cedar-st.

New 7-octave Pianos, $250.—New Organs, $50 to $60. New Melodeons, $60, cash, for the Holidays. HORACE WATERS, No. 481 Broadway.

Wedding Notes, Ball Cards, Monograms, orders of dancing, silk badges. JAS. EVERDELL, No. 302 Broadway. Established 1840.

New-York Match Company's Matches at wholesale, No. 4 Park-place; at retail everywhere. Full count.

Corns, Bunions, Enlarged Joints, Diseases of the feet cured. Dr. ZACHARIE, 27 Union-sq.

Parquet Floors and Wood Carpeting.—Send stamp for illustrated price list to 942 Broadway.

MARRIED.

BARTLETT—POST.—On Tuesday evening, June 4, 1872, at Trinity Chapel, by Rev. Dr. Conrad, Franklin Bartlett and Bertha King, eldest daughter of the late Dr. Minturn Post.

FRENCH—WYANT.—On Wednesday, June 5, at the Collegiate Reformed Church, by Rev. Isaac Riley, Mr. Charles W. French to Miss Georgie Wyant, only daughter of the late George M. Wyant, all of this City.

MARKS—SHAPTER.—At St. Paul's Church, Englewood, on the 4th inst., by Rev. A. M. Morrison and Rev. W. S. Langford, Chas. P. Marks, Jr., to Sarah L. Shapter, daughter of the late James S. Shapter.

PRYOR—HENRY.—On the 5th inst., by Rev. John E. Cookman, Mr. Henry Pryor to Mrs. Jane Henry, all of this City.

TAYLOR—LUTHER.—By Rev. R. F. Alsop, of Rye, George Taylor to Isabell R. Luther, daughter of L. M. Luther, Esq. No cards.

TITUS—SCHUSTER.—At Wood Haven, Long Island, at the residence of the bride's parents, Thursday, May 30, by Rev. William James, Silas Titus, of Flushing, to Adona C. Schuster.

WINTHROP—TOWNSEND.—On Tuesday, June 4, by Rev. Henry C. Potter, D. D., Buchanan Winthrop to Sallie H., daughter of the late Isaac Townsend.

ZIMMERMAN—FURNISS.—On the 4th inst., by Rev. Dr. Thos. M. Peters, D. D., assisted by Rev. Thos. E. Vermilye, D. D., J. E. Zimmerman, Vice-Consul-General of the Netherlands for the United States, to Margaret E., daughter of the late Wm. P. Furniss, Esq.

DIED.

DAVENPORT.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, 5th inst., Edith Hoxie, only child of Wm. B. and the late Carrie C. Davenport, aged 1 year 11 months and 28 days.

Funeral from the residence of D. A. Smith, No. 539 State-st., on Friday, 7th inst., at 4 o'clock P. M.

DONALDSON.—On Tuesday, June 4, at his residence, near New-Hamburg, Dutchess County, James Donaldson, aged 70 years.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend his funeral from the First Presbyterian Church, 5th-av., between 11th and 12th sts., on Friday afternoon at 3 o'clock, without further invitation.

DODGE.—At Montclair, N. J., June 5, Wm. Dodge, in the 87th year of his age.

Notice of funeral to-morrow.

GREENWOOD.—At Genoa, Italy, April 1, Helen A., wife of Langdon Greenwood, and daughter of Thomas J. Snyder, Esq.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, at the residence of her brother, Thomas E. Snyder, No. 403 Clermont-av., between Fulton and Greene avs., Brooklyn, on Friday, June 7, at 3 o'clock P. M.

HOVEY.—In Cambridge, June 1, Annie Marie, daughter of C. M. Hovey.

JADWIN.—On Tuesday, 4th inst., Martha Jadwin, daughter of the late Jesse Jadwin, and wife of Strong V. Moore.

LOVETT.—At Palmyra, N. Y., on the 4th day of June, after a lingering illness, Joseph C. Lovett, aged 59 years.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend his funeral at his late residence at Palmyra, on Friday, June 7, at 2 o'clock P. M.

☞ Boston papers please copy.

McKAY.—At Brooklyn, N. Y., on June 3, Ann, wife of Rev. William McKay.

Funeral from her late residence, No. 304 Pacific-st., on Thursday, the 6th inst., at 2 P. M. The friends of the family are invited to attend.

PIERCE.—Suddenly, at No. 383 Franklin-av., near Gates, Brooklyn, Thomas S. Pierce.

Notice of funeral in Friday's *Herald* and Brooklyn *Eagle*. The interment will be made at Andover, Mass.

VERMILYE.—At sea, on the 3d of February last, of consumption, Henry F. Vermilye, in the 24th year of his age, son of the late Rev. Isaac D. Vermilye, of Armonck, Westchester County, N. Y.

WOLFF.—At Plainfield, N. J., Monday, June 3, Edward Wolff, son of Dr. Henry Wolff, of Bonn, Prussia, aged 43 years.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend his funeral, from the residence of his father-in-law, A. M. W. Ball, in Elizabeth, N. J., on Thursday afternoon at 5 o'clock.

WILLSON.—On Tuesday morning, June 4, Rev. Renwick Z. Willson, in the 59th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral services, from the residence of his brother-in-law, Hamilton Biggam, No. 253 West 51st-st., on Friday afternoon, June 7, at 4 o'clock. Interment in Green-Wood, on Saturday, at 10 o'clock.

WELD.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday morning, June 5, Josephine, the wife of the late Gilbert Cumming Weld.

Friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from her late residence, No. 109 State-st., on Friday, June 7, at 11 A. M. The remains will be interred at Tarrytown.

☞ California and Albany papers please copy.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE UNIVERSITY MEDICINES.
ZIONSVILLE, Ind., July 13, 1871.
Dr. J. W. Scott:
DEAR SIR—Your Hydrated Oxymel has been the means of saving my life, and since I am so much benefitted with your assistance, I want to benefit others.
In January, 1869, I was taken with severe hemorrhage of the Lungs. I had bleeding at times for about twelve months, then came Ulceration, severe Cough and Expectoration, loss of flesh, Night sweats, &c. Could not walk over ten rods. Obtained your medicines, and am pleased to say the cough is greatly lessened, strength, appetite and sound sleep restored, and in all respects feel like another man. I am confident in a short time I shall be restored to health. May your invaluable remedies find their way to many more sufferers, and the result be as favorable as in my case. Yours, very thankfully,
Dr. J. M. SHAW, Box No. 129, Zionsville, Ind.
For full description of these celebrated Remedials see THE FAVORITE ILLUSTRATED UNIVERSITY ALMANAC and BUSINESS BOOK FOR 1872.
Free on application at the principal office,
NOS. 6 AND 8 UNIVERSITY-PLACE,
NEW-YORK CITY,
and agencies.
Down-town agencies—
HUDNUT'S, Herald Building, No. 218 Broadway, New-York.
WELLS & WOODEN, No. 84 Fulton-st.
Up-town agencies—
A. M. CONKLIN,
corner Broadway and 34th-st., New-York; 33d-st. and 3d-av., New-York.
WILLIAM C. STEWART,
corner 125th-st. and 2d-av., Harlem, N. Y.
BROOKLYN AGENCIES—KITCHEN'S, JUNCTION FULTON AND WASHINGTON.
MILNE, NO. 217 FULTON-ST.
LEYS, JUNCTION FULTON AND CLINTON.
WILSON, NO. 217 COURT-ST.
GIEBNER, NO. 116 WILLOUGHBY-ST.
WILLIAMSBURGH, N. Y.—
LIVINGSTON, NO. 220 GRAND-ST.
VINCENT & CO., NO. 117 BROADWAY.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY.
PRICES REDUCED.
Tickets, $28; fractions in proportion. Prizes cashed, information furnished.
TAYLOR & CO., Bankers.
Orders filled. No. 16 Wall-st.

POST-OFFICE NOTICE.
The mails for Europe, during the week ending SATURDAY, June 8, 1872, will close at this office on WEDNESDAY at 12 M., on THURSDAY at 11 A. M., and on SATURDAY at 4 and 11 A. M.
P. H. JONES, Postmaster.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY.
Price of tickets reduced to $28.
Circulars sent free.
JOSEPH BATES, agent, 196 Broadway, Room No. 4.

THE WORKING WOMEN'S PROTECTIVE UNION, No. 38 Bleecker-st. For the prevention and redress of frauds and impositions upon working women, who are not in household service. Teachers, copyists, trades women, clerks, &c., are supplied to employers, and are assisted in obtaining employment. Wages which have been earned are collected by law when necessary. All free of charge.

DRS. GARSET & FARRES.—BEST work in dentistry, warranted; all diseases of mouth cured. No. 54 West 26th-st., between Broadway and 6th-av.

COMMISSIONER FOR ILLINOIS and other States and notary public, office No. 5 Beekman-st., Room No. 7, first floor.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

IN THE WITNESS OF THIS DAY there is a very interesting letter from Rev. Newman Hall, of London, describing the Protestant Churches of Rome, which he had just visited in company with Dr. Cuyler. For sale everywhere at ONE CENT.

"CHI-CI-PIPI-NINI."—GREAT SUCCESS of Richard Hoffman's beautiful Cuban dance, price 75c.; "1 001 Nights," (waltz,) 75c.; "New Vienna," &c., 75c.; "Dolly Varden" galop, Schottisch and Song, 40c. each. "World's Peace Jubilee Chorus Book," 177 pages, price 75c.
DITSON & CO., Publishers, No. 711 Broadway.

ENGLAND.

Current Topics in the British Capital.

The Treaty of Washington—Sir Stafford Northcote's Position—Communist Exiles—Anglo-French Relations—French Influence in English Politics.

From Our Own Correspondent.

LONDON, Saturday, May 25, 1872.

The House of Commons does not meet till Monday, and this has been another week of political inaction and of suspense about the treaty. Within the last day or two the telegrams from your side have become more encouraging, and commercial confidence, which had been somewhat shaken, is everywhere reviving. Since Thursday the money market has been gaining strength. The Ministers have been able to enjoy only a partial holiday, for they have all been obliged to remain in or close to town in case Gen. SCHENCK's communications or the telegrams from Mr. THORNTON should require that a Cabinet Council should immediately be summoned. This necessity has not arisen, and it is now hoped that the Government will be able on Monday or Tuesday to inform Parliament that the difficulty has been overcome, and that the proceedings before the Geneva Tribunal will now go on. I find there is a general impression that as Sir STAFFORD NORTHCOTE had maintained silence so long in regard to the private history of the negotiations at Washington, it was a pity he did not continue to do so to the end; and further, that if he felt constrained to speak he might as well have said all he had to say at once, instead of indulging in covert and ambiguous language, which probably suggests a broader and more serious meaning than he intended or than the facts of the case justify. It is no secret that Sir S. NORTHCOTE's connection with the treaty is an embarrassment to the opposition. This will, perhaps, account for the anxiety which is shown to strike out a side issue on which the Conservatives can attack both Governments without piercing one of their own friends and leaders with their poisoned arrows. Sir STAFFORD will, no doubt, admit that the wording of the treaty is open to criticism, but then he will plead the private understanding which he alleges to have been come to, and will argue that, as the English Government directed that this understanding should be accepted without being reduced to writing, the Commissioners were bound to obey orders, and had no discretion in the matter. There can be no question now that the English Government committed a blunder in not employing regular diplomatists on this business. If they had done so, the diplomatists would have known how to hold their tongues. A party politician, like NORTHCOTE, has his political position and connection alway is his mind. A diplomatist has said to himself, "I did my work to the best of my ability, and the Government know it;" but NORTHCOTE fears that the public and his political associates must know it too. And so having first regulated a treaty he is about to raise a paltry personal squabble over it, and to do away with any good effect it may have had in regard to the promotions of friendly feelings between the two nations. I am much mistaken if Sir STAFFORD does not find himself taken severely to task for subordinating natural objects to his private convenience and personal feelings. Another of the freaks of these amateur diplomatists has also created some surprise. Prof. MOUNTAGUE BERNARD, the man whom GLADSTONE delighteth to honor, is about to deliver a lecture on the Treaty to his pupils at Oxford. This is very much as if a physician or surgeon were called in to attend some distinguished person and then published the private history of their malady. If what Prof. BERNARD has to say is only a general discussion of the principles of International law, any other text would serve his purpose just as well. On the other hand, he is not in a position to speak freely of a treaty with which he is officially connected, and on which he is on every ground bound to observe a discreet reticence. Moreover, even if there were any justification for the public appearance of an Ex-Commissioner in this manner, it should be before some more appropriate and dignified audience than a parcel of under-graduates.

FRANCE AND ENGLAND.

A very bad feeling is springing up in this country in regard to France. The sympathy which was felt for the French during the war has been dissipated by the disclosures of their cowardice, corruption and falsehood, which are every day forthcoming, and their utter want of moral dignity. The retrograde tendencies of M. THIERS and his Government are deplored, while their practice of shipping over here cargoes of Communist prisoners, in an utterly destitute condition, excites a strong feeling of indignation. There can be no doubt that this cruel usage is very unfair, both to the Communists and to England. After having been kept for months in wretched confinement, shifted from one prison to another, and subjected to all kinds of hardships and degradations, the wretched men are suddenly dispatched to Calais, thrust on board one of the packets and landed in Dover, in rags, without a morsel of food or a sou in their pockets, and there left to beg their way through the country. This has been going on for some months here. The French Government, when remonstrated with, promised that it should not occur again, but it has gone on the same as before. Nothing could be worse for the French Government than the impression which is thus produced. The sight of these miserable and cruelly persecuted men naturally excite sympathy with this class. They were not the leaders of the revolt; it is impossible to connect them with any of the great crimes of the Commune, or to prove any serious offense against them. They are simply men of whom the French Government is rather afraid; the sort of fuel which would at once catch fire from any spark of revel; and, as they cannot be kept any longer in prison, they are sent over here to be out of the way. It is quite certain that they will come together in this country, and cannot plot against the French Government, and prepare Orsini bullets and infernal-machines for the benefit of M. THIERS and his associates, who have used them so ill; and then we shall probably see the French Government turning round and protesting against English complicity with French treason, but of course it will be all their own fault. I can only say that if I had been served by any Government as these men have been served by M. THIERS, and if I happened to hit on a good thing in explosives, I should give myself some trouble to put it under his seat. As far as England is concerned it has nothing to fear from these poor creatures, who are not the scum of Paris, but most of them skilled workmen or educated men. But the French Government has no right to impose on England the burden of maintaining them, or to repose Englishman to the painful spectacle of famished Frenchman dying by the roadside. Reference has been made to the deportation of Fenian prisoners to America, but this was at their own desire, and they were certainly not landed in a destitute condition, and there were some people at least in America who were very glad to see them.

FRENCH INFLUENCE IN ENGLISH POLITICS.

Sympathy for ill-used Communists may check the current, but for the present there can be no doubt that the effect of the recent revolutionary excesses in France has been to give strength to the political reaction in this country. It is good that paltry agitators of the Odger type should be discarded, and also that a check should be put upon the fantastic exploits of hot-headed young politicians who thought it smart to play at socialism and revolution, and who did not see how far their clever conceits would carry them. But, on the other hand, the effect is bad. There are a great many necessary and important reforms which are not at all of a revolutionary kind, but which are unfortunately espoused by crack-brained agitators, and against which it is easy for interested opponents to get up a cry. A reaction is apt to be cowardly, blind and brutal, and to offer an unreasoning and indiscriminate resistance to all change. English Land laws are not in a wholesome state. Nothing could be more conservative than the abolition of the absurd and mischievous conditions which restrict the sale of land in the interest of attorneys who derive large fees from the cumbrous entanglements of conveyances, and there are one or two other evident and reasonable reforms which it would be well to make. If these reforms are unduly postponed mischief will come of it; there will be an angry agitation followed, perhaps, by violent legislation. And for this result the rash young democrats will be more to blame even than the conservative reaction. Mr. TREVELYAN, who belongs to this school, has just delivered a characteristic speech at Liverpool. He is the son of Sir CHARLES TREVELYAN, (at one time Financial Minister in India,) and nephew of Lord MACAULEY, who was Lady TREVELYAN's brother. He passed some time in the Indian Civil Service, and he recorded his experiences under the title of the "Competition Wallah," meaning a wallah, or civil servant, elected by competition. He was a smart lad, but the smartness of the boy is expected to be replaced by something better in the man, and Mr. TREVELYAN can hardly be said to ripen. He is testy, impatient, extravagant and egotistical. He held a small place in Mr. GLADSTONE's Government, and threw it up because he did not agree with the Government on all points in regard to the education question—the rule being that subordinate Ministers are not personally compromised by the decisions of the Cabinet, over which they have no control, and are not required to resign for a difference of opinion. He had previously insulted the Duke of CAMBRIDGE, as Commander-in-Chief, in a speech at a public meeting, and had to offer an ungracious apology. It being tolerably certain that the Government would endeavor to abolish the purchase of commissions, TREVELYAN went about the country delivering violent and bitterly personal diatribes against the *system, the effects of which are very much* to embarrass the Government and to strengthen the Opposition to a salutary and much-needed reform. In his present speech he protests against all small reforms. Nothing, he declares, will satisfy the people but vast changes. Household suffrage must be stimulated by measures which will rouse the working classes. The Parliamentary boiler—such is his simile—is bigger now and needs a good fire under it. Now, these are just the sort of speeches which help the Conservatives, for they excite vague alarm and discredit progressive legislation. The present House of Commons is in a very destructive mood, and if there were a general election, the Liberal majority would be very much shorn, while the character of it would be changed, for not a few of the Liberals by profession would be Conservatives at heart.

THE PRINCE OF WALES.

The Prince of WALES is all right now. He has shaken off all traces of his illness, and looks more *gros et gras* than ever. He is now in Paris, where he will spend a few days before he returns home. An interesting announcement has just appeared in the *Lancet*, which I transcribe in full: "We are able to say that there is no foundation whatever for the statement which has been publicly made, that the Prince of WALES is likely to have an addition to his family toward the end of June. No such happy event is expected at present." Even over here, this is thought to be rather too strong. People take the greatest interest in the Prince and Princess, and like to know how they are getting on, but it is clear the public curiosity may be carried too far. If this sort of thing is to go on, where is the line to be drawn?

F. H. J.

SAMUEL A. WAY.

Particulars of His Illness and Death—Brief Sketch of His Life.

From the Boston Traveller, June 4.

At 1½ o'clock this afternoon SAMUEL A. WAY departed this life at his residence, No. 11 Mt. Vernon-street. The numerous reports as to the dangerous illness of Mr. WAY are thus confirmed. Undoubtedly, the perplexities incident upon the trial of Mr. WAY for defrauding the Government had so worked upon his constitution as to cause the nervous complaint which caused his death. Mr. WAY was a large banker, and was said to be worth some $1,500,000. During the past month reports have been flying about with regard to the settlement of his affairs by the paying to the Government a large sum of money. Mr. WAY has compromised his cases by paying the amount of deficit duties claimed, and, in addition, a penalty, in all amounting to $55,000. His whole payments to the Government, as the consequence of the charges against him would be nearly $170,000.

He has been confined to his house for two months. On Sunday last Mr. WAY was stricken down with apoplexy, which was followed by heart disease, which resulted in his death at 1½ o'clock this afternoon. He was very fond of literature, and, only an hour before his death, he called his reader to the bedside and asked her to read to him from a work on Indian warfare. He was born in Leominster, N. H., on the 17th of December, 1816, and was therefore fifty-five years of age. When he was twelve years old he came to Boston and engaged himself as an errand boy in a dry-goods house, at a salary of $1 per week, paying $1 50 per week for board. The deficiency was made up by peddling after leaving the store. By prudence and strict attention to business, Mr. WAY soon gathered together money enough to open a grocery-store in State-street, in which he commenced business at the age of nineteen, soon after marrying Miss SARAH A. SIMPSON, a daughter of the venerable drummer who parades with the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company. By her he had three sons, one of whom, CHARLES G. WAY, is an artist, and has lived with his father for several years. Mr. WAY was principally engaged in the importing business, and at one time was the largest importer of Holland gin in the city. He started the Bank of the Metropolis in 1858, it being the first banking institution which was incorporated in the State under the free act, and has remained President ever since.

Mr. WAY built a great many tenement-houses during the last years of his life, which he let at low rents. In this manner he contributed much to the material prosperity of certain sections of the city, and to the building and real estate interests. Mr. WAY was a very charitable man, and though he never put his name to a subscription paper, yet he gave a great deal to men who had seen better days, but through misfortune had become reduced in circumstances and were too proud to beg. In this way he contributed $1,000,000, it is estimated, in 1870. Mr. WAY was one of the oldest merchants of Boston, and possessed many original traits of character. Few men were stronger in their convictions than he, and few there were who left so little undone to accomplish an undertaking once entered into. He was emphatically a representative man.

FIRE IN ROCHESTER.

The Residence of Frederick Douglass Destroyed by an Incendiary Fire—Narrow Escape of the Family.

From the Rochester Express, June 3.

The residence of FREDERICK DOUGLASS on South avenue, just inside of the city line, was destroyed by fire last night. Shortly before midnight, Mrs. N. SPRAGUE, Mr. DOUGLASS' daughter, was awakened by smoke. On looking into the adjoining room she saw a bright light, and immediately roused her husband. He jumped from his bed and discovered the house on fire. Mrs. DOUGLASS and three of Mr. SPRAGUE's children were sleeping upstairs. The husband and wife rushed up stairs and called Mrs. DOUGLASS, and with her assistance rescued the three children from the burning building. After getting the family out of doors, Mr. SPRAGUE remembered that in the excitement he had forgotten the baby, which had been left in the bed so suddenly vacated by the father and mother. He dashed through the dense, blinding smoke, and succeeded in reaching the bedroom and rescuing the child from its perilous position. The infant was nearly suffocated, but was soon resuscitated on reaching the open air. The room from where this child was taken was on fire when the father entered it. The family then made an attempt to save some of the furniture. They succeeded in saving a few pieces of furniture from the parlor, and most of the library, with the help of the members of the truck company and others. Some of Mr. DOUGLASS' most valuable books were consumed. Nothing else, except the articles mentioned above, was saved from the house. Mr. SPRAGUE lost all his household furniture, clothes and $50 in money. The fire took in the west end of the barn, and everything in that building was consumed—a cow, valued at $100, a ton of hay, some grain, sleigh, democrat wagon, tools, &c. All these belonged to Mr. SPRAGUE. His entire loss is at least $1,000. No insurance. A small horse barn about 100 feet from the house was saved, together with two horses. The loss of Mr. DOUGLASS is estimated at $7,000. Insured as follows: On house and personal property therein, $3,500; on barn and contents, $500, making $4,000. The fire was undoubtedly the work of an incendiary. Mr. SPRAGUE says no light or fire has been used about the barn since last Winter. That building burned rapidly, and the fire communicated with the kitchen, which was only a few feet from the barn. Mr. DOUGLASS is in Washington. The building was erected twenty-one years ago, by Mr DOUGLASS, and has been occupied by him ever since.

REPUBLICAN FRANCE.

Opinions of the Paris Press Upon the Parliamentary Debate—M. Rouher, Duc Pasquier and M. Gambetta—M. Thiers' Opinion.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PARIS, Friday Evening, May 24, 1872.

I send you the opinions of the Press upon the two days' debate. The party journals are very violent in their language, some of them going beyond all bounds of reason. French journalists are worse than schoolboys when they get to calling names. The opinion of M. THIERS is not relished by the Republican journals, for the President did not hesitate to compliment M. ROUHER. Throughout his speech M. THIERS listened with respectful attention—the homage of one statesman listening to another, and turning his eyes about rather scornfully when the House was rude and noisy. "ROUHER and I," said he to his neighbor, "are the only men in the Chamber who know how to get at the bottom of a question." As the President went out, a member of the Left said: "Well, Mr. President, ROUHER was well answered." "As usual; Monsieur ROUHER gives you arguments, and you reply by raising new issues," said M. THIERS, grimly. The contempt which the President has for the members of the Assembly generally is very plainly shown, and no Emperor or King could give more caustic replies. Just as he reached his carriage he was stopped by Mme. DE B——, who imagined it would please him to treat the matter as a success for him. "And what a defeat for M. ROUHER!" said she. "Pardon! you mistake, Princess," said M. THIERS, with his usual gallantry, "M. LE DUC D' AUDIFFRET filled a large balloon and M. ROUHER simply pricked it and let the wind out. The matter does not concern me in the least. By the by, Princess, don't talk politics; come to the Prefecture and give me the society gossip." A member of the Left came up at that moment to ask something of the President, and as the Princess turned away, said with a smile: "These *grandes dames* must annoy you with their politics, Mr. President." "No, Sir," said M. THIERS brusquely, "they do nothing of the kind," and pulling the door to he gave the *en avant* signal to his coachman. The member stood in his tracks for a moment, probably reflecting whether or not he had been insulted. The best satisfied of all are the Bonapartists, who are perfectly sure that M. ROUHER will soon be the leader of the majority. He has, the *Débats* acknowledges, reconquered the tribune, and he is to speak on the question of army organization, on free-trade and on education. On these questions he is with the majority; how can they avoid following him? Besides, Frenchmen accept it as a rule which rarely fails that the more a man is carried to the skies as an idol the nearer he is to being burned as a dethroned idol, and the more a man is abused the nearer he is to success. As an instance of the former we may cite ULRICH, the Hero of Strasbourg, who has been condemned on every point, even of neglect of duty. Yesterday the name "Av. Ulrich," painted above the "Av. Emperatrice," was painted out, and it is now proposed to call the street "Av. Alsace," or "Av. Hasty Judgments," or "Lost Illusions." *Va donc, pour Alsace!* cries the *Paris-Journal* "it is surer than the name of a man."

PRESS OPINIONS.

It is only fair to begin with the appreciations by citing M. GAMBETTA's own journal, the *République Française*. It says:

"M. GAMBETTA gave himself up to all the transports of his temperament, to all the raging of that indignant and redoubtable eloquence, the terrible effects of which the Second Empire has already felt. Democratic Republicans will understand why, after so many words pronounced to apologise for the Empire, a Republican and a patriot, who puts nothing above France and her grandeur, judged that the moment had come to unloose all his passion in order to stamp ineffaceable disgrace upon the brows of those who merit the branding."

The *Temps*, one of the moderate Republican sheets, and very scholarly and courteous by the by, says:

"We need not say that M. GAMBETTA showed force, but a force which would have gained more if less exaggerated. The friends of M. GAMBETTA ought to render him a service—that is, every time he mounts the tribune to give him the note—a note of moderation, not to prevent him from the outbursts of passion which are in his nature, but in order that such vehemence may have a greater effect. Beginning with explosions of voice and great vivacity of gestures, M. GAMBETTA soon becomes unable to continue a *crescendo* without falling into a violence which is incompatible with parliamentary customs."

Les Débats is charmed with the Duke's oratory, and touches lightly upon GAMBETTA's. Its main aim is to develop a theory for the union of all parties in voting the Duke DE BROGLIE's order of the day, saying that in this matter the Assembly had confidence in its Committee, and Empire and 4th September will be treated alike.

The *Pays* gives its thesis in a few words:

"Seven hundred against one!"

The *Opinion Nationale* recognizes that if the Empire received a blow, the 4th September is also touched by this debate, which puts in evidence its fault, its very great fault: not having ordered an election for the purpose of consulting the country about the huge task they so lightly took upon themselves.

The *Gaulois*, which has just appeared after its suppression, says:

"The Empire has had the floor for two days in succession, and has proudly held its own against those burning to destroy it, and who waste precious time in the attempt. One owes to M. ROUHER that energetic defense; the country and universal suffrage will thank him for having so well defended a *régime* sustained by them for twenty years."

The *Liberté*, Republican, is the sharpest of all upon Rabagas I., as it calls GAMBETTA, and the language of this journal is more forcible than polite. It throws mud back at the Ex-Dictator, on its own account, for it is not a friend of the Empire. But it claims to be a friend of good manners, and GAMBETTA showed himself to be an ill-bred, pot-house declaimer, whose only argument was insolence and insult. The *Patrie* is also severe, as well as the *Journal de Paris*, and, in fact, nearly all of the daily papers, except the *Radical*.

THE RESPONSIBILITY FOR SEDAN.

Simultaneously with this debate, the *Gaulois* publishes a letter from NAPOLEON III., in large type, in which the Ex-Emperor tells the Generals of Sedan that it is useless to discuss who was responsible for raising the white flag at Sedan, for he did it to prevent further needless bloodshed, and is very proud of the fact.

ASHBY.

A FRENCH ROSIERE.

How Virtue is Recompensed in Nanterre.

Correspondence of the London Echo.

Two leagues west of Paris, on the St. Germain Railway, lies a dirty little village 'yclept Nanterre. The guide-books tell us that it is celebrated for its sausages and cakes, and boasts of a slaughter-house for pigs. Now, no doubt, these are good things in their way, but to refined and intellectual appetites the village possesses associations of a far superior order. Without mentioning the *pompier* of Nanterre, whose fame alone would be sufficient to immortalize the spot, it is generally credited by antiquarians to have been the birth-place of Sainte GENEVIEVE, the patron and savior of the French capital some fifteen centuries ago, in whose honor, among other things, a curious ceremony takes place there every year. It is of this annual I am about to speak, viz., the crowning of the *rosière*. The reader may probably ask, But what is a *rosière*? The question is easily answered. The word today means the most virtuous girl of the village; though whether it had any different or wider signification a thousand years ago, I cannot say, and have no time to find out. Of course, all the good maidens of Nanterre aspire to this crown, and for more reasons than one. Not only is the coronation accompanied by a glorious ceremony which makes her virtue famous for miles round, but she receives from the commune, as her reward, a gold watch, chain, and ear-rings, and a dowry of 500 francs, which, added to her officially-proclaimed goodness, soon finds her a partner for life. However, the *rosière* cannot marry until a year later, during which time, should she misbehave herself, she, of course, forfeits the crown and the dowry.

Last year, owing to the war and the insurrection, the annual ceremony did not take place, and it was at one time feared that it would be abolished altogether. The new Mayor being a Republican of the iconoclastic school, objected that the village was not big enough to produce a pre-eminently good maiden every twelvemonth; that the annals of bygone *rosières* showed that many of them had deceived the commune; that the money given for their marriage portion might be better employed; and, finally, that the crowning ceremony only attracted a lot of male scamps to Nanterre, who generally succeeded in swindling the *rosière* out of her crown and dowry. But the local municipal council overruled the objections of *Monsieur le Maire*: they would not hear of such a glorious and ancient institution being done away with; and yesterday the anniversary was celebrated with all the pomp and show of olden times.

The aspirants this year were very numerous, probably in consequence of the ceremony not having taken place last Whitsuntide. I hear there were no less than fifteen. These, after due investigation, were subsequently reduced to four, viz.: Mlles. ELIZA GIROUX, aged eighteen, laundress; GENEVIEVE GALLAIS, seventeen, seamstress; LOUISA COUDIX, nineteen, flower-maker; and ARMANDINE MANCIENNES, nineteen, seamstress. The last-named young lady turned out the successful candidate. She is a charming blonde, though her beauty is not equal to her simplicity and modesty. From the age of eleven she has supplied the place of her mother, who is paralyzed, in the family household; her father is a quarryman.

On May 20, then, the ugly little village of Nanterre put on its holiday clothes and turned out to celebrate its *rosière*. The weather was not propitious; it rained hard all the morning, but toward noon the storm passed over, and though the sun would not put in an appearance, it being Whit-Sunday, hundreds of strangers wended their way thither. There was a detachment of the One Hundred and Fourth Line to keep order, a band of music to while away the time of waiting, and the usual outward signs of a French suburban *fête*. At 2 o'clock a procession, composed of the Mayor, Municipal Council, and various other local big wigs, some of them clad in their official robes, marched, music *en tête*, to the *rosière's* humble abode, thence they escorted her to the church amid a double line of soldiers and crowds of envious and curious sight-gazers. The church was decked out in holiday array, and the priests wore their festive garments. The building was crammed to suffocation from an early hour, and when the cortège entered, such was the delight of the assembled multitude, that, in their eagerness to express their feelings, they almost forgot the decorum due to the holy place. The procession marched slowly down the central aisle to the sounds of religious music. In front of the altar was a canopy prepared for the *rosière*, under which she took her seat, surrounded by chorister boys and girls, in various colored garments—one representing St. John the Baptist, and another Sainte GENEVIEVE, with a distaff in her hand. The ceremony began by an appropriate little homily from the *curé*, after which the *rosière* was conducted by the Mayor and his acolytes, together with the priests and the choristers, to an estrade, whereon was seated a lady, who undertakes the office of godmother. The *rosière* kneels down in front of this lady, who proceeds to invest her with the gold earrings, chain, and watch, and then, having kissed her on both temples, places the much-coveted crown of white roses on her head. During this performance the soldiers in the church present arms and the organ strikes up a joyous anthem. The *rosière* then takes a seat by the side of her new godmother, and the ceremony winds up with the benediction from the priest. The cortége afterward parades through the village with a band of music, and in the evening the lady godmother gives a grand banquet to the *rosière* and her parents. Strange to say, the renowned *pompiers* were almost entirely absent yesterday; whether they were nearly all killed last year, or were afraid to brave the jokes and gibes of the Parisians, I don't know.

I have alluded above to certain objections made by the new Republican Mayor against the keeping up of this ancient custom. Now, it is easy to understand that, in their difficult and delicate task of deciding on a young woman's virtue, the Municipal Council of Nanterre should sometimes make a mistake. I am not sure of their *modus operandi*, but I believe they invariably take the word of the curate and the Commissary of Police. But all the care in the world will not always baffle deception. A few years ago it was discovered, though, of course, too late, that the *rosière*, instead of being the innocent maiden that everybody believed, was none other than an ex-ballet dancer, of doubtful fame. On another occasion it is reported that the *rosière*, after getting possession of the jewels and the money, coolly asked the Mayor, "Now that you've done so much for me, what are you going to do for my child?" But this case is not authentic.

Coming Regattas and General Yachting Notes.

The sloop *West Wind* was sold yesterday to Mr. ISELYN, of the Harlem Yacht Club.

The celebrated sloop *Kaiser Wilhelm*, that won so many races last year, has been sold to Mr. SMITH of Long Island.

The members of the Bayonne Yacht Club are anxious to match the *Meteor* or *Addie Taylor* against the *Ripple*, of the South Boston Club, reported to be the fastest sloop afloat. They will race anywhere between New-York and Boston.

A Summer cruise of the yachts of the Columbia, Oceanic, Harlem, New-Jersey and Jersey City Clubs is proposed, and will probably be carried out.

The first club regatta of the season will be that of the Columbia Club on the 12th. The course is from the Club-house, foot of Fifty-seventh-street to Fort Lee, returning to the coal dock, Hoboken, thence to the Club-house. The steamer *Fort Lee* has been chartered for the accommodation of guests. Twelve fast sloops will engage in the race.

The Jersey City Yacht Club regatta will take place on the 17th, the course being from the Club-house to and around Bedloe's Island and return. About fifteen sloops will contest.

The Atlantic Yacht Club regatta takes place on the 18th, the course from Gowanus Bay to the outer bar buoy for schooners and first-class sloops, and to the South-west Spit for the second and third-class sloops. About fifteen yachts will participate.

The annual regatta of the New-York Yacht Club will take place on the 20th, the course being from Staten Island to the light-ship and return. Fourteen first-class sloops and schooners will go out.

The sixth union regatta of the Brooklyn Yacht Club will be held on the 22d, and will probably be the best of the season. The course will be for schooners and first-class sloops from Gowanus Bay to the light-ship and return; for second-class sloops to the outer bar buoy and return; for third-class class sloops to South-west pit and return. About forty yachts of all classes will compete for handsome club and union prizes. The steamers *Magenta*, for guests, and *W. Fletcher* for the judges and Press, have been chartered.

The New-Jersey Yacht Club, of Hoboken, will hold their first annual regatta on the 24th, when about twelve sloops will compete for prizes. The steamer *Fort Lee* has been chartered by the Club for members and guests. A rule of the Club is that none but stationary ballast shall be carried.

The Harlem Yacht Club will hold their regatta on the 27th; the course being from their new and handsome Club-house at the mouth of the Kills to a point up the Sound and return. About twenty yachts will compete.

Annual Meeting of the Importers' and Grocers' Board of Trade—Election of Officers.

The Importers' and Grocers' Board of Trade held its annual meeting, yesterday, for the reports of committees and election of officers for the ensuing year. Mr. WM. A. BOOTH, President, was in the chair, Mr. WM. NEILSON, Secretary.

The report of the Executive Committee, in closing the first current year of its organization, states that the number of paying members of the Board is 190. The finances of the corporation are in a sound condition, the Treasurer's report showing, after the payment of all liabilities, a cash balance to date of $1,909 04. The report says: The Committee now feel that they can congratulate the corporation on the result attained, but in order that it reach that point of usefulness in the matter of statistical information designed for the trade, our numbers should be increased. There are many of the trade who have not joined us, they not fully appreciating the advantages a combined organization affords, nor have they as yet been solicited to become members. The fact of our organization being recently perfected by a charter from the State making the Committee of Arbitration and Appeal a legal tribunal, without further appeal, whereby final judgment in the Supreme Court of the State of New-York shall be rendered on any award made pursuant to the submission of any case brought before them, cannot fail when known to be fully appreciated by all who have had litigation in any form in our Courts. The Committee would therefore urge on the members the importance of increasing our number.

The Committee report that $49,300 was raised for the Chicago sufferers by the Board. Favorable reports were also received and adopted from all the other standing committees.

The resignations of F. C. CLARKE and J. W. PALMER were received, and Messrs. JULES SAZAROE and S. W. BOTTERSHALL were elected to membership.

The following is the result of the election for officers for the ensuing year, there being no opposition:

William A. Booth, President; Charles E. Hill, First Vice-President; George W. Lane, Second Vice-President; Benjamin B Sherman, Third Vice-President; Benjamin G. Arnold, Fourth Vice-President; L. H. Sage, Treasurer; William Neilson, Secretary. Committee of Arbitration and Appeal, (to serve for four years)—Wm. T. Booth, Solon Humphreys, John D. McKenzie. Committee on Trade, Statistics and Publications—Wm. W. Thompson, John F. Scott, Oliver S. Carter, Chas. E. Beebe, Gustav Reynaud. Committee on Membership—George C. Collins, David Olyphant, George A. Marwin, Wm. F. Cary, Jr., John J. Van Nostrand. Committee on Rooms and Property—A. F. Ockershausen, John P. March, Caleb B. Knevals, Daniel T. Hoag, John Olendorf. Inspectors of Elections—Thomas B. Robb, Henry G. Reeves and Richard B. Greenwood.

Admissions to the Bar.

Applicants for admission to the Bar are notified to present themselves for examination in the General Term Room of the Supreme Court this afternoon at 3 P. M. The Committee on Qualifications are Messrs. Wm. F. Shepard, Daniel T. Waldron and A. A. Redfield; on Character, Messrs. John S. Lawrence, John J. McCook and Charles Price.

LETTERS FROM THE PEOPLE.

A Card from the Builder of the Atalanta's Boats.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

My name appearing so frequently in connection with the damaged state of the boats sent to England for the use of the Atalanta crew, I hope you will permit me the use of a little space in your valued paper for a proper and truthful statement of facts. The various quotations from the English Press, referring to the arrival of the boats, tend to impress my numerous patrons and the public generally with the belief that the damaged condition of the Atalanta's boats was owing to negligence or stupidity on my part in packing them. The boats were properly packed, the first boat, going with the crew, was left in their care, to be turned over in case of wet weather. The same understanding was had with officers of the steamer carrying the racing-shell, (the *City of London*,) they promising to cover the case containing the boat with a tarpaulin, and turn it bottom up in the event of rain falling or shipping seas. The last boat sent I had laid in ten substantial slings, which would insure her safe arrival. I had taken the precaution to brace her properly on top, so that she could have been turned over without danger of injury. As my instructions were not heeded, and the promises made were not fulfilled, unprejudiced people can see at a glance at whose door the blame should be laid. I did the utmost in my power, with the double motive of benefiting the crew, and also to have a fair test between the handiwork of the builders of the two great nations, which I had hoped would convince our boating-men of the folly of sending to England for racing-boats. Very truly yours,

GEORGE ROAHR.

NEW-YORK, Monday, June 3, 1872.

How the Greeley Movement is Exaggerated.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I find the following paragraph in this morning's New-York *Sun*:

> CRANFORD, N. J., SOLID FOR THE WOOD-CHOPPER OF CHAPPAQUA.
>
> At a large and enthusiastic meeting of influential residents of Cranford, N. J., on the New-Jersey Central Railroad, on Saturday, the utmost enthusiasm prevailed for Honest Old HORACE. The individual support of the residents of the village will be given to the old white hat.

The above statement is an outrageous falsehood. No meeting of a political character has been held in Cranford since GREELEY's nomination. The electioneering item above is, therefore, pure fiction.

Now for the facts. The Republican Club of Cranford, N. J., numbers over one hundred members. Out of this number I know of but *one* who now favors Mr. GREELEY, *i. e.* S. J. COX.

I have always been a warm admirer of Mr. GREELEY, and a supporter of the *Tribune*. I regarded the Cincinnati movement, when first projected, as an effort by Republicans, acting within the organization, to remedy abuses and effect reforms, that seemed to exist in the Republican Party. I therefore sympathized with it. When GREELEY was nominated for President by Republicans, and as a Republican candidate, I intended to support him. I so publicly announced my intentions. But as the canvass now takes shape, it becomes evident that Mr. GREELEY's personal friends cannot further follow him without going over and acting as part of the Democratic Party. Much as I admire him, and earnestly as I sympathized with him at the beginning, I cannot consent now to abandon my old party and principles when no good can result from it. As the issue is now presented, it seems that every voter is called upon to choose, not between GREELEY and GRANT with their personal claims, but between Democracy and Republicanism, with their party records and party advantages for doing good. The action of the Democracy and the tendency of the Greeley movement must inevitably end in just this issue. With these two roads open before me, I cannot follow my earlier inclinations. I must leave Mr. GREELEY, whom for personal reasons I have long wanted to support for President, and follow my old associates in the grand old Republican Party, under whose banners we have so often won such splendid victories. This is, I know, the feeling of others at one time favorably inclined toward HORACE GREELEY.

The *Sun's* statement is false, and I desire to so expose it. I cannot see how good can come from such misrepresentation. Is the whole Greeley movement thus exaggerated? Desiring that Cranford be put right before the TIMES readers, I write this card. Yours, &c.,

J. M. ATWATER, No. 61 Pearl-street.

NEW-YORK, Monday, June 3, 1872.

Gen. Barnum's Retreat.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Not many week's ago, the New-York *Tribune*, with some parade, introduced to the public Gen. HENRY A. BARNUM as "Commander-in-Chief" of the Grand Army of the Republic, an office which he never held. To-day, it presents him as "Chairman of the Republican Soldiers' and Sailors' National Committee of 1868," an office to which he would not be chosen in 1872, and which he is not likely ever to hold again.

The cause of the first introduction was a circular-letter, issued prior to the Cincinnati Convention, addressed to veterans of the late war throughout the country, asking them to concur in a call for a convention which should request the Philadelphia Convention to nominate a candidate for President other than Gen. GRANT. Today Gen. BARNUM announces through the *Tribune* that the proposed convention has been abandoned. He is kind enough to add that the two gentlemen who with himself signed the circular-letter, Gens. KILPATRICK and BARTLETT, have since joined the Cincinnati movement, and we infer that, if Gen. GRANT is nominated at Philadelphia, Gen. BARNUM will be obliged to follow their example, which would, of course, be very sad.

Gen. BARNUM has not forgotten, though he makes no mention of it in his letter, that since he issued his circular, and since the Cincinnati Convention met, another Convention has been held at Cleveland, where veterans assembled from all parts of the country to attend the annual national meetings of the Army Association, and among them the Reunion of the Society of the Army of the Potomac. That loyal and representative assemblage taught Gen. BARNUM that his proposed Convention in New-York, if attempted, would be what some, at the outset, predicted it would be, a gathering of the dependants of Tammany Hall. He publishes nineteen letters, not from great soldiers, and in one of them we find the additional names of five persons who are willing to sign the call. In his own communication he speaks of the thousands of Veterans who agree with him. These thousands were not to be found at Cleveland—nor were they represented there.

Has the General forgotten the Cleveland banquet of the Army of the Potomac—the complimentary toast to the President of the United States—the noble and laudatory response from one of Massachusetts' most distinguished citizens, an Ex-General of the army, and the handsome reception of the speech and recognition of the President's name then accorded by the enthusiastic gathering?

No, he has not forgotten them, and they have had their effect, but he doesn't say anything about Cleveland in his letter to the *Tribune*.

A SOLDIER.

NEW-YORK, Monday, June 3, 1872.

A Plea for the Pattern-Makers.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In your issue of Saturday, June 1, under the head of "The Pattern-makers' Strike" was the petition, and answer to the petition of the "Continental Iron-works," Greenpoint, T. F. ROWLAND, proprietor. The former was short, earnest, comprehensive and to the point. The latter was bulky and abundant in resources for personal reasons, as to the necessity for pattern-makers working ten hours per diem. To the superficial observer the letter is plausible, and seemingly fair in all its bearings, but to the keen eye and mind of the pattern-maker, it is supercilious and extravagant. For instance, Mr. ROWLAND prefaces his document by saying "that he never hired men in his works by the day but by the hour." Now this is so flimsy at the outset and so utterly inadequate to the conducting of business, that it is but "the baseless fabric of a vision." Suppose men should work five, six, eight or twelve hours to suit their own convenience, all through the works of this City, and suppose the engineer should find it convenient to open the steam valve at 5 o'clock A. M., and close it at any hour during the day, what would the result be? Mr. ROWLAND knows that he could not, nor would not conduct business in such erratic ways; and, that instead of punctuality, we would have tumult and open rebellion against the principles of industry and manufactures. But again: When a man asks for a situation, receives such, and asks what wages he is to receive, he is told $3 25 or $3 50, as the shop pays; never is he told 32 5-10 cents or 35 cents per hour.

What we want is the legal day's work of this State. This is the issue at stake. For this we have organized our League; for this we have ceased to work; for this we will continue to exercise our abilities until the demand is granted.

Mr. ROWLAND then commences to tell the truth about the production of patterns. Inasmuch as it is all labor and very small cost of material, he might have very truthfully added that the labor is of such a nature in its intricacy, in its delicacy, in its care and in its general importance as to preclude the possibility of A, B and C being engaged in that production without a regular apprenticeship, or a tedious course of untiring patience at the hands of others, thus making our honored trade select in all its bearings, and, if select, it follows that the wages and hours of labor must be the same. We, therefore, disagree with the gentleman that pattern-makers are paid their proportion of the prices for the sale of the various products of manufacture. They are not, never have been, and it is but fair to ask the legal day's work at the same price as at ten hours.

Mr. ROWLAND, in conclusion, speaks about Providence thrusting upon him fifteen hours of labor, daily, in the prosecution of his business, but he does not state what compensation he receives for this amount of labor, nor whether it is physical or mental, or both combined, and we earnestly advise such men to cease tempting the "Providence" which they thank so heartily, for "There is a way which seemeth right to a man, but the end thereof are the ways of death," and although Mr. ROWLAND may seem to be a Pharoah in Egypt, or a Nebuchadnezzar in Babylon, in what he considers right, the Providence which led Israel out of the yoke imposed by the former, and smote with insanity the latter for his imprudence, may be able to vindicate himself in as stern a form now upon those who "strain at a gnat and swallow a camel." And let our employers be assured that we will protect ourselves against invasion of our rights, while we will cherish toward them that respect necessary to the faithful performance of our duties as pattern-makers, and may Providence help capital and labor to unite more earnestly and consistently in the establishment of good government in our land.

Excusing myself for taking up so much of your valuable space, and hoping you will do justice by us, in allowing free speech and the freedom of the Press to do its work, I am yours, &c.,

A PATTERN-MAKER.

Senator Wilson and the Soldier.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Permit me to say a few words relative to the strength of Senator WILSON as candidate for the second place on our ticket. There is not a disabled soldier in the country who will not go heart and soul for the Senator. They recognize him as their best friend in the nation's councils. In 1869, when the Ladies' Union Relief of this City took upon themselves to influence legislation on behalf of the swindled soldiers of the nation, HENRY WILSON was the first man applied to. He responded earnestly and effectively, and had a law passed in that year that since that time has prevented fraud in bounties. In 1870 the association again called on him to have a law passed granting quarterly payment of pensions, instead of semi-annual payments. This he effected by his perseverance and legislative ability, and on May 28 he succeeded, in response to the appeal of this association, to have the law relative to the national cemeteries so altered that an honorably discharged soldier, dying poor, has a right to a free grave within their sacred precincts. The Senator never loses an opportunity to befriend a man who has done his country service, and they know it, and if he is nominated the boys in blue will work like beavers for his election. Besides this, he is a true friend to the working man, and the most consistent temperance advocate in the country, and is recognized as such.

GEO. S. McWATTERS.

A Soldier on Gen. Barnum.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In yesterday's *Tribune* I find that the mountain has at last delivered the mouse, and that tremendous and imposing demonstration of soldiers and sailors which in "convention May proximo" was to dictate to the "National Convention" its choice for President, has dissolved into thin air, or in less classical phraseology, has ended in smoke. Was I not right in comparing this poor, miserable mountebank, "Gen. BARNUM," to SHAKESPEARE's crazed, silly *Malvolio*, and how in his letter, he, like his prototype, takes his leave in a few frothy, meaningless vaporings. Who, in heaven's name, knows any of the subscribers to the various responses he professes to have received from all parts of the country? I fail to recognize a single prominent officer or soldier of the late Union Army, and therefore conclude they must be the effusions, under various aliases, of his bosom comrade, the illustrious Capt. CHARLES GRANT, of Room No. 14, Astor House, of immortal memory.

Yours very respectfully,

ONE WHO SERVED
from April, 1861, to June, 1866.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, June 4, 1872.

A Mean Trick.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

On leaving Central Park, yesterday afternoon, to take the cars for the west side of the City, to reach the South Ferry, we observed two cars in motion, heading that way. That near to us was of the old style, moving slowly, and receiving passengers, but, observing one much grander a few rods beyond, we hastened to the latter, and, with many others, took seats. Chancing to observe a notice which we passed at our entrance, of "Pay here" with its clerk behind its elaborate partition, we advanced, as did many others, and "settled." We now first observed, as did the other passengers who had already paid, that the car which we occupied was proceeding straight forward—just far enough to secure these fares—while another car a little way back took the proper turn for the South Ferry. All, now seeing the swindle, demanded the return of their fares—but in vain. The swindle stylish car was now at the end of its route of few rods, and was ready to return for more victims. The regular South Ferry car was soon reached by the incensed cheated passengers, but, though the conductor was aware of this constant swindle—perhaps shared in it—he said that he could do nothing to prevent it; and all had to pay, in addition, the South Ferry demand.

Must this base trick continue with impunity?

W.

The Story of a Gold Badge.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In the NEW-YORK TIMES of June 4 I have seen an account of warrants signed by HOFFMAN and COMAN, but I have not seen that warrant which allowed payment for badges made for the Board of Aldermen in 1868. The reason that I observed the above mistake is, that while I was walking on the Bowery on May 29, I went into the pawnbroker's sale store, No. 181, where I found two of the above badges offered to me for $75 apiece. On one was engraved, "Presented," altered; and on the other was white blue letters, "Alderman, 1868, 14th District." You see that the Alderman of the Fourteenth District took good care of his badge.

Yours, DAVID WILLIAMS,
No. 33 Bowery.

The Adams Express Company Litigation.

The suit of DINSMORE *vs.* The Adams Express Company, relating to the assets of the Southern Express Company, claimed to have been a part of the Adams Express Company, was called on for argument before Judge BARRETT, in Supreme Court, Chambers, yesterday.

Mr. INGRAHAM, on the part of the Company, asked for an adjournment, as Mr. SEWARD had gone to Europe, and Mr. BURRILL, his substitute as counsel, had not had time to prepare the case.

Mr. EDWARD L. ANDREWS, who appears for a number of the stockholders, said the motion was made to set aside a decree obtained by a fraud on the Court from Judge CARDOZO. The trustees had been charged with converting the proceeds of $2,000,000 of the stock of the Company to their own use, and a suit had been brought against them for it. The trustees then commenced a cross action in the nature of a bill of peace for an injunction against their *cestui que trusts*, in which, without notice, there was a reference, which was but a sham one; a decree followed, and it was this decree they sought to set aside. The papers used, though voluminous, were substantially the same as those used on the argument a year ago, with some brief additions in relation to the fraud of the trustees. There should, therefore, be no postponement, as there would not be more than ten papers of new matter beyond that used in Room No. 13, when the case was argued by Messrs SEWARD, BURRILL and STOUGHTON.

Mr. INGRAHAM urged that it would be necessary for Mr. BURRILL to read all the papers.

The Court adjourned the hearing to the 13th inst.

The Sufferers in Syria.

The Antioch Relief Committee of the Board of Trade of the Importers and Grocers, having received intelligence from Syria showing unprecedented liberality on the part of the Turkish Goverment, and of the native communities in Syria, in aiding the sufferers by the earthquake, have decided to suspend the collection of contributions, and the Treasurer, Mr. J. AUGUSTUS JOHNSON, has refunded some of the money.

POLITICAL NOTES.

The working men of Indiana will hold a State Convention in New-Albany on Saturday.

Gen. JOHN B. McNULTA is the Republican candidate for Congress in the Thirteenth District of Illinois.

Southern Democratic journals are again reproducing Gen. HANCOCK's old letter to Gov. PEASE, of Texas, on "Civil Law in the South."

JUDGE ROBERT OULD, of Richmond, Va., has been formally asked by many business men of that city to become a candidate for Congress.

JOHN O. WHITTIER is one of the many old anti-slavery men that unite in regretting and condemning the recent speech of Senator SUMNER.

The Vicksburg *Times* denies that Lieut.-Gov. POWERS, of Mississippi, has at any time had any sympathy with the Cincinnati movement.

Gov. LINDSAY, of Alabama, positively declines to be a candidate for re-election. Most of the Democrats, even, regard his Administration as a failure.

Ex-Gov. CHARLES J. JENKINS, of Georgia, does not wish to run for Governor of that State this Fall, but would like to be chosen Supreme Court Judge.

The Savannah (Ga.) *Republican* calls HENRY F. FOOTE "old pestiferous," and regrets that, "unfortunately for the country," he has been set free by the late Amnesty act.

The Concord, (N. H.) *Patriot* does not favor indorsing GREELEY unless the Democrats are assured that he can be elected. "We must not roll in the mud for nothing," it says.

Gov. BROWN, of Tennessee, has issued his proclamation ordering an election on the first Thursday in August, to fill the vacancy in the Supreme Court of that State caused by the resignation of Hon. T. A. R. NELSON.

It is reported that Gov. JOHN J. JACOB positively refused to be a candidate for nomination before the late Democratic Convention of West Virginia, and that he may be induced to run as an independent candidate for re-election.

The Albany *Evening Journal* is informed by people doing business at the Insurance Department that Ex-Superintendent MILLER is found in his place in the office, apparently assuming the same control in its affairs as he did before his ignominious compulsory resignation.

The Harrisburg *Journal* says that HARTLEY, who has been nominated by the Democrats of Pennsylvania for Auditor, was twice arrested during the war as a border sympathizer with treason, for having given aid and comfort to the rebels. In Bedford County, it says, he is known by the boys as an outspoken traitor.

Gov. DAVIS, of Texas, says that there is now no law in that State fixing a day for an election of Governor and other State officers. He says that he was elected for four years, and that his term does not expire until April, 1874. No election for State or county officers will be held in November next, unless to fill vacancies.

Bills passed the House, Monday, to remove the political disabilities of George H. Houston, James L. Pugh, Joseph Wheeler, John A. Campbell and John R. Burtwell, all of Alabama; W. S. Walker, of Atlanta, Ga.; J. W. J. Underwood, of Rome, Ga., and John P. Wright, A. O. P. Nicholson and James M. Quarles, of Tennessee.

The Supreme Court of Wisconsin has sustained the validity of the law abolishing the Grand Jury and authorizing the prosecution for felonies by information. The Court held that it is not in conflict with the State Constitution, nor with the fourteenth amendment to the Constitution of the United States.

Speaking of SUMNER's tirade, the Springfield *Republican* ventures to say: "This speech would infallibly kill GRANT—as politician and candidate—if we had ADAMS to vote for against him. Whether it will materially help GREELEY is doubtful. It depends upon Mr. SUMNER himself. He must, of course, go forward, but he may not go forward very far or very aggressively."

The Augusta (Ga.) *Constitutionalist* is willing to enter into coalition with the Cincinnati people, if success can be assured; but it says: "The Greeley men give us catalogues of Democrats who, they say, are going to vote for GREELEY. That is all well, but not much to the purpose. What we want is evidence of some ability to bring Republicans to GREELEY's support. If they can't bring 500,000 Republicans there is no use of a coalition."

HENRY S. FOOTE anounces that he will retire as a candidate for Congress at large in Tennessee if Gen. FRANK CHEATHAM will delare himself an unqualified supporter of GREELEY and BROWN, and of the platform on which they were nominated, without regard to what the Baltimore Convention may do or say on the subject, and independent of any nomination for Congress which may be made by a Democratic Convention.

The official notification to GRATZ BROWN of his nomination is sufficiently curt. This is all: "The National Convention of the Liberal Republicans of the United States have instructed the undersigned, President, Vice-President and Secretaries of the Convention, to inform you that you have been nominated as the candidate of the Liberal Republicans for the Vice-Presidency of the United States. Be pleased to signify to us your acceptance of the nomination."

In a recent letter, Gen. J. D. COX, of Ohio, says: "The reports from all quarters show that the Greeley movement must be simply a Democratic one, taking no appreciable color or force from the Liberals. True Revenue Reformers feel that they must either do what is necessary to make a party, or must see all their hopes and purposes deliberately thwarted by a President and Administration they have helped to put into power. To expect neutrality from GREELEY toward free-traders, if he shall be elected, will be expecting the leopard to change his spots. He cannot be other than the fierce advocate of his theories and the fierce opponent of all who differ from him."

THOMAS S. RIDGWAY, who was a candidate for nomination for Treasurer before the Illinois Republican State Convention, has written a letter denying current reports that his friends were lukewarm, and saying: "My defeat is not attributable to any want of influence, courage, or fidelity on their part. They did all that friends could do. The cause of my defeat is plain, and well understood by every one who was at Springfield. It was simply unavoidable under the circumstances. The German portion of the Republican Party asked a place on the State ticket, and their claim was acknowledged to be just and proper. With the result I am satisfied; and it is needless for me to say that I shall give the ticket nominated my hearty support."

One of the Tribune's "Editorial Office-Holders."

From the Daily Saratogian, June 4.

The editor of the *Tribune* puts us down as an "editorial office-holder." The *Tribune* and its clique will please take notice that the editor of the *Saratogian* is not and never has been the holder of a civil office under the Government, but that when HORACE GREELEY was counseling the expediency of permitting our "wayward sisters" to "depart in peace," the editor of this paper was doing his best with one U. S. GRANT and some others to preserve the Union. Moreover, the editor of this paper desires to remind the *Tribune*, whose chief editor is just now the head "office-seeker" in the nation, that Mr. GREELEY has never missed an opportunity to run for office: in fact, that he is one of the most inveterate and incurable office-seekers in the United States. It might be well enough to add that the editor of this paper is just as much in earnest now in following the lead of GRANT as he was when he followed that indomitable soldier through the Wilderness and so on to the Appomattox apple-tree and Richmond. It may seem incredible to the sordid mind of the *Tribune* editor, but we assure him that the best office HORACE GREELEY may ever have at his disposal would not induce us to occupy the utterly base and contemptible position of chief tooter for HORACE GREELEY on HORACE GREELEY's own paper. That is a degradation to which we could not stoop.

The Anti-Secret Society Party—Gen. Charles H. Howard Declines the Nomination for the Vice-Presidency.

Gen. CHARLES H. HOWARD has written a letter declining the nomination for the Vice-Presidency tendered him the other other day by the few persons opposed to secret societies, who held a Convention in Oberlin, Ohio, under the lead of President BLANCHARD, of Wheaton College, Indiana. Hon. CHARLES FRANCIS ADAMS, who was nominated for President at the same time, is understood to be a Mason. One paragraph of Gen. HOWARD's letter is worthy of reproduction here. It reads:

"I believe, however, that every moral and social reform, as well as political, will be better promoted by a united support of the candidates who shall be nominated at Philadelphia, than by any other course. The worst secret society with which I have had to do, is the Kuklux Klan, and no man, I am well assured, is so well qualified to destroy that as U. S. GRANT."

Young Men's Christian Association—Preparations for the International Convention.

A letter from Lowell, Mass., says that extensive preparations are being made for the seventeenth International Convention of Young Men's Christian Associations, to be held in that city the present month, commencing on the 13th inst., and lasting four days. About 1,000 delegates are expected. Information has been received from societies in New-York, Washington, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, Portland, and other places, that full delegations will be sent. The "Welcome Meeting" will be held on Wednesday evening, 12th inst., in Huntington Hall, when brief addresses will be made by Gov. WASHBURN, Mayor PEABODY, and the President of the Association, CHAS. W. SLEEPER, after which the hall will be cleared of seats, and the remainder of the evening passed in social intercourse and fraternal greetings.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—JUNE 5.

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—10¼ A. M.

$10,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '62.115
3,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '65.115¼
1,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '65, n.117¼
5,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '67.118
5,000 U. S. 5-20 R., '67.113⅞
67,000 do.....s3.113¾
10,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '68.114⅜
10,000 U. S. 6s, 10-40, R..111¾

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—10 A. M.

400 Western Union..c. 75⅛
200 Pacific Mail....... 75⅛
400 do........... 75⅜
200 do........... 75¼
200 do.........s3. 75¼
400 do.........c. 75
100 do........... 75
100 do........... 75⅛
600 N.Y.C. & Hudson. 97⅜
200 do........... 97¼
500 do........... 97⅜
40000 N.Y.C.&H.Scrip 94¾
40000 do.........s3. 94⅝
50000 do........... 94⅝
50000 do........... 94¾
300 Erie Railway..... 64¼
100 do........... 64⅛
300 do.........c. 64
200 do........... 63⅞
200 do.........s3. 63¾
100 do........... 63¾
500 do........... 63⅝
400 do........... 63½
1200 Union Pacific.... 39⅛
600 do.........s3. 39⅜
200 do........... 39⅜
100 do.........b3. 39⅝
100 do.........s3. 39⅛
100 B., H. & Erie.b30. 8
100 Tol. & Wabash... 76⅝
900 North-western.... 74¼
900 do........... 74⅛
800 do.........s3. 74
1200 do........... 74
200 do........... 74⅛
600 C., C. & I. C.....c. 37⅞
100 do.........s3. 37¾
500 do........... 37⅞
300 Lake Shore....s3. 95⅞
500 do........... 95⅞
500 Rock Island.......110¾
200 do...........110⅞
400 Ohio & Miss....... 47⅛
1900 do........... 47
500 do........... 47⅛

FIRST BOARD—10½ A. M.

$10,000 Tenn 6s, old... 72
1,000 Ark. 7s, iss. to L. R. & Ft. Smith... 55
10,000 N. Y. 6s, '72.....104⅛
5,000 Va. 6s, Con...... 54
6,000 Cen. Pac. G. B..104¼
10,000 do...........104⅜
1,000 U. P. 7s. L. G.B. 81⅛
2,000 do........... 81⅜
3,000 U. Pac. 1st...... 94
1,000 do........... 93⅞
1,000 H. R. 2d S. F. B.106½
1,000 T.&W.1st,S.L.D 93¼
1,000 C.& R.I. & P.7s.104⅜
1,000 do...........104⅛
1,000 Mor. & Es. 1st..104
2,000 N. J. So. 1st.... 81½
4,000 Mil. & St. P. 1st, Iowa Div...... 91¼
2,000 do........... 91
1,000 C. C. & I. C. 1st. 90½
1,000 C. F. & Min. 1st. 86
5,000 E.T.,V.&Ga.1st. 94¾
1,000 N. Miss. 1st...... 96
5 Continental Bank. 96
50 Del. & H. Canal..120
5 do...........120¼
100 Canton Co....b. c. 97½
100 West. U. Tel.b. c. 75⅛
300 do........... 75¾
900 do........... 75⅞
100 U. S. Ex........... 85½
100 do........... 85¼
5 Adams Ex.......... 96
300 Atlantic Mail..... 29
25 Pacific Mail....... 75⅛
100 do. bet. call.c. 75¼
200 do........... 75⅛
100 do.......b3. 75½
100 do.........c. 75⅛
1200 N.Y.C.&H.R.b.c. 97⅜
175000 N.Y.C.&H.Ctfs. bet. call....... 95
900 Erie......bet. call. 63⅛
200 do........... 63⅛
200 do........... 63⅛
800 do........... 63⅛
200 Harlem...........121
100 do...........120¾
200 do..bet. call.121
400 L.S.& M.S. b.c.b3. 96
500 do........... 95⅞
100 do.........c. 95⅞
1500 do.........b3. 96
500 do........... 96
200 Un. Pacific.....b3. 39⅝
1200 do........... 39⅝
100 do.........s3. 39⅝
800 do.........b3. 39¾
800 do........... 39⅝
100 do.........s3. 39½
88 Panama. bet. call.117¼
200 do...........118
100 Cleve. & P. Guar.. 90⅞
100 Chic. & N. W..... 74⅜
300 do..bet. call. 74¼
200 do.........b10. 74¼
100 do.........b3. 74¼
200 do........... 74⅜
100 do.........b3. 74⅜
100 do.........s3. 74¼
200 do.........b3. 74
100 do.........b3. 74¼
200 Chic. & N. W., Pf. 94⅜
400 Chic. & R. I..b. c.110¾
100 do...........110⅞
5 N. J. Central......110½
1000 B., H. & Erie.b.c. 8
200 do........... 8⅛
600 do........... 8¼
100 do.........s3. 8⅛
100 M. & St. P..b.c.s3. 57¾
200 M. & St. P. Pf..... 78⅛
200 do..bet. call. 78½
200 Tol., Wab. & Wes. 76⅞
200 do.....b.c.b3. 77
100 do.........s3. 76⅞
100 Ohio & Miss....... 47⅛
400 Del., Lack. & W..107¼
100 Miss., Kan & Tex. 35
200 do........... 35⅛
100 do........... 35¼
150 Chic. & Alton.....116½
100 Chic., Bur. & Q...130⅛
50 Mor. & Es........... 95
200 Ohio & Miss..b. c. 47⅛
100 do.........c. 47⅛
500 do........... 47¼
100 C., C. & I. C.. b3. 38
700 do.........b3 38⅛

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—12½ AND 2½ P. M.

$60,000 U. S. 6s, '81, R.114⅛
30,000 do...........114⅛
10,000 U. S. 6s, '81, C..120⅛
$20,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '65.115¼
5,000 U.S.5-20 C. '65, n.117¼
4,000 U. S. 5s, 10-40 C.112⅝

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—12½ P. M.

33 Wells-Fargo Ex.. 91
25 do........... 91
300 Erie Railway...... 63⅛
200 do.........s3. 63½
100 Canton.........b3. 97½
100 Pacific Mail...... 75⅛
200 N. Y. Cen. & H.... 97⅜
50000 N.Y.C.& H. Scp. 95⅜
150000 do........... 95⅜
130000 do.........b3. 95⅜
10000 do........... 95⅜
75000 do........... 95⅜
300 Union Pacific..... 39⅝
1000 do........... 39⅝
200 Lake Shore...... 96⅛
100 do.......b3. 96⅛
1400 Tol. & Wab..b3. 77
1600 Ohio & Miss..... 47⅛
200 C. C. & I. C...... 38⅛
200 Kansas & Texas.. 35
300 do........... 35⅛
100 do........... 35¼
100 do........... 36

SECOND BOARD—1 P. M.

$3,000 N.C. 6s, Sp.Tax. 15
7,100 Va. 6s, Def....... 16
5,000 Mo. 6s.bet. call. 97
15,000 Un. Pac. L. G.. 81⅛
1,000 Un. Pac. Inc.... 86
5,000 Un. Pac. 1st.... 94
300 Quicksilver...b. c. 35⅛
200 Quicksilver Pref.. 45
200 W. Un. Tel..b. c. 75⅛
100 Wells-Fargo Ex.. 92
38 Am. M. Un. Ex.... 79¼
200 United States Ex. 85⅛
200 Pacific Mail..b. c. 75⅛
200 do........... 75¼
100 N. Y. Cen. & H.... 97⅜
500 do..bet. call. 97⅜
50000 N. Y. Cen. & H. Ctfs..bet. call. 95⅛
50000 do.........b3. 95⅛
80000 do........... 95⅜
100000 do.........b3. 95⅜
100000 do........... 95⅛
70000 do........... 95⅛
400 Erie.......bet. call. 63⅛
400 do.........b3. 63⅛
200 do........... 63⅛
700 do........... 63
300 do........... 62⅞
100 do........... 62⅞
600 do........... 62⅞
200 Harlem R....b. c.122
600 L.S. & M.So..b. c. 96
100 Union Pacific R.. 39⅝
700 do..bet. call. 39⅝
600 do.........b3. 40
200 do........... 39⅝
700 do........... 39⅝
700 do........... 39⅝
327 Panama R.........118
200 Clev.& P.guar.b.c. 91
200 Chic.& N. W....... 74⅛
200 do....b. c. b3. 74⅛
900 do........... 74⅜
500 do.........b3. 74⅜
100 do........... 74⅛
800 do........... 74⅜
200 N. J. Cen......b. c.110
100 Chic. & R. I....b3.111
100 Mil. & St. Paul.... 57
200 do..bet. call. 56⅛
300 do........... 56⅜
1000 do........... 56⅜
200 M. & St. P. Pf.b.c. 78⅛
300 Tol.,W.&W.b.c.b3. 77
400 Del., Lack. & W..107⅛
100 do...........107⅛
100 H. & St. Jo....b3. 41
200 Ohio & Miss..b. c. 47⅛
900 do........... 47⅛
200 do........... 47
200 Albany & Susq.... 95
300 Mo., Kan. & Tex.. 35⅛
23 C., C., C. & Ind... 93

WEDNESDAY, June 5—P. M.

The Tariff and Tax revision by Congress is now complete. The general bill on the subject, which finally passed both Houses yesterday, was probably signed by the President today. With the exception of Tea and Coffee, made free under a previous act on and after July 1, the Tariff reductions go into operation August 1. The revised Whisky and Tobacco taxes take effect July 1. The Stamps on stock sales, on legal papers, on Foreign Bills of Exchange, Merchant Notes, &c., are abolished after October 1. The two cent stamps on Checks, Drafts and Orders for Money are continued, and so is the stamp duty on friction Matches. The discrimination of 10 ₩ cent. against indirect shipments of East India products is to be revived. The duties on the great staples of Metals, Wool, Cotton Goods, Glassware, Paper, (other than sized printing Paper, which is made 25 ₩ cent. ad valorem,) Books and Leather, are reduced by taking off one-tenth of the present Tariff. The reductions are more important on Salt and Coal, while Hides are made free.

The gross offering of 5-20 Bonds to the Sinking Fund this morning was only $1,360,000, or $640,000 less than advertised for. Only $825,000 Bonds were accepted as coming within the price of Gold. In the open market all the Public Funds were firm, and most descriptions scarce. The 5-20s of 1867 sold at 118 ₩ cent.

The Gold Room opened with some increase of demand, chiefly speculative, and the quotation stood for a few hours 114⅛@114¾ ₩ cent., but later in the day 114⅛@114⅛ ₩ cent. The Export by the day's steamers amounted to $1,400,000, but as the Gold is coming out of the Treasury quite freely and the sale tomorrow will amount to $2,000,000, there is not much made out of these shipments by the *Bull* speculators in the Room. The Treaty news from London was considered rather favorable than otherwise.

On the Stock Exchange there was another hesitating market, much the same as yesterday, and on a lighter business. There was special weakness in Erie Stock, and also in the St. Paul Stocks. The Stock of the Missouri, Kansas and Texas Road has been introduced to active dealings on the Exchange, at about 35 ₩ cent. There was a fair demand for Lake Shore, New-York Central Scrip, and Union Pacific, at comparatively steady figures. In regard to Central Scrip, it is intimated that Mr. VANDERBILT means shortly to convert it into Stock, which would, of course, equalize the price, and afford the Scripholders the right to vote on all elections and measures affecting the control of the Road. The Pacific Road Mortgages were again firm, and Pacific Mail Stock steady. The general tone of the market at the close of the Second Board was dull.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS—JUNE 5.

	Tuesday.	Wednesday.
United States New 5s	113⅜	113⅜
U. S. 5-20s, '65, May and Nov.	116	115⅛
U. S. 5-20s, '67, Jan. and July	118	118
American Gold	114⅛	114⅛
Bills on London, 60 days	109⅞	109⅞
N. Y. Central and Hudson	97⅛	97⅜
Chicago and Rock Island	110⅞	110⅞
North-west Common	74⅜	73⅞
Pacific Mail	75⅛	75⅛
St. Paul Preferred	78⅛	78
St. Paul Common	57⅜	56
Ohio and Mississippi	47	46⅞
Western Union Telegraph	75⅜	75⅛
Erie	64⅛	62⅛
Union Pacific	39⅛	39⅛
Lake Shore	95⅜	95⅞
C., C. and Indiana Central	38	37⅞

At the very close of the Hall of the Exchange, at 4 o'clock P. M., the general market was feverish.

UNITED STATES TREASURY,
NEW-YORK, June 5, 1872.

Gold receipts	$379,578 20
Gold payments	1,840,815 29
Gold balance	50,325,128 13
Currency receipts	244,084 27
Currency payments	890,202 75
Currency balance	4,103,182 10
Customs	316,000 00
Canceled gold certificates sent to Washington	1,116,600 00

The last prices for the various Public Funds of the United States are as follows:

6 ₩ cent. reg., '81	114⅛	5-20 coup., n. i., '65	117¼
6 ₩ cent. coup., '81	120⅛	5-20 reg., '67	113⅞
5-20 reg., '62	114⅛	5-20 coup., '67	118
5-20 coup., '62	115	5-20 reg., '68	114⅜
5-20 reg., '64	114⅛	5-20 coup., '68	117⅛
5-20 coup., '64	115	10-40 reg	111¾
5-20 reg., '65	114⅛	10-40 coup	112⅝
5-20 coup., '65	115⅛	5s, coup., '81	113⅜
5-20 reg., n. i., '65	113⅞	6s, Currency	114⅜

PHILADELPHIA STOCKS—JUNE 5.

Telegraphed to Messrs. E. D. Randolph & Co.

	Bid.	Asked
City 6s, Old		96
City 6s, New	99¾	100
Camden and Amboy	127	....
Pennsylvania Central	58⅝	About
Reading	119⅝	120
Lehigh Valley	59¼	59⅝
Catawissa Preferred	45	45¼
Philadelphia and Erie	27⅞	28⅛
Northern Central	38⅜	38½
Lehigh Navigation	44	44⅛
Lehigh Gold Loan	96	96¼

The return from the Bank of England for the week ended the 22d of May, 1872, gives the following results when compared with the previous week:

Rest	£3,196,444	Increase.. £5,396
Public deposits	10,261,213	Increase.. 309,504
Other deposits	17,247,746	Decrease..1,534,875
Government securities	13,308,829	No alteration.
Other securities	22,033,956	Decrease..1,470,340
Notes unemployed	9,640,475	Increase.. 318,950

The amount of notes in circulation is £25,487,845, being a decrease of £248,890, and the stock of bullion in both departments is £20,751,535, showing an increase of £52,214 when compared with the preceding return.

Subjoined is a comparison of the present position of the Bank of England and the prices of Consols and French Rentes with the corresponding week of last year:

	At Present.	Last Year.
Bullion	£20,751,535	£24,547,709
Reserve	10,263,690	15,606,724
Notes in circulation	25,487,845	23,9,0,985
Rate of discount	5 ₩ cent.	2½ ₩ cent.
Consols	93⅜	93⅜
French Rentes	55f. 30c.	52⅞f.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

The St. Joseph and Denver City Railroad Company's

1st MORTGAGE BONDS

are being absorbed by an increasing demand for them.

Secured as they are by a first mortgage on the road, land grant, franchise, and equipments, combined in one mortgage, they command at once a ready market.

A liberal sinking fund provided in the mortgage deed must advance the price upon the closing of the loan. Principal and interest payable in GOLD. Interest at eight (8) per cent. per annum. Payable semi-annually, free of tax. Principal in thirty years. Denominations, $1,000, $500 and $100. Coupons or Registered.

Price 97½ and accrued interest, in currency, from Feb. 15, 1872.

Maps, circulars, documents, and information furnished.

Trustees, Farmers' Loan and Trust Company of New-York.

Can now be had through the principal banks and bankers throughout the country, and from the undersigned, who unhesitatingly recommend them.

TANNER & CO., Bankers,
No. 11 Wall-st., New-York

☞ NORTHERN PACIFIC
RAILROAD
7-30 GOLD BONDS.

FOR SALE AT PAR AND INTEREST IN CURRENCY BY
J. COOKE & CO.,
No. 20 WALL-ST.

☞ THE NET EARNINGS OF THE CHICAGO, Danville and Vincennes Railroad are now nearly double the interest on its bonded debt. We have sold $1,200,000 of the 7 per cent. Gold First Mortgage Bonds within a few weeks, and offer the small remainder at 90 and accrued interest.

W. B. SHATTUCK & CO., Bankers,
No. 23 Nassau-st., New-York.

☞ THE SEVEN PER CENT. GOLD LAND GRANT BONDS of the WEST WISCONSIN RAILWAY, now completed, for sale at 92½ and accrued interest, in currency, by

WHITE, MORRIS & CO., No. 18 Wall-st., and
GWYNNE, JOHNSON & DAY, No. 16 Wall-st.

☞ HOUSTON AND TEXAS CENTRAL RAILWAY

First Mortgage, Land Grant, Seven Per Cent. Gold Bonds. For sale at 90 and accrued interest by

ROBERT WINTHROP & CO.,
No. 18 Wall-st.

☞ BURLINGTON, CEDAR RAPIDS AND Minnesota Seven per Cent. Gold Sinking Fund Bonds for sale at 92½ and interest by HENRY CLEWS & CO., No. 32 Wall-st., New-York.

NEW-YORK CATTLE MARKET.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, June 5, 1872.

There were no quotations in Beeves on this forenoon. Milch Cows were dull from $40@$75 ₩ head. Veals firm, 7c.@8½c. ₩ ℔., with poor butter-milk Calves from 4½c.@5½c. ₩ ℔. Sheep slow, from 6c.@7½c. ₩ ℔. Lambs steady, from 10c.@13c. ₩ ℔. Trade in Hogs continues fair. Live Hogs nominal at 4½c. ₩ ℔. City Dressed from 5¼c.@5½c. ₩ ℔.

SALES.

FORTIETH-STREET SHEEP MARKET.—T. LERCH sold 210 Sheep, weight 17,640 ℔s., at 7¼c. ₩ ℔.; 57 Sheep, weight 4,750 ℔s., at 7⅜c. ₩ ℔.; held on sale, 150 Sheep. FORTY-EIGHTH-STREET SHEEP MARKET.—J. KIRBY sold 10 Veals, weight 1,410 ℔s., at 4½c. ₩ ℔.; 9 Veals, weight 1,020 ℔s., at 5½c. ₩ ℔.; 24 Veals, weight 3,350 ℔s., at 5½c. ₩ ℔.; 48 Veals, weight 6,860 ℔s., at 7½c. ₩ ℔.; 43 Sheep, weight 3,430 ℔s., at 6c. ₩ ℔.; 1 Sheep, weight 150 ℔s., at 6½c. ₩ ℔.; 23 Sheep, weight 1,770 ℔s., at 7c. ₩ ℔.; 229 Sheep, weight 19,840 ℔s., at 7½c. ₩ ℔.; 44 Lambs, weight 2,185 ℔s., at 10c. ₩ ℔.; 44 Lambs, weight 2,040 ℔s., at 10½c. ₩ ℔. HUME & ELLIOTT sold 6 Sheep, weight 660 ℔s., at 7½c. ₩ ℔.; 32 Sheep, weight 3,015 ℔s., at 7½c. ₩ ℔., both lots State stock; 129 Lambs, weight 6,440 ℔s., at 12c. ₩ ℔., Virginia stock; 45 Veals, weight 6,390 ℔s., at 5c. ₩ ℔.; 255 Veals, weight 33,460 ℔s., at 7c. ₩ ℔.; 46 Veals, weight 6,560 ℔s., at 7½c. ₩ ℔.; 70 Veals, weight 11,570 ℔s., at 8c. ₩ ℔.; 19 Veals, weight 3,310 ℔s., at 8½c. ₩ ℔.

RECEIPTS.

Gross arrivals at Weehawken Yards for week ending June 3, 1872: 678 head of horned Cattle, 997 Sheep, 152 Veals, 9,181 Hogs, 110 Horses. All save the horned Cattle on transit to New-York City; Sheep, Veals and Hogs consigned to Fortieth-street Hog Yards; the Horses to dealers.

Gross arrivals at Fortieth-street Hog Yards for week ending June 5, 1872: 28 013 Hogs, 3,069 Sheep.

Fresh arrivals at Forty-eighth-street Sheep Yards for yesterday and today: 247 Sheep, 727 Veals, 15 Cows.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, June 5—2 P. M.—Consols for money, 92⅞; for the account, 92⅞.

5 P. M.—Consols closed at 92⅞ for money, and 92⅞@92⅞ for the account. United States 5-20 Bonds, 1862s, 90⅛; 1865s, old, 91⅛; 1867s, 93⅜; 10-40s, 89⅛.

PARIS, June 5—P. M.—Rentes closed at 55f. 75c.

LIVERPOOL, June 5—11 A. M.—COTTON—The market opened strong. Middling Uplands, 11⅛d.@11½d.; Middling Orleans, 11⅛d. The sales of the day are estimated at 15,000 bales. The total sales of Cotton yesterday were 17,000 bales, 5,000 bales of which were sold after the regular close of the market.

1 P. M.—COTTON—The market is strong; the sales of the day are now estimated at 18,000 bales, including 6,000 bales for export and speculation.

2 P. M.—BREADSTUFFS—The market is quiet. Corn, 27s. 6d. ₩ quarter.

5 P. M.—COTTON—The market closed strong. Middling Upland, 11⅛d.; Middling Orleans, 11⅛d.@11⅜d. The sales of the day have been 20,000 bales, including 6,000 bales for speculation and export. PRODUCE—Refined Petroleum, 13d.@14d. ₩ gallon.

Evening—BACON, 33s. ₩ cwt. for Short Rib Middles.

LONDON, June 5.—Russian TALLOW firmer at 54s. ₩ cwt. LINSEED-OIL, £34 5s. ₩ ton. Spirits TURPENTINE, 55s.@56s. ₩ cwt.

Meteorological.

The following observations show the temperature, &c., for the past twenty-four hours, as recorded by SCHULTZ & WALKER, at the Central Park Mineral Springs:

Temperature.	7 A. M.	12 M.	3 P. M.	6 P. M.
Degrees Fahrenheit	56	58	57	56
Stand of bar. in inch	29.41	29.44	..	29.54

Hygrometer at noon, 55.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, June 5, 1872.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, pks	26	Resin, bbls	3,744
Bees-wax, pks	10	Pork, pks	322
Cotton, bales	2,912	Cut-meats, pks	297
Copper, bbls	493	Grease, pks	12
Dried Fruits, pks	11	Lard, pks	396
Eggs, bbls	3,140	Lard, kegs	50
Flour, bbls	9,529	Stearine, pks	300
Wheat, bushels	7,800	Butter, pks	3,801
Corn, bushels	215,965	Cheese, pks	6,890
Oats, bushels	58,145	Tallow, pks	272
Rye, bushels	8,450	Lard-oil, bbls	50
Peas, bushels	900	Pea-nuts, bags	481
Corn-meal, bbls	1,100	Rice, pks	26
Corn-meal, bags	200	Silver-ore, sacks	227
Flax, bales	65	Starch, pks	1,230
Hemp, bales	7	Sumac, bags	674
Hops, bales	54	Skins, bales	64
Hides, No	3,089	Tobacco, hhds	380
Hides, bales	370	Tobacco, bales & cs.	3,447
Leather, sides	14,107	Whisky, bbls	687
Spirits Turp., bbls	493	Wool, bales	395
Crude Turp., bbls	329	Lead, pigs	230
Tar, bbls	11		

The export clearances since our last, as reported at the Merchants' Exchange, Pine-street, have been as follows:

By the steamer *Nevada*, for Liverpool—59 pks. Furs, 4,518 bushels Corn, 470 boxes Bacon, 7 cases Bromine, 2 cases Springs, 9 bales Wool, 48 casks Ashes, 152 bales Cotton, 300 bbls. Resin, 107 tcs. Beef, 661 boxes Cheese.

By the ship *Glenhaven*, for Liverpool—800 bbls. Resin, 2,550 Staves, 200 hhds. Syrup, 238 bbls. Shoe-pegs, 14 casks Glassware, 28 hhds. Tobacco, 40 tcs. Tobacco, 22,142 bushels Wheat, 16,621 bushels Corn, 500 bales Cotton.

By the bark *Lizzie Iredale*, for London—100 hhds. Tallow, 150 boxes Bacon, 260 bbls. Resin, 50 tcs. Beef, 34,278 bushels Corn, 7,200 Staves.

By the steamer *Britannia*, for Glasgow—88 cakes Scraps, 34,038 bushels Corn, 267 boxes Bacon, 50 bbls. Oil, 237 boxes Cheese, 219 Oars, 26 bbls. Pork, 29 bales Hair, 12 hhds. Tobacco, 353 bbls. Flour, 15 casks Foots.

By the bark *Sarah Gibson*, for Cork and orders—12,022 bushels Wheat.

By the bark *Fraternitas*, for Cork and orders—26,278 bushels Corn.

By the steamer *Westphalia*, for Hamburg—147 boxes Clocks, 92 Sewing-machines, 89 logs Wood, 22 logs Maples, 500 tcs. Lard, 6 cases Machinery, 298 bales Sarsaparilla, 200 boxes Extract Dye-wood, 6 cases Vanilla Beans, 173 pks. Stones, 8 cases Cigars, 381 bags Coffee, 393 bales Tobacco, 110 cases Tobacco, 50 bales Bark, 125 Oars, 30 hhds. Tallow, 20,886 bushels Rye, 25 pks. Grease, 4 bags Roots, 5 boxes Bacon, 51 Car Wheels, 109 Salted Hides, 2 bales Furs, 25 cases Fruit, 17 empty Casks.

By the bark *Balder*, for Stockholm—501 hhds. Tallow, 10 bbls. Tallow, 418 boxes Bacon, 260 bbls. Resin.

By the bark *Titania*, for Lubeck—1,939 bbls. Refined Petroleum.

By the bark *Christina*, for Gibraltar and orders—11,516 cases Refined Petroleum.

By the steamer *Metropolis*, for Bermuda—4 bbls. Pork, 7 bbls. Beef, 7 pks. Ham, 20 bbls. Flour, 7 bbls. Meal, 2 bbls. Peas, 19 bbls. Bread, 48 bags Corn, 5 boxes Starch, 8 boxes Soap, 274 ℔s. Butter, 4 kegs Nails, 2,000 Shooks, 5 coils Wire Rigging, 5 bbls. Meats, 14 bags Bran, 50 ℔s. Lard, 1 case Shoes, 8 pieces Domestics, 100 bales Hay, 3 Carriages.

By the schooner *Edwin Janet*, for Harbor Island—35 pks. Fish, 9 bbls. Pork, 150 ℔s. Lard, 4 boxes Matches, 20 bbls. Meal, 8 cases Drugs, 10 bushels Corn, 11 cases Shoes, 4 pks. Dry Goods, 14 bbls. Cement, 737 ℔s. Butter, 16 cases Tobacco.

By the brig *Gem*, for Barbados—400 bbls. Pork, 400 bushels Corn, 250 bushels Oats, 600 bbls. Corn-meal, 500 bbls. Flour, 2,000 ℔s Butter, 2,500 ℔s. Ham, 230 bushels Peas, 5,000 ℔s. Lard, 100 bbls. Beef, 50 hhds. Oil-meal, 300 bbls. Crackers, 200 bbls. Bread, 100 cases Kerosene, 1 Carriage, 100 Shooks.

BEES-WAX—Has been in demand and steady within the range of from 39c.@41c. for Yellow, ₩ ℔.

CANDLES—Have been sparingly purchased at our quotations: Adamantine, 12@16 ounces, 14c.@18½c.; Paratine, 27c.@28c.; Sperm, plain, 33c.; Sperm, patent, 43c.; Stearic, 28c.@29c. ₩ ℔.

COAL—Has been quite moderately sought after, including Liverpool Gas Cannel at $12; House do., $17; Newcastle Gas, $8 ₩ ton of 2,240 ℔s.; Anthracite, $4@$5 ₩ ton for cargoes.

COFFEE—Rio and Santos grades have been in more confident demand and quoted higher, the reports in several instances having been of an advance of ¼c.@½c. ₩ ℔.; sales, 3,500 bags Santos by the *Catherine*, 1,982 bags Rio by the *North America*, 1,500 bags Rio by the *San Jacinto*, 1,012 bags Rio by the *South America*, and 2,333 bags Rio to arrive by the *Reaper*, on private terms. There has been an active inquiry noted for West India growths at firmer and buoyant prices; sales, about 8,000 bags Maracaibo, by different arrivals, 4,100 bags Laguayra, by the *Lizette*, 847 bags Savanilla, and 558 bags Costa Rica, on private terms.

COTTON—Has been in fair request for early delivery at an advance of ⅛c. ₩ ℔.; sales, 2,622 bales, including 1,443 bales to spinners, 939 bales to speculators, and 240 bales in transit. For forward delivery, the dealings have been again decidedly extensive, opening at an improvement of ⅛c., but closing ⅛c. ₩ ℔. off the highest figures of the day; sales, 30,750 bales, 8,900 bales last evening and 21,850 bales today, basis of Low Middling, including, last evening, for June, 200 bales at 26⅝c., no notice before the 6th, 300 bales at 26½c., 200 bales at 26 9-16c.; July, 2,100 bales at 27c.; August, 600 bales at 26 15-16c., 1,300 bales at 27c.; September, 500 bales at 24c., 200 bales at 24 1-16c., 100 bales at 24⅛c., 800 bales at 24⅛c.; October, 100 bales at 21 9-16c., 200 bales at 21⅝c.; November, 300 bales at 20⅝c., 200 bales at 20 11-16c.; December, 1,800 bales at 20c. And today, for June, 100 bales at 26¾c., 900 bales at 26⅞c., 300 bales at 27c, no notice this week; 200 bales at 26 13-16c., 600 bales at 26⅞c., 200 bales at 26¾c., 100 bales at 26⅝c., 900 bales at 26⅝c., 100 bales at 26 11-16c., 200 bales at 26⅞c., 100 bales at 26 9-16c., short notice; 200 bales at 26 11-16c.; July, 50 bales at 26⅞c., 200 bales at 27 3-16c., 200 bales at 27⅛c., 800 bales at 27⅛c., 500 bales at 27⅛c., 300 bales at 27 7-16c., 1,500 bales at 27⅛c., 100 bales at 27⅜c., 600 bales at 27 5-16c., 600 bales at 27⅛c.; August, 200 bales at 27⅛c., 400 bales at 27⅛c., 200 bales at 27 9-16c., 300 bales at 27⅝c., 600 bales at 27 7-16c., 500 bales at 27⅛c., 500 bales at 27⅜c., 300 bales at 27 7-16c., 1,500 bales at 27⅛c., 50 bales at 27 5-16c., 100 bales at 27 7-16c.; September, 300 bales at 24 5-16c., 600 bales at 24⅜c., 500 bales at 24⅛c., 500 bales at 24⅝c., 100 bales at 24 11-16c., 100 bales at 24 9-16c., 100 bales at 24⅛c., 1,500 bales at 24⅝c., 100 bales at 24 21-32c., 200 bales at 24⅝c., 100 bales at 24⅝c., 300 bales at 24⅝c., 100 bales at 23 11-16c.; October, 500 bales at 22c., 100 bales at 22 3-16c., 300 bales at 22c., 300 bales at 22⅛c., 500 bales at 22c., 100 bales at 22 1-32c., 300 bales at 22⅛c., 400 bales at 22 1-16c.; November, 500 bales at 20⅝c., 100 bales at 21c.; December, 50 bales at 20c., 100 bales at 20⅛c., 400 bales at 20⅛c., 100 bales at 20⅛c., 200 bales at 20⅛c. The average quotations of yesterday's forward deliveries, as officially reported upon the bulletin, were as follows: June, 26.60c.; July, 26.97c.; August, 26.97c.; September, 23.97c.; October, 21.51c.; November, 20.44c.; December, 19.98c. June contracts closed today at 26⅛c., July at 27 3-16c.; August, 27⅛c.; September, 24 9-16c.; October, 22c.; November, 20⅝c.; December, 20 13-16c. The receipts at this port today were 2,912 bales, including 78 bales ₩ rail, 322 bales from Norfolk, 67 bales do. Newbern, 53 bales do. Wilmington, 103 bales do. Baltimore, 1,009 bales do. Charleston, 1,280 bales do. Savannah. The reported receipts at the shipping ports today were 698 bales, and thus far this week 5,505 bales, against 6,822 bales same time the preceding week. The receipts at all the shipping ports since Sept. 1 have been 2,627,698 bales, against 3,795,759 bales in 1870-71. The following official quotations are based on Cotton running in quality not more than half a grade above or below the grade quoted:

Closing Prices of Cotton in New-York Today.

	Uplands.	Alabama.	N. O.	Texas.
Ordinary	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛
Good Ordinary	24⅞	24⅞	24⅞	24⅞
Low Middling	26⅜	26⅜	26⅜	26⅜
Middling	27⅜	27⅜	27⅜	27⅜
Good Middling	28⅜	28⅜	28⅜	28⅜

EGGS—Have been quoted essentially as before, on a moderate call for stock. We quote the range of from 13c.@17½c. for inferior to very choice marks, the main call having been for fresh lots of Western and State from 14½c.@16½c.

FISH—A very light trade has been reported at former figures. We quote: Dry Cod at $5 75@$6 ₩ cwt.; No. 1 Mackerel, $11 50@$13; No. 2 do., $9@$10 50; No. 3 do., $5 50@$6 50 ₩ bbl.; Pickled Herring, $3 50@$5 50; Smoked Herring, 22c.@25c. for scale, and 15c.@17c. for No. 1 ₩ box; Dutch Herring, 92½c.@$1 05 ₩ keg.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been generally difficult to place to-day in any considerable lots, and values have been again quoted nominally lower and irregular, though desirable extras, especially Minnesota, have been held with some show of confidence on a light supply. Sales have been made since our last of 4,700 bbls., all told, including inferior to choice Superfine State and Western at $5 75@$6 25; very inferior to very good Extra State at $6 85@$7 25; very good to fancy at $7 25@$8 00; poor to very good shipping Extra Western at $6 70@$7 25; poor to good shipping brands, round-hoop Ohio at $7 10@$7 70; and Trade and Family Extras at proportionate rates.

Southern Flour continues quiet and depressed. Sales have been reported since our last of 425 bbls., at $6 70@$9 25 for ordinary to very good, and $9 25@$13 50 for very good to very choice Extra, ₩ bbl. Canada Flour rules dull and nominal at $8 50@$10 50 for Extra, the latter an extreme. Rye flour has been inactive at from $4 25@$5 50 ₩ bbl.; sales, 125 bbls. Corn-meal continues in slack demand at from $3 50@$3 85 for White and Yellow Western; $3 60@$3 70 for Jersey, and $3 85@$3 95 for Brandywine; sales, 200 bbls.

GRAIN—There has been a very light trade reported in Wheat since our last, on the basis of about previous quotations. The main call has been for desirable lots of Spring, for shipment. Holders have been offering prime samples reservedly. Sales have been reported since our last of 28,500 bushels at $1 72 for choice No. 2 Milwaukee Spring, afloat; $1 68 for a small lot of prime do., in store; $1 68 for No. 2 North-west Spring, afloat; $1 92@$1 95 for Red Western; $2 03 for Amber State; and $2 08@$2 10 for White Western....Corn has been more urgently sought after for shipment and home trade purposes, and prices have been quoted stronger for desirable samples of both steam and sail, closing in favor of sellers, who offer stock less freely. Sales have been reported since our last of 331,000 bushels, part to arrive, at 63c.@65c. for inferior to choice steamer grades of new Mixed Western, chiefly at 64c., which was the closing figure for ordinary steamer, and 67c.@69c. for ordinary to very good choice sailing-vessel grades; 68c. for do., to arrive in June; 69c.@71c. for Yellow Western....Rye has been steady, but not active. Some lots of Canada sold some time since, to arrive, for export, are now being delivered....Barley is dull at former figures; sales, 1,800 bushels prime Canada West at $1 08, afloat....Barley Malt dull within the previous range....Oats have been depressed, and again quoted lower on a restricted offering and comparative light demand. Sales have been reported since our last of 35,000 bushels at 52c. for Mixed Western, afloat; 53c. for small lots of choice do.; 53c.@56½c. for fair ordinary to very choice White Western.

GUNNY BAGS AND BAGGING—Have been slow of sale at former figures. We quote: Bags at 15c.@15½c.; Bagging at 15c.@15½c. Domestic ranging at 16c.@16½c.

HAY—Bale has been in comparatively limited request at from $1 50@$1 55 for shipping; $1 60@$1 80 for local use, ₩ 100 ℔s. Clover Hay, $1 05@$1 15. Straw quiet at the range of from 60c.@$1 25 for the range of qualities, Short and Long, ₩ 100 ℔s.

HEMP—Has been sparingly inquired for at old quotations; 400 bales Jute Butts were sold at 3¼c., currency, ₩ ℔. We quote: American, $120@$130 for Undressed, and $190@$200 for Dressed, ₩ ton; Russian, $210@$215, gold, ₩ ton; Manila, 12c.; Sisal, 10½c.@10¾c., gold; Jute, 4½c.@6½c.; Jute Butts, 3¼c., currency, ₩ ℔.

HIDES—There has been a fair call for stock, which has been offered less freely and quoted firm.

HOPS—Holders offer stock very sparingly and claim extreme rates for desirable samples, checking business, and the market shows but little animation in any line. We quote crop of 1871 at 25c.@45c.@65c.@75c., the latter for extra choice; crop of 1870 at 12c.@35c., with fancy lots quoted up to 40c.@50c.; older growths at 8c.@25c.; foreign at 60c.@75c.

LEATHER—There has been a moderate movement reported, mostly in Oak and Union Crop, at about previous figures. We quote: Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, Heavy, 28c.@29c.; Middle, 28c.@29c.; Light, 27½c.@28c.; California, Heavy, 27c.@27½c.; Middle, 27c.@27½c.; Light, 27c.; Orinoco, &c., Heavy, 26c.@27c.; Middle, 26½c.@27c.; Light, 26c.@26½c.; Good Damaged, all kinds and weights, 23½c.@25c.; Poor do., 19c.@20c.; Rough, 29c.@33c.; Union, Cropped, Heavy, 33c.@36c.; Union, Middle, 38c.@42c.; Union, Light, 27c.@42c.; Union Bellies, 17c.@19c.; Oak, Rough, all weights, 31c.@36c.; Oak, Rough, Southern, all weights, 30c.@32c. ₩ ℔.

MOLASSES—The demand has been more active for foreign, mainly for boiling purposes, and sales have been reported of 448 hhds. Cardenas Clayed, testing, 51½c.@34c.; 700 bbls. do. at 37c.; 427 hhds. Havana do., testing, 53c.@34c.; and 270 hhds. sour Cienfuegos, testing, 54½c.@33½c. ₩ gallon. New-Orleans dull; sales 50 bbls. at 76c.@82c. ₩ gallon. We quote new crop Porto Rico at 35c.@60c.; Cuba, 32c.@38c.; English Islands, 30c.@40c., and New-Orleans, 40c.@82c., ₩ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Resin has been quoted firm on a fair inquiry for desirable lots; sales, 1,500 bbls. Strained at $3 65; 250 bbls. Pale at $5 25@$6 75 ₩ 280 ℔s....Tar has been dull and unchanged. Spirits Turpentine has been in more active request, closing firmly on the basis of 57c.; sales, 480 bbls. at 56c.@57c. ₩ gallon.

PETROLEUM—Crude has been dull, but quoted firm at 13½c.13½c., in bulk, and 17½c., in shipping order here, and 17½c.@17⅝c., in shipping order, at Philadelphia....Naphtha quiet and unsettled....Refined Petroleum in light demand, and quoted here at 22¾c.@23½c., and at Philadelphia at 23½c.@23½c. for early delivery....Case Oil dull and unaltered.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been offered with reserve and quoted rather steadier in price, but has been without activity. Sales have been reported of 475 bbls. at $13 25@$13 37½, chiefly at $13 30, for new Western Mess; $12 75@$13 for Western and $13 50 for City Prime Mess, and $10 75@$16 87½ for Extra Prime, ₩ bbl. For forward delivery there has been a very limited inquiry noted on the basis of previous nominal quotations....City Dressed Hogs continue very quiet at 5½c.@6c. ₩ ℔....Cut-meats have been in rather slack demand at from 9½c.@10½c. for Dry-salted and Sweet-pickled Hams, 11c.@12c. for Bagged do., and 5½c.@5¾c. for Shoulders, and 8c.@8½c. for Bellies, ₩ ℔. The reported sales since our last equal 270 pks. within the range....Bacon has been dull, but quoted steady, with sales reported of 190 boxes, at 7⅝c.@7¾c. for Long Clear and 8c. for Short Clear....Lard has been held more firmly, on lighter offerings, but has been quiet, for early delivery. Sales have been reported of 600 tcs. and bbls., for early delivery, at 8⅝c.@9⅛c. for No. 1 to prime Steam and Kettle-rendered, chiefly at 9⅛c.@9¼c. for good to prime Western Steam, 9⅛c. for Kettle, 8⅝c. for City Steam and Kettle, 8⅝c.@8¾c. for No. 1. For forward delivery a moderate business has been reported at steadier rates; sales were reported of 1,750 tcs. prime Western Steam, including 1,000 tcs., seller June, at 9¼c.; 500 tcs., seller July, at 9⅜c., and 250 tcs., seller August, reported at 9⅝c. ₩ ℔. Beef has been very quiet at from $7@$9 50 for Mess, and $9 50@$12 for Extra Mess. Tierce Beef continues inactive at from $14@$17 50 for Prime Mess; $17@$20 50 for India Mess, ₩ tierce....Beef Hams have been selling slowly at $22@$27 as the extremes. ....Butter has been quite moderately sought after, and other than strictly choice makes have been depressed and declining, under increasing offerings.... Cheese has been steady and in fair request....We quote: Butter within the range of from 24c.@29c. for ordinary to very choice new State, and 14c.@23c. for new Western; Grease Butter, 8c.@9c. ₩ ℔., and Cheese within the range of 8½c.@15c. for poor to choice new Factory, and small lots of extra a fraction higher, and 7c.@14c. for common to very choice new Dairy ₩ ℔.

RICE—Has been selling moderately, in a jobbing way, at steady rates. We quote: Carolina, $8 25@$9 25 for fair ordinary to choice; Rangoon at $6 75@$7 25, and Patna at $7 25@$7 75 ₩ 100 ℔s.

SALT—Has been in fair request within our previous range: offerings moderate. We quote: Turk's Island, 40c.@46c.; Liverpool Ground, $1 40@$1 50; Liverpool Fine at $2 25@$3 10, ₩ sack, from store; Syracuse at $1 25; Burlaps at $1 25; Factory Filled at $2 15@$2 25; Bulk at 35c.@38c.; Coarse at 45c.

SALTPETRE—Continues quiet and nominal at 9¾c. ₩ ℔.

SEEDS—Have been quoted about steady, but have been in light request throughout. We quote: Clover, 9½c.@10½c. ₩ ℔.; Rough Flax, $2 20@$2 35; Timothy, $3 12½@$3 50, and California Linseed, $2 40@$2 45, gold, ₩ bushel.

SKINS—There has been a restricted movement noted in most kinds of stock within our range. *Deer*—Honduras, 82½c.; Guatemala, 60c.; Chagres, 57½c.; Campeachy, 50c.; Sisal, 52½c.; San Juan, 52½c.; Vera Cruz, 51c.; Porto Cabello, 50c.; Angostura, 37½c.; Para, 53½c.; Southern and Texas, 30c.@42½c., currency, ₩ ℔. *Goat*—Tampico, 52c.; Matamoras, 52c.; Vera Cruz, 50c.@51c., gold; Buenos Ayres, 50c.@51c.; Payta, 50c.; Curacoa, 54c.@55c.; Bogota, 45c.@47½c.; Cape, 34c.@38c.; Madras, each, 54½c.@55c.; Patna, 47½c.; E. I. Tanned Goat, 90c.@95c.; E. I. Tanned Sheep, 72½c.@75c., currency, ₩ ℔.

SUGARS—A comparatively moderate movement has been reported in Raw since our last, on, however, a firm basis as to price. Sales, 659 hhds., 1,270 boxes and 2,645 bags, including 260 hhds. common refining Cuba, at 8¾c.@8 9-16c., mainly at the latter rate; 345 hhds. scant good refining Porto Rico at 8c.@8 15-16c.; 20 hhds. grocery Porto Rico, at 9¾c.; 34 hhds. Demerara, at 10¾c.; 1,270 boxes Molasses Sugar, at 8 1-16c., and 2,645 bags Bahia on private terms. Refined in request at former rates.

TALLOW—Has been more active, and prime samples have been quite firm in price. Sales have been reported of 421,000 ℔s., at 9⅛c.@9 9-16c. for ordinary to prime, chiefly at 9⅜c.@9½c. for fair to good to arrive and 9 9-16c. for prime here.

TEAS—There has not been much inquiry noted for any description, and values have been irregular, though holders generally have shown confidence.

WHISKY—Has been in better demand and quoted firmer, with sales reported since our last of 275 bbls., at 91c.@92c., chiefly at 91c. ₩ gallon.

WOOL—Domestic is arriving somewhat more freely, but is yet in comparatively scant stock, and held above the views of buyers, impeding operations. Foreign is held with rather more confidence, with a somewhat more satisfactory inquiry noted, in good part for manufacturing purposes. Of the movements in Wool for the past month, Messrs. KITCHING BROS. remark: "The improved tone to the market noticed in our report of May 1 was soon lost, and the month has been one of extreme dullness. Stocks have accumulated, chiefly of foreign kinds, and the small amount of business done has been at a concession in price on all descriptions of Wool. A decline of 1½d.@2d. ₩ ℔. at the recent auction sales in London and Antwerp, the near approach of the new clip of Domestic Wools, the probable reduction of 10 ₩ cent. in the duties on Wool and Woolens, and the unsatisfactory results of manufacturing, have all combined to restrict business and depress prices. It is not expected that we shall see an improved demand until the new clip begins to move and prices for it are somewhat established. *Domestic Wools*—The demand has been so moderate, and the stocks so light, that the business done in fleeces has been unimportant. Pulled Wools have been neglected, but as the pulling season is now over, no further accumulation of long Wools can be expected. Prices have receded from the highest point of both Fleece and Pulled, fully 10c. ₩ ℔. California Fall has been forced to a low point, and some important sales have been made at 25c@30c. for Burry and slightly Burry to good free Wools. The new Spring clip is now coming in, but we have no sales to notice. Texas Wools do not meet with sale—the views of holders and buyers are too wide apart to lead to business. The Wools now arriving have cost high, and unless our market improves considerably, can only leave a loss to the owners. *Combing Wools*—Our market is bare of English and Canadian, the arrivals being chiefly for manufacturers' account. The consumption of this class of Wool is increasing, and our farmers should give more attention to the production of it. We quote: Canada, Fleece, 80c.@85c.; Pulled, 60c.@70c. ₩ ℔., currency; English, best Hog's Fleece, 74c.@76c.; Wethers, 65c.@67c., ₩ ℔., gold; Mohair, $1@$1 10, ₩ ℔., gold. *Foreign Clothing Wool*—The arrivals have been free, and we estimate the stock in this market to be 14,000 bales of all kinds. Montevideo and Banda Oriental wools, of good condition and staple, have met with fair demand, and the price has been better maintained on this than on any of the other kinds. In Buenos Ayres Mestizo and Cape Wool but little has been done. Australian has been in moderate request, and the sales in the aggregate are quite important. At the London sales of Colonial wools which terminated on the 11th ult., the reported better feeling that prevailed during the first few days gave way to a general decline, and the closing rates, as compared with the opening, were 2d. ₩ ℔. lower on Australian, and 1d.@1½d. on Capes. Of 160,331 bales offered, 145,000 were sold, of which 6,000 to 7,000 bales were taken for the United States. The next series is to commence on 20th inst., at which 220,000 bales will probably be offered, including 18,000 bales held over from the last series. At the Antwerp sale of River Plate wool, which terminated on 4th ult., the decline was more marked than at the London sale. Of the 23,000 bales offered, 17,000 were sold. Our advices to 18th ult., state that there has been no advance over the auction rates. The stock of that date was 35,000 bales. The next sale will not be held until 31st July or after. On 16th ult., there was an auction sale in Liverpool of 3,500 bales of River Plate Wool, which showed a decline of 1d. ₩ ℔. from the late rates. The bulk of the offerings were withdrawn. *Carpet Wool*—The market has been quiet. The stock of filling kinds has accumulated, now offering a good selection at our reduced quotations. Worsted Wools are yet scarce, and prices for this class are but a shade lower. The amount of business done has been light. At the auction of East India Wool at Liverpool, commencing 28th ult., our cable advices report a decline of 15 ₩ cent. from the rates ruling at the March sales.

FREIGHTS—The great feature of the market today was the unusually brisk inquiry for vessels for the grain trade, rates on which closed stronger, on a much lighter supply of tonnage, available. Vessels for the Petroleum trade were in light request; and for other purposes quite moderately sought after, in the local market. The reports from the outports were of a freer inquiry for vessels for the Deal, Timber and West India trades at stronger figures....In the way of berth freights, business was rather slow, the reduced supply of room available and the extreme claims of ship-owners checking negotiations....For Liverpool, the reported engagements since our last include, by sail, 7,800 bushels Wheat at 6½d. ₩ bushel; 250 bbls. Resin, 200 hhds. Syrup and 70 pks. Tobacco on private terms; and by steam, 500 bbls. Flour at 2s. ₩ bbl.; 48 bbls. Ashes, 100 tcs. Beef, and 60 pks. Furs on private terms; and 8,500 boxes Cheese at 30s. ₩ ton. And a British ship, 1,300 tons, reported from St. John's, with Deals, at 72s. 6d., and Birch, at 31s. 3d.; another, 1,154 tons, from do., with Deals, at 72s. 6d.; a British bark, 425 tons, from do., with do., at 69s. 6d., cargo delivered to vessel; a British bark, 744 tons, reported from Bathurst, with Deals, at 80s.; another, 690 tons, from Dalhousie, with Deals, at 82s. 6d., and Birch, at 32s.6d....For London, by sail, 7,000 Staves on private terms, also, a Norwegian bark, 475 tons, hence with 3,000 bbls. Refined Petroleum at 4s. 3d. ₩ bbl. And a British ship, 1,292 tons, reported from St. John's, with Deals, at 62s. 6d....For the British Channel, a Norwegian bark, 443 tons, hence with about 2,600 quarters Grain, at 5s., or, if direct, at 4s. 10½d.; an Italian bark, 461 tons, with about 2 800 quarters do., at 5s., flat. And a British bark, 750 tons, reported from Bay Verte, with Deals, at 77s. 6d.; an American ship, 975 tons, reported from St. John's, with Deals, at 70s., or, if direct, at 68s.; another, 790 tons, from do., with do., at 70s., or, if direct, at 68s. 9d....For Bristol, direct, by sail, 1,000 bbls. Flour at 1s. 10½d. ₩ bbl.; also, an Italian bark, 622 tons, hence with general cargo on private terms, and another, 492 tons, hence with about 3,600 quarters Grain, at 4s. 3d. ₩ quarter....For Penarth Roads and orders, an Italian bark, 369 tons, hence with about 2,500 quarters Grain, at 5s., or, if direct, at 4s. 9d., and if to Gloucester, at 4s. 10½d.; a British brig, 155 tons, with about 1,500 quarters do., at 5s.; and an Italian bark, 389 tons, with about 2,500 quarters Grain, from Philadelphia, at 5s. 4½d., or, if direct, at 5s. 1½d. ₩ quarter....For Glasgow, by steam, 31,000 bushels Corn at 8¼d., 7,800 bushels do., (relet room,) at 8d. ₩ bushel....For Cork and orders, an Austrian bark, 620 tons, hence with about 4,400 quarters Grain at 5s. 3d., or, if direct, at 5s.; another 565 tons, with about 3,300 quarters do. at 5s. 9d., or, if direct, at 5s. 4½d.; a British brig, 200 tons, with about 1,500 quarters do. at 5s. 9d.; an Austrian bark, 531 tons, with about 3,300 quarters do. on private terms; and, reported a Norwegian bark, 460 tons, with about 3,000 quarters do.; another 459 tons, with about 3,000 quarters do.; another 375 tons, with about 2,500 quarters do.; another 303 tons, with about 2,100 quarters do., and a Norwegian brig, 307 tons, with about 2,100 quarters do., on the basis of 5s. 9d., or, if direct, at 5s. 6d. ₩ quarter; also a British brig, with about 1,400 bbls. Refined Petroleum, from Philadelphia, privileges extending to the Continent and Baltic, on private terms; a Norwegian bark, 317 tons, (now at Galveston,) with Spirits Turpentine and Resin, at 8s. and 6s....For Dublin, a British bark, 549 tons, reported from St. John's, with Deals, at 72s. 6d.; and another, 745 tons, from do., with do., on private terms....For the east coast of Ireland, a British bark, 521 tons, reported from St. George's, with Deals, at 72s. 6d....For the west coast of Ireland, a Dutch schooner, 165 tons, reported from St. John's, with Deals, on private terms....For Bremen, by sail, 32,000 bushels Rye, in ship's bags, at 7d. ₩ bushel; and 400 cases Tobacco at 13s. 9d.@15s.; also a Bremen bark, 874 tons, placed on the berth for general cargo....For Rotterdam, by sail, 100 tcs. Lard, at 27s. 6d....For Elsinore and orders, a Swedish bark, 334 tons, hence, with about 2,000 bbls. Refined Petroleum at 4s. 9d., or if direct at 4s. 7½d. ₩ bbl....Several other Grain and one or two Petroleum charters were pending, but not definitely closed up to a late hour....For the River Platte, a British brig, 440 tons, reported with Lumber, from Calais, at $19, and, if to Rosario, at $22....For Mollendo and Callao, an American ship, 1,213 tons, hence with general cargo, on private terms....For Teneriffe, a British brig, 294 tons, reported with Lumber from St. John's, on private terms....For Havana, an American bark, 483 tons, with Lumber, from St. John's, at $13....For Hamburg, by steam, 380 bags Coffee, 500 tcs. Lard, 500 pks. Tobacco, 30 hhds. Tallow, 200 boxes Extract Logwood and 300 bales Sarsaparilla on private terms.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

BUFFALO, N. Y., June 5.—Lake IMPORTS—Flour, 6,800 bbls.; Wheat, 54,276 bushels; Corn, 172,253 bushels; Barley, 194,225 bushels. Canal SHIPMENTS to Troy—Wheat, 31,050 bushels, Corn, 194,050 bushels; Oats, 12,155 bushels; to Little Falls—Corn, 7,000 bushels; Oats, 1,000 bushels. Rail SHIPMENTS—From elevators—Wheat, 2,750 bushels; Corn, 109,776 bushels; Oats, 60,163 bushels. Canal FREIGHTS—Wheat, 12¼c.; Corn, 11c.; Oats, 7½c. The market is dull and stagnant. FLOUR unchanged and prices nominal; Western Spring, $7 75@$8 25. WHEAT dull and quiet; no changes worthy noticing. CORN dull; sales, 24,000 bushels No. 2 at 52c.; 10,000 bushels, in small lots, at 54c.@55c. OATS nominal at 45c.@48c. BARLEY dull; two-rowed State, 65c.@70c.; Western, 70c.@75c.; Canada, 85c.@90c. PROVISIONS unchanged. Mess PORK, $13 25@$13 50. LUMBER active at an advance of 20 ₩ cent. CATTLE—Receipts, today, including 24 cars reported to arrive, 2,657 head, making the total supply for the week, thus far, 6,511 head against 6,171 head for the same time last week. The run has been large and the stock of excellent quality. Market strong and full as active as yesterday. All offerings disposed of at ¼c. advance on price for the same time last week for good Cattle. About 1,900 head changed hands. Sales of 706 head Illinois Steers, ranging from 976 to 1,509 ℔s., at $5 75@$7 50; 16 head Michigan Steers, averaging 1,369 ℔s., at $6 75; 49 Missouri Steers, averaging 1,132 ℔s., at $5 75; 34 Ohio Steers, ranging from 1,124 to 1,164 ℔s., at $6 25@$6 35; 164 Indiana Steers, ranging from 1,189 to 1,359 ℔s., at $5 50@$6 75; 95 Cherokees, averaging 1,025 ℔s., at $6 12½; 33 Buffalo Stillers, averaging 1,025 ℔s., at $6 25; 17 Indiana Cows and Heifers, averaging 1,112 ℔s., at $5 75; 15 Illinois Stillers, averaging 1,028 ℔s., at $6 12½; 17 Tennessee Steers, averaging 1,006 ℔s., at $5 75; 25 Illinois Stockers, averaging 918 ℔s., at $4 25; 33 Iowa Steers, averaging 1,183 ℔s., at $6 85. SHEEP—Receipts today, including reported arrivals, 4,500 head; market dull and drooping, and not fairly opened, with prices ranging from $6@$6 75; sales of 220 Ohio clipped, averaging 88 ℔s., and 600 Toledo do., averaging 88 ℔s., at $6 75; 488 Indiana clipped, averaging 95 ℔s., at $6 50. HOGS—Receipts today, 1,100 head; market steady at $4 25; sales of 12 head, averaging 205 ℔s., 650 head, averaging 203 ℔s., and 89 head averaging 275 ℔s., at $4 25.

CHICAGO, June 5.—FLOUR dull and nominal. WHEAT quiet, higher, but irregular; No. 2 spring sold at $1 48@$1 49¼, spot; closing at $1 49¾; seller June sold at $1 48@$1 50; seller July sold at $1 48¼; No. 1 Spring quiet at $1 49@$1 49½; No. 3 do., $1 38. CORN active and higher; sales of No. 2 Mixed at 44⅛c.@44⅜c. cash or seller June; 44⅜c. seller July; Rejected, 42c. OATS excited; prices higher; No. 2 closed at 43⅛c., cash or seller June; seller July quiet at 35½c.@36c. The sudden rise in Oats is attributable to the fact that the Chicago and Alton and North-western Railroad Companies have ordered station agents not to furnish cars for the shipment of Oats to Chicago; and, further, from the fact that a large operator here controls two-thirds of the Oats now in store here at short interest, and consequently he is anxious to cover outstanding contracts. RYE dull at 70c.@72c. for No. 2. BARLEY dull and nominal at 55c.@58c. for No. 2. Fall. WHISKY in fair demand and lower, closing at 86½c. PORK quiet and unchanged at $12 15@$12 20, cash; $12 40@$12 42, seller July. LARD advanced and in fair demand at 8¾c. cash and seller June. BACON and Bulk MEATS unchanged; no sales. CATTLE active but higher at $5 50@$7 for choice to extra. HOGS opened firm but closed dull at $3 75@$4. FREIGHTS—To Buffalo, 8½c.; to Kingston, 14½c. RECEIPTS—6,000 bbls. Flour, 23,000 bushels Wheat, 327,000 bushels Corn, 180,000 bushels Oats, 3,000 bushels Rye, 5,000 bushels Barley, 3,000 Cattle, 12,000 Hogs. SHIPMENTS—4,000 bbls. Flour, 11,000 bushels Wheat, 178,000 bushels Corn, 55,000 bushels Oats, 2,000 Cattle.

OSWEGO, N. Y., June 5.—FLOUR dull and unchanged; sales, 1,300 bbls., at $8 50 for No. 1 Spring; $9 75 for Amber Winter; $10 25 for White Winter; $10 50 for Double Extra. WHEAT quiet; No. 2 Milwaukee Club held at $1 65, and No. 1 Minnesota Club at $1 72; sales of two cars Nos. 1 and 2 Milwaukee Club at $1 70. CORN dull and lower; sales of 3,600 bushels at 60c.; 2,400 bushels, in car lots, at 61c.; 1,200 bushels high mixed, in car lots, at 62c.; 1,200 bushels Yellow at 63c. BARLEY, RYE and PEAS quiet and unchanged. CORN-MEAL $1 50 for bolted, $1 40 for unbolted, ₩ cwt. MILL-FEED unchanged at $20 for Shorts; $22 for Shipstuffs, and $23@$24 for Middlings, ₩ ton. HIGHWINES sold at 89c. Canal FREIGHTS—Wheat, 7c.; Corn and Rye, 6½c., to New-York; Lumber, $3 50 to the Hudson, and $4 50 to New-York. Railroad FREIGHTS—Flour to Boston, 60c.; to New-York, 50c.; to Albany, 42c. RECEIPTS by Lake—26,600 bushels Wheat, 5,700 bushels Barley, and 1,317,000 feet of Lumber. SHIPMENTS by Canal—8,000 bushels Wheat, 9,250 bushels Barley, and 1,659,000 feet of Lumber.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, June 5.—WHEAT quiet and unchanged; sales of Red at $1 85@$1 90 by sample. CORN steady at 50c.@51c. RYE dull and unchanged at 90c.@95c. BUTTER steady at 18c.@22c. PORK quiet and unchanged at $13 for regular; $15 for City. LARD quiet and unchanged. BULK MEATS—Demand light; holders firm; Shoulders sold at 4c.@4½c.; 6c.@6¼c. for Clear Rib Sides; 6½c.@6⅝c. for Clear Sides. BACON—Demand light; holders firm at 5c. for Shoulders; 7c. for Clear Rib Sides; 7¼c. for Clear Sides. Live HOGS advanced and in fair demand at $3 80@$4 30; receipts, 1,600. TOBACCO—Demand good at full prices; sales, 315 hhds.; common Smokers to Cutting Leaf sold at $7 40@$15. WHISKY dull at 87c.

ST. LOUIS, June 5.—FLOUR quiet and weak; small order demand. WHEAT dull and declined; No. 2 Spring salable at $1 43; No. 2 Red Winter, $1 88. CORN dull and unchanged; No. 2 Mixed, 47c. OATS dull and unchanged; No. 2 at 41c. BARLEY quiet and unchanged; choice Minnesota, 70c. RYE—No sales. PORK dull; Country Mess, $11 75. BACON dull and drooping; small lots Shoulders at 4¾c.@5c.; Clear Rib, 7¼c.; Clear Sides, 7½c. LARD nominal. HOGS quiet at $3 23@$4 50. CATTLE, $3@$6 50. RECEIPTS—3,000 bbls. Flour, 5,000 bushels Wheat, 41,000 bushels Corn, 14,000 bushels Oats.

MILWAUKEE, June 5.—FLOUR quiet and unchanged. WHEAT—Demand light and holders firm; No. 1 at $1 45¼; No. 2 at $1 43¼. OATS dull and drooping; No. 2 at 34c. CORN in fair demand and advanced; No. 2 Mixed, 44c. RYE dull and drooping; No. 1 at 70c. BARLEY dull and unchanged; No. 2 Fall, 58c. FREIGHTS—Wheat to Buffalo, 9c.; to Oswego, 15c. RECEIPTS—3,000 bbls. Flour, 55,000 bushels Wheat. SHIPMENTS—3,000 bbls. Flour, 23,000 bushels Wheat.

LOUISVILLE, June 5.—TOBACCO active, very firm and unchanged; sales, 280 hhds. BAGGING unchanged. FLOUR dull and declining at $7 25 for Family Extra. GRAIN quiet and unchanged. PROVISIONS in fair demand on orders; limited inquiry for round lots; prices unchanged. LARD steady at 9c.@10c. WHISKY dull and declined at 87c.

GALVESTON, June 5.—COTTON nominal; Good Ordinary, 20¼c.; net receipts, 85 bales; exports to Great Britain, 797 bales; stock, 4,982 bales.

SAVANNAH, June 5.—COTTON quiet, but firm; Middlings, 25c.@25¼c.; net receipts, 153 bales; sales 240 bales; stock 7,520 bales.

NEW-ORLEANS, June 5.—COTTON nominal; Middlings, 25c.; net receipts, 74 bales; gross, 78 bales; sales, 1,700 bales; stock, 44,369 bales.

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WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL, A SITUATION as chamber-maid and waitress, or to do light house-work; is willing and obliging; good City reference from her last place. Call at No. 284 7th-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A situation as seamstress and ladies' maid; best City reference. Call at No. 525 6th-av., between 31st and 32d sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE woman as first-class laundress; no objection to the country; the best of City reference. Call at No. 224 West 17th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS CHAMBER maid or waitress; very best City reference given. Call at No. 250 East 65th-st., third floor, front room.

EMPLOYERS WANTING GOOD COLORED coachmen, waiters, grooms, porters, farm hands, should call at SIMMS' Select Agency, No. 543 6th-av., near 32d-st.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL, A situation as nurse or chamber-maid; growing children only; can give reference from first-class families. Call at office No. 721 6th-av., near 41st-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN EXPERIENCED cook, who thoroughly understands her business in all its branches; best City references. Call at No. 645 6th-av., near 38th-st.

CITY AND COUNTRY LADIES WHO wish to employ good faithful women and girls at moderate wages can be nicely suited at E. CARROLL'S Agency, No. 69 6th-av., first floor.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT girl, lately landed, a situation as nurse or chamber-maid; has good references from her former pastor. Inquire at 408 West 38th-st., in milk-store.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS LAUNDRESS; understands fluting, and does up linens, laces and fineries in superior style; four years' reference from last place. Call at No. 451 West 18th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT woman, a situation as nurse to an invalid lady, or will take care of a baby from its birth; no objection to the country. Call at No. 248 West 47th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant girl as first-class chamber-maid; no objection to assist with children; four years' reference from last employer. Call at No. 451 West 18th-st.

WANTED—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN as waitress in a private family; thoroughly understands her business; best City references. Call at No. 107 West 20th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN ENGLISH Protestant woman as chamber-maid and waitress; City or country. Call at No. 39 West 47th-st., present employer's.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPETENT woman as chamber-maid and laundress; best City reference. Call at No. 122 West 20th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITRESS by an experienced woman. Inquire of her present employers, No. 208 Madison-av.

WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED LAUNDRESS, gentlemen's washing to do at home; linens done in superior style. Call at No. 158 West 25th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-class Protestant laundress; has good references. Seen at the French Office, No. 405 5th-av.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS SEAMstress and nurse; understands cutting and fitting children's clothes; can operate on two machines; best City reference; willing to go to the country. Can be seen for two days at No. 358 West 36th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG woman as waitress, or as chamber-maid and assist with the washing and ironing; has four years' City reference; would go a short distance in the country. Call at No. 438 West 42d-st.

WANTED—BY AN ENGLISH PROTESTANT young woman, a cook's situation; very respectable and excellent cook; meats, game, soups of all kinds, bone, lard, pastry, creams, jellies, side dishes; excellent baker. Call at No. 335 4th-av.

WANTED—A LAUNDRESS' SITUATION by a very respectable woman and excellent laundress; understands French fluting, box plaiting, and all kinds of ladies' and gents' fine washing; very best testimonials. Apply at No. 335 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE girl as first-class laundress, or chamber-maid and fine washing, in a small private family; no objection to the country; best City reference. Apply at No. 144 West 30th-st., basement.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS LADY'S maid, chamber-maid, waitress, seamstress or nurse by a first-class English girl, just arrived. Apply for three days at No. 10 Broadway, second floor.

EMPLOYERS WANTING CHAMBERmaids, waitresses, laundresses, dish-washers, second cooks, &c., for hotels and boarding-houses, should call at SIMM'S Select Agency, No. 543 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A THOROUGHLY competent young woman as chamber-maid and to do fine washing; excellent City references. Call at No. 410 3d-av., corner 29th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS CHAMBERmaid and waitress: country preferred. Apply at present situation, No. 44 West 19th-st.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG woman a situation as first-class laundress; understands all kinds of work, fluting, &c.; has unexceptionable reference; no objection to the country. Call at No. 131 West 19th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE girl as first-class laundress; understands all kinds of fine washing, and ironing and fluting; has four years' reference from last place. Apply at No. 348 West 18th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS CHAMBERmaid and seamstress, or as chamber-maid and waitress; an expert operator; no objection to a short distance in the country; excellent City reference. Apply at No. 115 West 46th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant woman as first-class cook; has four years' reference from her last place. Apply at No. 348 West 18th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant girl as first-class chamber-maid; no objection to assist with children; four years' reference. Call at No. 348 West 18th-st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL, A SITUATION as chamber-maid and waitress in a private family; no objection to the country; has good City reference. Call at No. 157 West 27th-st.

WANTED.—A LADY LEAVING THE CITY by the middle of June, wishes to obtain a situation for her cook, waitress, and laundress; the cook is an English Protestant who understands dairy work and bread making; the waitress is competent and experienced, and could also take the place of a seamstress. Apply, between 10 and 12 o'clock, at No. 10 East 40th-st.

WANTED—BY A GOOD GERMAN WOMAN, a situation to do general house-work; is a plain cook, a good washer and ironer. Apply at No. 127 Norfolk-st., of M. Hild.

WANTED—I WISH TO OBTAIN A SITUATION for a young lady as companion to an elderly or invalid lady; she is fully competent to fill any position, and would be willing to do anything that one lady would require of another; the very best of references given and required. Address or call at No. 238 West 22d-st.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO PROTESTANT girls, competent to do any kind of work, chamber-work and waiting, chamber-work and sewing, or the care of children; country preferred; eight years' reference. Can be seen for two days at the residence of their present employer, 3 West 42d-st.

MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-class Frenchman as cook in every respect; pastry, jelly, creams, hot and cold, high and fine cooking, by a young respectable Protestant man cook; good City references; will go any place in the country. Seen at the French Office, No. 405 5th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant man as first-class waiter in a private family; City or country; unexceptionable references from four to ten years from former employers. Address J. M., Box No. 21 Uptown *Times* Office, No. 54½ West 32d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPETENT single young man, lately landed, twenty-two years old, as groom; thoroughly understands the care and management of horses; willing, obliging and steady; country preferred. Call or address J. F., No. 229 East 20th-st.

WANTED—A COACHMAN AND GROOM'S situation by a married man who can give fifteen years' of the best of City reference; refers to his last employer, where he has lived over twelve years; no objection to the country. Call or address M. M., No. 6 West 30th-st.

WANTED—BY A COLORED YOUNG MAN, highly recommended, a situation as useful man; understands the care of horses, harness, carriages; good driver and will do anything about the place; fine looking, strong, sober man; country or City. Apply at No. 335 4th-av.

WANTED—A GROOM'S SITUATION BY A single young man just arrived, who thoroughly understands the business, having been brought up in a first-class stable. Can be seen or address R. F., at No. 50 4th-av., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPETENT young man as coachman; thoroughly understands his business; five years' excellent City reference from last employer. Address M. LAMB, White Plains Post-office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN by a respectable single Protestant man; willing and obliging, sober and steady; City or country; excellent City references. Call or address B. Y., No. 137 East 23d-st.

WANTED—BY A STEADY, INTELLIGENT Englishman, aged 26, a situation in a gentleman's service to take care of horses and assist in garden; best of references given. Address C. D., Box No. 207 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN by a single Protestant man; is willing and obliging; thoroughly understands his business; can milk, if required. Address T. T., Box No. 207 *Times* Office, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN by a first-class single man; thoroughly understands his duty, the breaking of young horses to saddle and harness; unexceptionable City or country recommendations. Call at No. 55 East 33d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT man as first-class waiter in a private family; best City reference from last employer, with whom he lived ten years. Address P. M., Box No. 13 Up-town *Times* Office, No. 54½ West 32d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-class waiter in a private family; sober, honest, and thoroughly understands his duties; City or country; unexceptionable reference. Call or address No. 1,138 Broadway, grocery, corner 26th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-class waiter in a private family; understands salads of all kinds; four years' unexceptionable City references. Address, for two days, J. H., Box No. 31 Up-town *Times* Office, No. 54½ West 32d-st.

WANTED—A COACHMAN AND GROOM'S situation by a married man; can give first-class City reference from his last employer, with whom he has lived over eleven years. Call or address M. G., No. 11 West 27th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and groom; one who understands his business in all its branches; is Protestant. Address W. G., Box No. 197 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, A SITUATION as coachman and groom, who has six years' reference; is a good milker if required; is a Protestant. Address W. H., Box No. 194 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-class French waiter, in a good family or hotel; no objection to go to the country. Call at No. 122 West 20th-st., bell No. 5.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG man as waiter in a private family; best City reference. Can be seen at his present employer's, No. 6 East 14th-st.

WANTED—BY A COLORED YOUTH, A SITUATION as waiter in a hotel or private family, or in any light capacity. Apply at No. 10 Broadway, for two days.

WANTED—BY A SINGLE YOUNG MAN, A situation as first-class coachman and groom, in City or country; first-class reference. Address J. M., No. 36 West 30th-st.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION by a single man, who is thoroughly competent, and has excellent reference. Call or address COACHMAN, No. 3 West 13th-st.

WAANTED—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION by a single man; satisfactory references given. Address B. M., Box No. 194 *Times* Office.

A BOY OF SIXTEEN, HAVING JUST left school, is desirous of obtaining a situation in a first-class real estate office; salary no object; best of references. Address WALTER, Box No. 191 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS VALET TO a gentleman by a young colored man; ample testimonials or inquire at his present place. ENSIGN, No 110 Montague-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS ASSISTANT gardener; can show the best of references from first-class families; can be seen for three days. Address J. B., seed-store, No. 67 Nassau-st.

A MAN WANTS COPYING TO DO AT his own residence; can give security if required. Address or call for four days, No. 248 West 19th-st.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—A GERMAN NURSE AND MAID to take care of growing children; must have good references. Call at No. 621 6th-av., between 36th and 37th sts.

FRIENDLESS PROTESTANT GIRLS can find a temporary home and have situations procured at the WOMAN'S AID SOCIETY, No. 41 7th-av., corner of 13th-st.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS PROTESTANT laundress to go to the country. Apply before 11 A. M. or after 5 P. M., for two days, at No. 28 Washington-square.

WANTED—A FOOTMAN OR SECOND waiter; must bring City references. Apply between 4 and 6 o'clock at No. 350 5th-av.

REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS.

Only one auction was held at the Exchange yesterday, namely: Sale by BLACKWELL & Co., by order of the Supreme Court in foreclosure, under the direction of FRANCIS M. SCOTT, Esq., referee, of one lot on the north side of West Forty-ninth-street, 550 feet west of Ninth-avenue, in size 20 by half the block; purchased by DON ALONZO CUSHMAN, plaintiff in the legal action, for $6,300. Both the other legal auctions announced for today were adjourned as follows: Sale of house and lot on East One Hundred and Seventeenth-street, near Third-avenue, by JOSEPH MCGUIRE, adjourned until June 24, and sale of house and lot on East Seventy-eighth-street, near Second-avenue, adjourned until June 27. With the exception of a stock sale, duly reported below, nothing further worthy of note occurred. In consequence of the storm, the suburban auction at Whitestone, Long Island, JERE. JOHNSON, Jr., auctioneer, was postponed until today, when it will be held on the ground, at 12½ o'clock. Special train via James-slip or Thirty-fourth street Ferries, at 11 o'clock. In regard to the other suburban auctions, also probably postponed, no definite information as to future arrangements have reached us.

At Oakland, N. J., on Tuesday, June 4, A. D. MELLICK, JR., & BRO. disposed of thirty-six city lots for $3,315 in the total, when, owing to the storm, the further sale was adjourned until today, when the remaining lots will be offered on the property at 12½ P. M. Special train from foot of Liberty-street at 11 o'clock. At North Bergen, Jersey City, on the same day, notwithstanding the rain, JAMES M. GIBSON continued his auction, and some fifty lots, located respectively on Hoadley, Mallory, Williams and Union avenues, were sold, at prices ranging from $360 to $510 per lot. Both sales were largely attended, and had the weather been more propitious we should undoubtedly be able to chronicle a success in each instance. The sale of villa plots at Orange, N. J., also announced for Tuesday, has been postponed to Monday, June 10.

Today, at the Exchange, a number of legal sales will be consummated by JAMES M. MILLER and A. J. BLEECKER, SON & Co., respectively, involving the disposition of the title to the following City real estate: House and lot, No. 335 West Twenty-eighth-street, between Eighth and Ninth-avenues; two houses and lots, Nos. 333½ and 333 West Twenty-eighth-street, adjoining above; house and lot on West Twenty-seventh-street, between Sixth and Seventh avenues; three tenement-houses and lots on Second-avenue, between One Hundred and Thirteenth and One Hundred and Fourteenth streets, known as Nos. 2,211, 2,213 and 2,215; two houses and lots on East One Hundred and Seventeenth-street, between First and Second avenues, known as Nos. 330 and 332; and house and lot, No. 84 Ridge-street, near Rivington-street. JERE. JOHNSON, JR., will also offer at public auction, at the Exchange, 150 very choice Brooklyn lots, all located on leading streets and avenues in the best sections of the city; while, in addition, MULLER, WILKINS & CO., by order of executors, will dispose of a country residence and thirteen desirable villa plots, located at Rye, Westchester County, belonging to the estate of Hon. ALEX. W. BRADFORD, deceased. The proposed sales are all of interest, and the property to be offered should both attract investors and command attention.

At private sale, WM. H. RAYNOR reports having recently sold eight lots on the west side of Madison-avenue, between One Hundred and Third and One Hundred and Fourth streets, in size each 25 by 70, for $54,000, and eight lots, each 25 by 100, on the west side of Ninth-avenue, between One Hundred and Twenty-third and One Hundred and Twenty-fourth-streets, for $3,000. L. FRIEDMAN, No. 112 Broadway, also reports having sold one lot, 25 by 100, on the north-west corner of the Seventh-avenue Boulevard and One Hundred and Twelfth-street, for $10,875 cash, while LUCKY & SHUTE, No. 78 Cedar-street, report having disposed of the house and lot No. 167 West Forty-eighth-street, owned by B. W. SPENCER, for $18,000, and the house and grounds of B. W. WILLIAMS, located at Passaic, N. J., for $19,000. In addition to the above, V. K. STEVENSON & SON, No. 11 Pine-street and No. 226 Fifth-avenue, report having just closed the sale of four full lots on the north-west corner of the Grand Boulevard and Eightieth-street, for $63,000 cash; purchaser, Mr. G. A. SACCHI.

STOCK TRANSACTIONS.

At the stock sale, conducted by MULLER, WILKINS & CO., at the Exchange, yesterday, the following securities were sold at the percentage prices noted:

$20,000 New-York County Court-house six per cent. stock, No. 2, principal due 1st November, 1881, interest May and November, at 93¼.

$10,000 New-York County "Assessment Fund Six Per Cent Stock," principal 1st November, 1887, interest May and November, at 93½.

10 shares Seventh Ward National Bank, par $100 each, at 104¾.

32 shares National Shoe and Leather Bank, par, $100 each, at 154.

40 shares Importers and Traders' National Bank, par $100 each, at 179.

50 shares Home Insurance Company, par $100 each, at par.

$8,400 North Carolina detached coupons off, old six per cent. bonds, running from July, 1861, to October, 1870, (hypothecated,) at 14¼.

Exchange Sales, Wednesday, June 5, 1872.

NEW-YORK.

By Blackwell & Co.

1 lot, n. s. West 49th-st., 550 ft. w. of 9th-av., 25x105.5x25x87.4	$6,300

Suburban Sales, Wednesday, June 4.

OAKLAND, N. J.

By A. D. Mellick, Jr., & Bro.

Plot No. 7, block No. 20, 3 lots; F. Wortman, Rhinebeck, N.Y., $80 each	$240
Plot No. 6, block No. 20, 3 lots; W. S. Cheeseman, Brooklyn, $75 each	225
Plots Nos. 8, 9 and 10, block No. 20, 9 lots; Henry Wettstein, New-York, $65 each	385
Plot No. 15, block No. 11, 3 lots; W. S. Cheeseman, Brooklyn, $85 each	255
Plot No. 13, block No. 15, 3 lots; J. Smieton, New-York, $110 each	330
Plots Nos. 1, 2 and 3, block No. 15, 9 lots; Carl Lyra, New-York, $110 each	990
Plots Nos. 8 and 9, block No. 15, 6 lots; J. Smieton, New-York, $115 each	690

NORTH BERGEN, N. J.

By J. M. Gibson.

50 lots, located on Hoadley, Mallory, Williams and Union avs., at an average of about $450 each	$22,500

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

NEW-YORK.

Tuesday, June 4.

Broome-st., n. s., 25 ft. e. of Pitt-st., 20x87.6, h. and l.	$10,250
Christopher-st., s. s., 97.11 ft. w. of Bleecker-st., 24.11x70	21,500
Cortlandt-st., n. e. corner of Church-st., 23.1x123 x31.7x123.8, subject to mortgage	30,000
10th-st., n. s., 119 ft. w. of Avenue A, 25x98.9	30,500
17th-st., n. s., 400 ft. w. of 9th-av., 25x92	5,500
24th-st., n. s., 282 ft. w. of 3d-av., 22x98.9; 24th-st., n. s., 260 ft. w. of 3d-av., 22x98.9	23,000
27th-st., n. s., 275 ft. e. of 11th-av., 50x1 block	24,250
27th-st., s. s., 359.8 ft. e. of 5th-av., 24.10x98.9	nom.
27th-st., s. s., 460 ft. w. of 6th-av., 20x98.9	15,000
32d-st., s. s., 250 ft. e. of 10th-av., 50x98.9, h. and l.	34,000
41st-st., n. s., 130 ft. e. of Broadway, 25x98.9	28,000
45th-st., n. s., 230 ft. e. of 8th-av., 20x100.5, Astor lease	nom.
49th-st., s. s., 326 ft. w. of 2d-av., 113x103x87.6x100.5	32,000
5th-st., s. s., 200 ft. w. of 3d-av., 20x100.5	13,500
53d-st., n. s., 100 ft. w. of 4th-av., 15x100.5	22,250
54th-st., s. w. corner 14th-av., 20x60.5, Goelet, lessee	17,000
54th-st., s. s., 375 ft. w. of 2d-av., 25x100.4	9,000
55th-st., s. s., 150 ft. w. of 10th-av., 25x100.5	5,200
55th-st., s. s., 225 ft. w. of 6th-av., 25x100.5	9,000
55th-st., s. s., 125 ft. w. of 10th-av., 25x100.5	5,250
59th-st., s. s., 25 ft. w. of 5th-av. plaza, 50x1 block	140,000
74th-st., n. s., 2.5 ft. e. of Madison-av., 25x1 block; 75th-st., s. s., 175 ft. e. of Madison-av., 25x½ block	30,000
76th-st., s. s., 255 ft. w. of 2d av., 25x102.2	1,000
76th-st., s. s., 255 ft. w. of 2d-av., 25x102 2	4,000
86th-st., n. s., 100 ft. e. of Avenue E, 50x137.9	10,000
113th-st., n. s., 180 ft. e. 4th-av., 16.8x100.11	6,500
117th-st., n. s, 150 ft. e. of 2d-av., 25x½ block	2,500
Av. A, e. s., 10.8 ft. s. of 87th-st., 16.1x81, h. and l.	12,500
1st-av., s. e. corner of 29th-st., 24.8x75, h. and l.	30,000
4th-av., w. s., corner of 75th-st., 102.2x100	42,500
4th-av., w. s., 80.5 ft. s. of 54th-st., 20x60, h. and l., lease	13,000
4th-av., w. s., 30.5 ft. s. of 54th-st., 20x60, h. and l., lease	13,000
9th-av., e. s., 36.6 ft. s. of 19th-st., 16.7x60	nom.
9th-av., n. e. corner of 23d-st., 80x65	85,000

LEASES.

Warren-st., No. 9, first floor and basement, 5 years, per year	$4,000
6th-av., No. 719, 3 years, per year	4,000

CITY REAL ESTATE.

BOULEVARD
LOTS FOR SALE,
BY
G. LESPINASSE,
No. 112 Broadway.

HUGH N. CAMP,
No. 106 Broadway,
REAL ESTATE BROKER
AND
AUCTIONEER.
Charge of estates solicited.

GEO. B. WALTON, 21 PARK-ROW,
Manager of Tenement Property
in the 6th, 7th, 10th, 13th and 14th Wards.
Full monthly statements and prompt returns.

FOR SALE--100 PLOTS.
From one to fifty lots each, on the east side, 5th, Madison and 4th-avs., and all side streets at bargains. Apply to A. C. LAMSON & SON, No. 8 Pine-st.

A FREE REGISTER, WITH particulars of 2,000 City houses and building lots, for sale and to let, containing City map, &c., gratis. Also, lots on Park, Madison, 5th and 8th avs., the Boulevard and Central Park, at lowest rates. V. K. STEVENSON & SON, No. 11 Pine-st. and No. 226 5th-av.

A.--HOUSES ON 5TH-AV. (SOME CORNERS) near the following streets: 8th-st., 14th-st., 28th st., 39th-st., 45th-st., 49th-st., 56th-st., and at 62d and 84th sts., fronting Central Park.
V. K. STEVENSON & SON,
No. 11 Pine-st. and No. 226 5th-av.

FOR SALE--A FINE FOUR-STORY BROWN-stone house, No. 117 West 32d-st., near Broadway; price, $23,000; terms to suit.
DYE & CURTISS, No. 508 6th-av.

EIGHTH-AV. LOTS, FRONTING THE Central Park, for sale by ISAAC HONIG, No. 111 Broadway, basement, Rooms G. and H.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

ALLEN, DOOLEY & HENRIQUES,
real estate brokers and auctioneers,
No. 96 Broadway,
offer for sale the following desirable property:

BOULEVARD
and Riverside Park Lots,
singly or in plots.
ALSO,
Fifth and Madison av. Lots,
singly or in plots.
ALSO,

For sale, a valuable piece of property, with water rights, on East River, south of 34th-st., with large brick buildings.

ALSO,

For sale, an elegant four-story basement and sub-cellar brown-stone front house, and lot, on 5th-av., south of 57th-st., handsomely frescoed throughout.

ALSO,

For sale, a valuable piece of store property on Greene-st., 150x100.

ALSO,

Store property on Broadway, Mercer, Greene, Wooster, Laurens, Thompson, Grand, and Spring sts., and other desirable locations. Among the list will be found several desirable corners and large parcels.

ALSO,

Valuable corner on 6th-av., 75x100, south of 30th-st.

ALSO,

Desirable 3d, 6th, and 8th av. property.

ALSO,

Desirable plots of lots above and below Central Park.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

A PLOT OF GROUND, TWO BLOCKS from Prospect Park, Brooklyn, for sale cheap; 89 feet 6 inches on 7th-av. and 128 feet 4 inches on Carroll-st., south-west corner; this is a first-class location. Address owner, ROBERTSON, No. 621 Grand-st., East River, New-York.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

$5.000--FOR SALE, IN THE UP- per part of Newark, N. J., (Woodside,) a pleasantly-situated house; nine rooms, with water in kitchen and bath-room; furnace in cellar, with registers in all the principal rooms; marble mantel in parlor; cellar extends under whole house: lot 50x215; good well of water and cistern on premises. Address H. B., Box No. 115 *Times* Office.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY PROPERTY.
Quick transit being no longer a matter of doubt, makes Westchester property desirable for investment.
Parties desirous of informing themselves as to its present and future prospects, are invited to call on the undersigned, who, by long residence in the county, can give full information regarding it.
FOR SALE.
Within half hour's drive of Central Park, places, improved and unimproved, of from one to twenty-five acres, at prices which cannot fail to pay very handsomely, as investments.
HUGH N. CAMP, No. 106 Broadway.

FOR SALE--THE RESIDENCE OF THE late H. K. Skelding, at Stamford, Conn.
HOUSE first-class in every particular, with all modern improvements, and in perfect order.
GROUNDS, about two acres, handsomely laid out.
OUT-BUILDINGS ample and convenient.
LOCATION very desirable, being central, with fronts on Atlantic and Pacific sts., and only a few minutes' walk from depot of New-York and New-Haven Railroad.
PRICE low to close an estate.
TERMS easy.
For further information apply to
D. M. SKELDING, Executrix,
Stamford, Conn.,
or J. T. WILLIAMS, Executor,
11th-av. and West 25th-st., New-York.

MORNINGSIDE MANSION IN PITTSFIELD, BERKSHIRE COUNTY, MASS.--This villa, recently owned and occupied by Judge B. R. Curtis, is offered for sale. From ten to one hundred acres of meadow, tillage and wood land, can be had with it; the land is of the first quality and has a warm south-easterly exposure; the buildings are all in perfect repair and carefully adapted to Summer and Winter occupancy; it is provided with a prolific grapery, a large and productive fruit orchard, and extensive garden grounds, well cared for and inviting; the site commands an unusual range of Berkshire scenery, and the place is considered one of the very finest villas in the country; it is one mile from the centre of Pittsfield. Inquire of E. H. KELLOGG, Pittsfield, Mass.

HOUSES AND LOTS
For sale or to let, at Bay Ridge, Long Island, thirty minutes from Wall-st. Apply to
JOHN MACKAY, No. 36 Vesey-st.

FOR SALE, TO CLOSE TRUSTS.--COLUMBIA HEIGHTS AND FURMAN-STREET, BROOKLYN--Very desirable dwelling, No. 62 Columbia Heights, adjoining Middagh Park, three stories and Mansard; commands full view of the harbor; lot, 25x150, with good building on Furman-st.; price, $20,000; will be sold separately, if desired.
EDGEWATER, STATEN ISLAND--Twenty-three acres, superbly situated, adjoining the Cunard grounds; healthfulness insured by recent drainage of entire vicinity; price, $18,000.
Terms, as to any of the parcels, sixty per cent. mortgage. A. P. MAN, 56 Wall and 59 Pine-sts.

FOR SALE--SPLENDID FARM AT MATTItuck, Long Island; about 200 acres under a high state of cultivation, has a mile water front on Peconic Bay, and a natural pond covering over fifty acres, stocked with pickerel, black bass and other fish; orchards of all kinds of fruit. Improvements are: A large mansion, farm-house, barns, &c. Stock, crops, and farm implements if desired. This property is in a district noted for its productiveness, healthiness and fishing privileges. JOHN SHIRLEY & SON, No. 81 Cedar-st.

A GENTLEMAN HAVING A FINE PLACE of 5½ acres in Westchester County, fifty minutes from Grand Central Depot, house with all the modern improvements, and five minutes' walk from depot, will exchange for a house in the City, between 30th and 40th sts. and 4th and 6th avs. and pay $10,000 in cash in arranging difference in values. Address WESTCHESTER, Box No. 128 *Times* Office, giving location, price, and full particulars of property offered.

FOR SALE--A GENTLEMEN'S SUMMER residence, together with thirty-two acres good land, located two hours from New-York on New-York and New-Haven Railroad; Westport, Fairfield County, Conn.; house large, and located about sixty rods from Long Island Sound; a rare chance for a gentleman doing business in New-York. For particulars inquire of the owner, J. P. BRADLEY, No. 372 Broad-st., Newark, N. J.
No agent need apply.

FOR SALE OR TO LET--AT PURDY'S Station, Westchester County, very desirable country property, consisting of two acres, with fine residence, 30x50, with addition for billiard-room; two-story and French roof; also, a dwelling, two-story and attic; eight rooms in good repair, view fine, all necessary out-buildings, including ice-house; close to depot of Harlem Railroad; terms reasonable.
PIERCE & MONTGOMERY, No. 11 Pine-st.

ELIZABETH, N. J.--$7,500--FOR SALE, A new three-story and French roof house, twelve rooms, bath-room, marble mantels, heater-pipes, gas-pipes; house 22x30, extension 15x15; 10 feet ceiling first floor, second and third floors 9 feet; on an 80-feet avenue; lot 50x177, fence all around; will be sold on easy terms. Address H., Box No. 132 *Times* Office.

THE ELEGANT MANSION (FURNISHed or unfurnished) and grounds of Adams Bailey, at Scarsdale, Westchester County; twenty-two acres in lawn, garden and heavy timber; house large and replete with City comforts; unsurpassed view in every direction; one mile from depot. Apply to A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., No. 77 Cedar-st.

ELIZABETH, N. J.--$7,500--FOR SALE, A new three-story and French-roof house, twelve rooms, bath-room, marble mantels, heater-pipes, gas-pipes; house 22x30, extension 15x15; 10 feet ceiling first floor, second and third floors 9 feet; on an 80-feet avenue; lot 50x177, fence all around; will be sold on easy terms. Address H., Box No. 132 *Times* Office.

FOR SALE, CHEAP--IN THE HEART of Strawberry Hill, Stamford, Conn.; land one acre; house thirteen rooms, gas, dumb waiter, bath-room and water-closet; carriage-house and stable; fruit of all kind. Picture of place and neighborhood at No. 1 Clinton Market, Canal-st., North River, before 12 o'clock M. A. BROADWAY.

HANDSOME STONE HOUSE WITH tower, out-buildings and grounds of the late E. D. Nelson, at Scarsdale, nineteen miles by Harlem Railroad; one-quarter mile from depot; eight acres, fine lawn, garden, shrubbery and fruit. Apply to A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., No. 77 Cedar-st.

FOR SALE--AT NEW-ROCHELLE, FIVE minutes' from the depot and near the Sound, a cottage-house, eleven rooms, furnished or unfurnished; three-quarters acre ground in garden and choice fruit. Inquire of the owner, No. 237 Broadway, Room No. 14.

THE LARGEST TRACT OF LAND FOR SALE IN THE VICINITY OF NEW YORK CITY.--1,000 acres, two miles and a half from King's Bridge and less than one mile from the Hudson River. For particulars inquire of CHAS. W. BATHGATE, Fordham.

FOR SALE AT MORRISANIA--TWO eight-room cottages in good order, and about five city lots, five minutes from railroad depot. Price $2,500 each, $2,000 can remain on bond and mortgage. For particulars inquire of JAMES L. PARSHALL, Washington-av., corner 5th st., Morris

ORANGE, N. J.--COUNTRY HOUSES, lands and village lots for sale; a great variety. Also, furnished and unfurnished houses to let for season or year, by BLACKWELL & SMITH, 243 Broadway, 9 to 11; or Orange, corner Main and Cone sts.

ORANGE, N. J.--SPECIALTY.--WELL located cottage house, all modern conveniences, eleven rooms, stable, one acre, well shaded garden, near depot, for sale low to close an estate.
HAMILTON & WALLIS, No. 9 Nassau-st.

FARMS--LARGE AND SMALL, FOR SALE in New-Jersey, within thirty miles of the City, with great prospective value. Apply to
S. HASTINGS GRANT,
No. 104 Broadway, one door from Pine-st.

ORANGE, N. J.--EVERY DESCRIPTION of property for sale and to let in Orange and vicinity. A. D. MELLICK, JR., & BRO., Cone-st., opposite station, and No. 6 Pine-st., New-York.

FOR SALE--A VERY DESIRABLE BUILDing lot, 25x100, on Clark-av., Hudson City, N. J. Apply at Cigar-store of HENRY MILLER, No. 421 Broadway.

FOR SALE OR TO LET, FURNISHED--One of the most attractive places in Orange, over three acres; five minutes' walk from Valley Depot.
COUDERT BROTHERS, No. 49 Wall-st.

THE SALE AT OAKLAND, ADVERtised for June 6, stands adjourned because of the continued storm. Due notice will be given of a future sale. A. D. MELLICK, JR., & BRO.

FOR SALE OR TO LET FURNISHED--A handsome country residence at Morristown, N. J., with 4 to 40 acres; see photograph. S. EDDY & CO., No. 1 Park-place.

STATIONERY.

WM. P. LYON & SON, STATIONERS, Blank-book Manufacturers and Printers, No. 97 Thomas-st. Account books made to order.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

GO TO WHITESTONE TODAY, THURSDAY, JUNE 6.
WHITESTONE,
WHITESTONE,
TODAY,
TODAY,
THURSDAY,
THURSDAY,
JUNE 6.
JUNE 6.
POSITIVE
POSITIVE
UNRESERVED
UNRESERVED
AUCTION SALE.
AUCTION SALE.
NO LIMITS.
NO LIMITS.
70 PER CENT.
70 PER CENT.
ON MORTGAGE.
ON MORTGAGE.
WHITESTONE,
WHITESTONE,
AMERICA'S
AMERICA'S
BRIGHTON.

JERE. JOHNSON, JR., Auctioneer.
WHITESTONE SALE.
By order of AUGUSTUS F. WEEKS, Esq., owner, under direction of GEO. W. VAN SICLEN, Attorney, postponed from yesterday on account of the storm, will, weather permitting, take place
TODAY,
THURSDAY, JUNE 6. REMEMBER
this is to be a positive, unreserved sale. Every lot will be sold to the highest bidder, without regard to price.
GRAFULLA'S BAND.
FREE BANQUET. HARRISON.
Seventy per cent. on Mortgage.
If stormy today sale will take place THURSDAY, June 13.
Use tickets already issued; Boats leave via James-slip and Thirty-fourth-street Ferries at 11 o'clock, sharp. JERE. JOHNSON, JR., Auctioneer, No. 25 Nassau-st.

GO TO WHITESTONE TODAY, THURSDAY, JUNE 6.
GRAFULLA'S
GRAFULLA'S
GRAFULLA'S
7TH REGIMENT
7TH REGIMENT
7TH REGIMENT
BAND.
BAND.
BAND.
BANQUET
BANQUET
TENT.
TENT.
HARRISON.
HARRISON.
GO! GO!!
GO! GO!!
WHITESTONE,
WHITESTONE,
TODAY,
TODAY,
SPLENDID
SPLENDID
PROPERTY.
PROPERTY.

GO TO WHITESTONE TODAY. GO TO WHITESTONE TODAY. GO TO WHITESTONE TODAY.
GET YOUR TICKETS OF JERE. JOHNSON, JR., GET YOUR TICKETS OF JERE. JOHNSON, JR.,
NO. 25 NASSAU-ST. NO. 25 NASSAU-ST.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.
ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. WILL SELL AT AUCTION ON THURSDAY, JUNE 6, AT 12 O'CLOCK, AT THE EXCHANGE SALES-ROOM, NO. 111 BROADWAY, BY ORDER OF C. MINOR AND D. R. JAQUES, EXECUTORS:
THE ELEGANT MANSION, WITH SEVEN ACRES OF LAND, SITUATE AT RYE, WESTCHESTER COUNTY, LATE THE RESIDENCE OF HON. ALEXANDER W. BRADFORD, DECEASED.
Fine stable, carriage-house, and all necessary out-buildings, the whole constituting a first-class country residence, and known as "Bradford." Also, thirteen villa plots, containing from two to five acres each. The above-described property is located in the most beautiful portion of Southern Westchester. It is in the immediate vicinity of first-class improvements, and convenient to schools, churches, and stores; is of easy access, being only twenty miles from New-York, with sixteen trains each way daily. The land is high and has commanding views of Long Island Sound and the adjoining country. The celebrated Rye Beach, distant three-quarters of a mile, affords fine sea-bathing.
Sixty per cent. can remain on bond and mortgage.
Maps at office of auctioneers, or of E. S. Jaques, attorney for executors, No. 25 Chambers-st.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.
DR. UNDERHILL'S
Croton Point Property
ON THE HUDSON FOR SALE!

By order of the Supreme Court, Adrian H. Muller, will sell at auction, under the direction of the referee, the magnificent estate of the late Dr. R. T. Underhill, on Croton Point, containing about 87 acres, with mansion house and appropriate buildings. The sale will take place on the premises, on FRIDAY, the 14th day of June next, at 2 o'clock P. M.

This is beyond question the finest property in the United States for a gentleman's residence, or for a college or theological seminary.

It would make six or eight superb country seats. The scenery is grand, sweeping the river and surrounding mountains, from the Highlands to the Palisades.

Distance from New-York, thirty-three miles; from Croton Station, on Hudson River Railroad, two miles.

For further particulars inquire of WM. A. UNDERHILL, Croton Point, or R. H. UNDERHILL, No. 37 Pine-st., or ADRIAN H. MULLER, auctioneer, No. 7 Pine-st., New-York. Persons desiring to visit the property will find a conveyance at Croton, on the arrival of the train which leaves the 42d-st. depot, New-York, at 9½ o'clock A. M.

A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., Auctioneers.
TUESDAY, JUNE 11.
At 12 M., at Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, by order Executor of Dayton Hobart, deceased, lot south-west corner 4th-av. and 117th-st., size 25.5x90 feet. Terms at sale.

J. JOHNSON, JR., Auctioneer.
INCOMPARABLE OPPORTUNITY
TO PURCHASE
150 CHOICE BROOKLYN LOTS
in the
COURT ENDS
of the
CITY OF CHURCHES,
at
A POSITIVE AUCTION SALE,
ON THURSDAY, JUNE 6,
At Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, N. Y.
The property to be sold embraces the whole of the MAGNIFICENT BLOCK bounded by DOUGLASS-ST. BOULEVARD, NEW-YORK and NOSTRAND AVS. and BUTLER-ST., containing seventy lots. Also, on
NEW-YORK-AVENUE--East side, between Douglass and Butler sts., the entire front, eleven lots.
BUTLER-STREET--South side, 100 feet e. of New-York-av., ten lots.
DOUGLASS-STREET BOULEVARD--North side, 100 feet east of New-York-av., ten lots.
BALTIC-STREET--South side, 370 feet east of Brooklyn-av., five lots.
BUTLER-STREET--North side, in rear of above, five lots.
ST. MARK'S-PLACE--South side, 300 feet east of Kingston-av., one lot.
WARREN-STREET--North side, in rear of above, one lot.
KINGSTON-AVENUE--North-east corner of Butler-st., five lots.
KINGSTON-AVENUE--East side, entire front, between Butler and Warren sts., twelve lots.
KINGSTON-AVENUE--East side, entire front, between Warren-st. and St. Mark's-place, twelve lots.
PACIFIC-STREET--South side, 100 feet east of New-York-av., one lot.
The above is the finest selection of property that has been offered for a long time.
Terms--Sixty per cent. on mortgage for three years. For book-maps apply to
JERE. JOHNSON, JR., Auctioneer,
No. 25 Nassau-st., New-York.

JAMES M. MILLER, Auctioneer.
BY JAMES M. MILLER, OFFICE NO. 28 PINE-ST.--SATURDAY, June 8, at 12 o'clock, at the Court-house, White Plains, under the direction of Charles H. Phelps, Esq., referee, 29 plots of land, (175 acres in all,) known as the De Lancy Farm, adjoining the town of White Plains, located between the White Plains road and Central-avenue. The Harlem Railroad and Bronx River run the whole length of the property. There is a good water-power, and some of the most desirable villa sites in Westchester County.
Maps and particulars at the office.

ADJOURNED AUCTION SALE
of the
FINE RESIDENCE AND NINE VILLA PLOTS
at ORANGE, N. J., to
MONDAY, JUNE 10, 1872,
at 1 o'clock P. M., on the premises.
SALE POSITIVE, RAIN OR SHINE.
For maps and particulars, apply to
CAPERS, CLARK & CO.,
No. 82 Cedar-st., New-York.

JERE. JOHNSON, JR., Auctioneer.
155 OF THE CHOICEST LOTS IN the City of Brooklyn, situated on the leading streets and avenues in the Court end of the City, surrounded by magnificent improvements, are to be sold at auction by JERE. JOHNSON, Jr., positively, absolutely and without reserve, at 12 o'clock, on THURSDAY, June 6.
Read Jere. Johnson, Jr.'s auction advertisement of Brooklyn property.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO ALL parties interested, that the Commissioners appointed under chapter 580 of Laws of 1872, will meet at the Sixth District Court Room, on FRIDAY EVENING, June 7, 1872, at 7½ o'clock, for the purpose of examining into the facts and circumstances relating to the contracts and awards made by the Mayor, &c., of the City of New-York, with the following-named persons, to wit:
Jno. Bryan--Award of contract Nov. 23, 1870, for paving with Stowe foundation pavement, White-st., from Broadway to West Broadway: 15th-st., 4th-av. to East River; 26th-st., 6th-av. to Hudson River; 27th-st., 6th-av. to Hudson River; 28th-st., 6th-av. to Hudson River; 30th-st., 5th-av. to Hudson River; 40th-st., Madison-av. to Hudson River.
E. J. Quirk--Special contract for reg., &c., 135th-st., from 4th to 8th-av.
Wm. Baird--Award of contract for paving 11th-st., 4th-av. to Avenue A.
JOSIAH SUTHERLAND.
HOOPER C. VAN VORST.
D. R. JAQUES.
C. H. S. WILLIAMS, Clerk.

UNITED STATES INTERNAL REVENUE.--Ninth Collection District, State of New-York.--Twelfth, Nineteenth and Twenty-second Wards of the City of New-York.
COLLECTOR'S OFFICE, NO. 69 WEST 44TH-ST.
Notice is hereby given, in pursuance of law, that I have received from the Assessor the annual list of incomes for the year 1871, and special taxes for the year ending April 30, 1873; that the taxes thereon have become due and payable; and that I will attend personally or by deputy to receive the same, at my office, No. 69 West 44th-st., daily, (Sundays excepted,) from the 27th day of May, 1872, to and including the 15th day of June, 1872, between the hours of 9 A. M. and 2 P. M.
All persons who shall neglect to pay the sums due by them respectively, according to the lists aforesaid, within the time specified, will become liable to the penalties prescribed by law.
A. WILLMANN,
Collector Ninth District, New-York.
NEW-YORK, May 25, 1872.

UNITED STATES INTERNAL REVENUE COLLECTOR'S OFFICE, EIGHTH DISTRICT NEW-YORK, EIGHTEENTH, TWENTIETH AND TWENTY-FIRST WARDS, NEW-YORK, May 18, 1872.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN IN PURsuance of law that I have received from the Assessor the annual list of incomes for the year 1871, and special taxes for the year ending May 1, 1873; that the taxes thereon have become due and payable, and that I will attend personally, or by deputy, to receive the same at my office, No. 927 Broadway, daily, (Sundays excepted,) from the 20th day of May to and including the 8th day of June, 1872, between the hours of 9 A. M. and 2 P. M.
All persons who shall neglect to pay the sums due by them respectively, according to the lists aforesaid, within the time specified, will become liable to the penalties prescribed by law.
Penalties cannot be remitted.
CHAS. R. COSTER,
Collector Eighth District New-York.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a meeting of the Board of Apportionment and Audit, constituted under chapters 9 and 29 of the Laws of 1872, will be held at the office of the Controller of the City of New-York, on THURSDAY, June 6, 1872, at 3 o'clock P. M.--Dated New-York, June 5, 1872.
ANDREW H. GREEN, Controller,
GEO. M. VAN NORT, Commissioner of Public Works,
FRED. LAW OLMSTEAD, President Department of Public Parks,
Board of Apport'nm't and Audit.

FOUNTAINS, VASES, &C.

JANES & KIRTLAND.
Nos. 6, 8, 10 and 12 Reade-st.
FOUNTAINS, VASES
AND
GARDEN ORNAMENTS.
Of every description at wholesale and retail.
IRON STABLE FITTINGS.
ROOF CRESTINGS, GATES, GATE POSTS AND FENCING.
BEEBE'S KITCHEN RANGES.

COAL.

DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA AND WESTERN RAILROAD COMPANY'S SCRANTON
COAL.
STOVE..........$5 50 | FURNACE.......$5 00
GRATE & EGG.. 5 00 | CHESTNUT..... 4 75
Per ton of 2,000 lbs., screened and delivered.
YARDS.--Nos. 204 and 206 East 32d-st.
Nos. 135, 137 and 139 East 41st-st.
OFFICES.--No. 54 1-2 West 32d-st., junction of Broadway and 6th-av.
No. 308 West 23d-st., corner 8th-av.
ORDERS BY MAIL RECEIVE PROMPT ATTENTION.

BILLIARD TABLES.

WM. H. GRIFFITH,
NEW DESIGN
French Beveled Billiard Tables,
Manufacturer of DELANEY'S PATENT WIRE CUSHIONS, No. 40 Vesey-st., New-York. Tables, balls, cues, tips, chalk. Lowest market prices. Old tables cut down. Orders by mail attended to.

LOAN OFFICES.

HIGHEST PRICE PAID FOR OLD gold and silver jewelry, bar gold and silver plate, No. 188 Chatham-square. Diamonds, new and second-hand gold and silver watches, gold chains, bought, sold and exchanged. N. B.--Fine rolled silver for platers and silver-beaters constantly on hand.
A. BARNARD & SON, Jewelers and Refiners.
No. 188 Chatham-square.

ICE CREAM.

DUNNINGTON & EMIGH'S ICE-CREAM.
MADE FROM PURE CREAM ONLY.
Superior in quality and below the prices of any other establishment. Families, hotels, restaurants, church entertainments and the trade supplied. Depots, No. 305 4th-av., No. 1,264 Broadway, and No. 77 Chatham-st.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

FURNISHED.

TO LET--AT ENGLEWOOD, N. J., A COMmodious house, well furnished and replete with every convenience, for such period (not less than two months) as may be required, with handsome grounds, laid out in lawn and well shaded; carriage-house and stable on the premises; good water; a well-cultivated and pleasant neighborhood; situation very healthy; views agreeable. A pair of horses and carriage will be rented with the place if desired; a good set of servants will also remain if wanted. Rent, owing to exceptional circumstances, very low. For further particulars address Box No. 77 Post-office, Englewood, N. J., or apply at No. 84 Irving-place.

TO RENT--COMPLETELY FURNISHED, with immediate possession, the very desirable four-story brown-stone house No. 144 East 35th-st., near Lexington-av., in perfect order; rent $200 per month for Summer months. Apply to
E. H. LUDLOW & CO.,
No. 35 East 17th-st., Everett House.
General office, No. 3 Pine-st.

TO LET--FURNISHED, IN THE TOWN OF Yonkers, one and a half miles from William's Bridge Depot, Harlem Railroad, a large double house, with garden; lawn of two acres; carriage-house and stable; hot and cold water in kitchen; fruit and shade; 1¼ hours from City Hall. Apply to S. M. VALENTINE, No. 34 Burling-slip, upstairs.

TO LET--FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED cottages at Highbridgeville, near McComb's Dam; communication by steam from 42d-st. in nineteen minutes, by boat and horse-cars in one hour; stables and gardens on premises. A. KEMP, No. 100 Murray-st.

TO LET--FURNISHED, A FIRST-CLASS four-story house, beautifully furnished, situated on 5th-av., near 57th-st. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

TO RENT--AT OYSTER BAY, A FULLY furnished house; rent moderate. Apply to ROOSEVELT & SON, No. 94 Maiden-lane.

UNFURNISHED.

COUNTRY PLACE OF TEN ACRES TO let in town of Yonkers, ten minutes' walk from station on Harlem Railroad, finely situated on high ground. House contains thirteen rooms, bath-room, laundry, range and furnace, profusion of small fruit, young orchard, vegetables planted, croquet ground and flower beds, horse, cow and garden tools. Rent $500 for Summer, $900 for one year. Apply to C. D. JONES, No. 67 William-st., or No. 41 West 16th-st.

TO LET--A SPLENDID NEW HOUSE, just finished, on north side 22d-st., 100 feet west of 8th-av.; house has twenty-six rooms, and is perfect, with water and gas; rent $1,800; possession at once; rent moderate until 1st of August. Apply to
JAS. R. EDWARDS,
No. 277 West 23d-st.

ELIZABETH, N. J.--A SNUG LITTLE house of seven rooms, convenient to depot, will be let low to the right party; 120 trains a day, only forty minutes. OWNER, Box No. 826 New-York Post-office.

STORES, &C, TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET
IN
TIMES BUILDING.
SPLENDID OFFICES TO LET IN THE FIRE-PROOF TIMES BUILDING.
Apply at TIMES COUNTING-ROOM.

A FINE STORE, CORNER BROADWAY and 33d-st., junction 6th-av., to lease, suitable for bakery, having two ovens; clothing, dry-goods, or shoe-store, or any good business. W. H. RAYNOR, No. 5½ Pine-st.

AN ELEGANT OFFICE TO RENT--On the first floor of No. 117 Broadway; suitable for bankers, brokers or an insurance company; rent $2,500 per annum. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

AN ENTIRE FIRST FLOOR, OVER store, corner Broadway and 33d-st., junction 6th-av., to lease, suitable for millinery, dress-making or other business. W. H. RAYNOR, No. 5½ Pine-st.

COUNTRY BOARD.

A FAMILY AT LOCUST GROVE, Dutchess County, New York, can accommodate 12 or 14 boarders. A pleasant neighborhood, fine roads for driving, and five miles from Poughkeepsie. Can also board horses, if desired, or furnish facilities for riding. Address, SIMON FREAR, Pleasant Valley, Dutchess County, New York.

A LADY OCCUPYING FOR THE SUMmer a house delightfully situated near the ocean will take, in addition to the family of the owner of the premises, a few boarders, adults, or children without nurses. Address K. T. J., Box No. 2,074 New-York Post-office.

COUNTRY BOARD CAN BE ENGAGED at the farm of the subscriber, combining the advantages of good table and accommodations, charming scenery, health and pleasantness of locality; communication with City by boat and rail. Address H. E., Esopus, Ulster County, N. Y.

BOARD FOR THE SUMMER OR whole year; families or single gentlemen can find board at a private boarding-house; terms moderate. Address M. J., Post-office, Elizabeth, N. J.

A LADY HAVING A BEAUTIFUL COTtage, with large, airy rooms, at Cornwall, N. Y., will take a few boarders who value quiet and comfort. Inquire at No. 129 East 10th-st., City.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, &C.

FRANKFIELD & CO., JEWELERS, No. 209 6th-av., corner 14th-st., and No. 323 8th av., corner 26th-st., will sell for thirty days more American watches, French and American clocks, sterling silver and finest silver-plated ware, to reduce their extensive stock before altering and enlarging their stores and factory.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

$3.000 WANTED--IN A LEGITIMATE moral dramatic enterprise, yielding double that amount to the investor; fullest investigation courted. Address DRAMA, Up-town *Times* Office, No. 54½ West 32d-st.

DRY GOODS.

CANTON MATTINGS.--RED WHITE and Fancy White; Fine, 20c; Red Check, 25c.; Burlaps, Bagging, &c. A. LESTER & CO., No. 103 Chambers-st.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

"THE NUTRITIOUS CONDIMENT,"
FOR HORSES AND CATTLE.
Has been used by the leading breeders in England and Scotland for ten years, with great success. The largest contractors and owners of horses in the principal cities of Europe, feed with it as the BEST AND CHEAPEST CATTLE FOOD IN THE WORLD.
Apply to the SOLE CONSIGNEES in the United States, at the office of the
NORTH BRITISH CATTLE FOOD COMPANY,
EVERETT HOUSE, 4th-av., New-York.
RESPONSIBLE AGENTS WANTED for every large city in the United States.

HARNESS, SADDLES, HORSE-CLOTHING.
C. B. SMITH & CO.,
Extensive manufacturers of every description of saddlery goods. A fine line of Riding-bridles, Lap-dusters, Carriage-robes, Fly-nets, &c., &c.
NO. 40 WARREN-ST.

A. A.--PARTIES WISHING TO DISpose of horses, carriages, harness, &c., can have the same sold at public auction or private sale on advantageous terms, at NEW-YORK SALES AND STORAGE REPOSITORY, Nos. 337, 339 and 341 4th-av., corner 25th-st.
Regular auction sales every Thursday. Livery and private stables sold on owners' premises. Cash advances made when desired.
S. DINGEE & CO., Auctioneers.

CHEAP, FOR SALE--DARK CHESTNUT seven years' old imported mare, sound and kind under the saddle; six years' old pony-built brown horse, well broken for saddle and all harness.
GABLENZ STABLE, 122 West 46th-st.

RAFFLE, JUNE 15, 1872.--HORSE, TOP buggy, harness, and all equipments; chances, $5. Tickets and information of CORNWALL, Reading-room Fifth-avenue Hotel.

SUMMER RESORTS.

FAMILIES leaving their homes for the Summer can procure STORAGE for Silver Plate, Shawls, Laces, &c., at the STUYVESANT SAFE DEPOSIT CO., corner 3d-av. & 7th-st., opp. Cooper Institute.

THE CATSKILL MOUNTAIN HOUSE will be open from June 1 to Oct. 1. This favorite Summer resort is situated on the Catskill Mountains, twelve miles from the village of Catskill, and is accessible by the BEST MOUNTAIN ROAD in the country. The house has an elevation of 3,000 FEET above the Hudson River, and commands a view extending over about 10,000 SQUARE MILES, unsurpassed for beauty by any in the world. It is justly celebrated for its invigorating atmosphere and delightful temperature, which is at all times FIFTEEN TO TWENTY DEGREES LOWER than that of New-York City.
There is a regular line of stages and carriages connecting it with the village. Visitors will please inquire for the agent, who will be in attendance at the station and landing on the arrival of the trains of the Hudson River Railroad and the boats from Albany and New-York.
Terms, $4 per day or $21 per week for June, $4 50 per day or $28 per week for July and September, and $5 per day or $31 50 per week for August. For July and August, or August and September, together, the rate will be $28 per week.
CHARLES L. BEACH, Proprietor.

COOPER COTTAGE,
LONG BRANCH, N. J.,
Opposite the depot, is now open.
FIRST-CLASS BOARD.
Terms, $3 per day; $12 to $18 per week.
C. F. HENDRICKSON, Proprietor.

WOODSBURGH PAVILION,
Woodsburgh, Long Island,
TWO MILES FROM ROCKAWAY,
OVERLOOKING THE ATLANTIC OCEAN.
THIS MAGNIFICENT HOTEL is now open for the reception of guests; can be reached by South-side Railroad or Long Island Railroad; fourteen trains daily; no Sunday or excursion trains can stop at Woodsburgh.

WATER GAP HOUSE,
DELAWARE WATER GAP, PENN.
This large and elegant hotel, just completed, will open on the 20th June. No pains have been spared in making it as perfect as possible. Gas and water throughout. Scenery the finest in the country. Terms, $20 per week; $4 per day.
L. W. BRODHEAD & BRO., Proprietors.

FENWICK HALL,
New-Saybrook, Conn.
This new and elegant hotel will be open for guests June 25; is situated at the mouth of the Connecticut River, possessing all the comforts of the best City hotels; is reached by Shore Line Railroad from New-York, or New-York and Hartford steam-boats. Reference, C. C. Waite, Brevoort House, 5th-av.
D. A. ROOD, Proprietor.

PROSPECT PARK HOTEL,
Catskill, N. Y.,
Will open June 10. House 250 feet elevation, with extensive grounds of some seventeen acres on the Hudson. Mountain air; scenery unsurpassed in the world. Pleasure grounds extended and improved. First-class accommodations for 300 or 400 guests; accessible by boats and cars. Address JNO. BREASTED, Catskill

PITNEY HOUSE,
SARATOGA SPRINGS.
Is now open for the reception of guests. On application rooms can be engaged for any time during the season. Terms reasonable.
JEROME PITNEY, Proprietor.

HIGHGATE SPRINGS, VERMONT.
Franklin House and cottages open June 1. Terms moderate. Address proprietors. Montreal express train from Grand Central Depot through in twelve hours, without change.

ENGLEWOOD HOUSE,
Englewood, N. J., now open for the season; fourteen miles from New-York by Northern Railroad of New-Jersey, and by steam-boat.
L. F. RIDER, Proprietor.

CHILDREN WANTED AS SUMMER BOARDERS.--The Principal of an Academy during this vacation would receive into his family several children from the City. A pleasant location, large rooms, plenty of milk and of fruit in its season, use of piano and of carriage, with care as nearly parental as possible, are the advantages offered. For information or personal interview address W. H. KINGSBURY, Charlton, N. Y.

FINE LARGE FIRST-CLASS PRIVATE BOARDING-HOUSE--One of the most beautiful and healthful places along the Hudson River; rooms large and airy; grounds ample; abundance of fruit and vegetables; carriages connected with the house. Address A. MEARNS, JR., Highland Falls, near West Point, N. Y.

GLEN HAVEN WATER-CURE AND SUMMER RESORT, GLEN HAVEN, CORTLAND COUNTY, N. Y.--Head of Lake Skaneateles, fine mountain scenery, excellent soft water, boating and fishing, neat rooms, good table, pleasant home, always open. Terms moderate. Send for circular. R. T. KING, Proprietor.

POINT PLEASANT.--PERSONS WILL be accommodated with first-class board at this delightful location after June 1; a fine view of the Sound, Thimble Islands, &c.; excellent boating and fishing; terms reasonable. Address
W. H. BROWN, Stony Creek, Conn.

DEANE'S FRENCH RANGES AND BROILERS.
BRAMHALL, DEANE & CO., removed to No. 295 Water-st.

EDGCOMB HOUSE, EASTERN POINT, New-London, Conn.--Opens June 1. Accommodations first-class; everything new and desirable. Inquire of FRANK G. MILLER, No. 12 Maiden-lane, New-York, or
R. S. EDGCOMB, Proprietor.

DELLWOOD HOUSE, BAY RIDGE, LONG ISLAND.--Thirty-five minutes from Wall-street Ferry, by Brooklyn cars from Fulton and South Ferries. Parties wanting board invited to correspond with WM. LANFARE.

COUNTRY BOARD.--THE LINWOOD House, Coytesville, N. J., on the Palisades, is now open: one hour from City by steam-boat, foot of Spring and 34th sts. For terms, &c., apply on the premises, or at No. 841 Broadway.

SUMMER RESORT--UP THE HUDSON, at Claverack; board from $7 to $12 per week; beautiful grounds; shady walks and croquet grounds; splendid rides; Catskill scenery. C. HENRY ABBOTT, formerly of the White Mountain House.

PARENTS AND GUARDIANS WISHing to secure a pleasant Summer home for children, with instruction, if desired, can do so by applying immediately at Miss A. E. CONOVER'S, Old Bridge, N. J.

BATH HOTEL, BATH, LONG ISLAND.--This hotel, THOROUGHLY RENOVATED and REFURNISHED, is now open. Apply to AUG. FUNK & CO., Irving Hall, New-York, or Bath Hotel.

ST. MARK'S HOTEL, NEW-BRIGHTON, Staten Island, is now open for the season; rooms en suite and singly. Application by letter or in person to DE CAMP & COLE, Proprietors.

VERMONT SUMMER HOME, POULTney, Vt., Rev. J. NEWMAN, D. D., Proprietor. Open from May 1. Special rates to families and season borders.

RUSKS' SUMMER RESORT--SITUated among the Catskills, Hunter, Greene County, N. Y. JAMES RUSKS, Proprietor. Reference, C. K. Francis, No. 135 Broadway.

COZZENS' WEST POINT HOTEL IS now open; two cottages to let; examination at the Military Academy has commenced.

COLUMBIA HALL, LEBANON SPRINGS, N. Y., will open for reception of guests June 11.
DANIEL GALE.

PRIVATE BOARD AT E. WARDELL'S Cottage at Long Branch for $12 per week, if taken from June 1st to 10th. Call on or address. Reference.

SUMMER BOARDERS RECEIVED MAY 1; references, former guests. ROBT. C. FLACK, Stamford, Conn.

MANSION HOUSE OPENS JUNE 1. ADdress S. LAIRD, Proprietor, Long Branch, N. J.

MARBLE MANTELS.

A. KLABER.--STEAM MARBLE AND MARbleizing works, Nos. 134 and 136 East 18th-st. Marble and marbleized mantels, tiling, marble counters, monuments, at prices that defy competition. Marble turning for the trade.

S. KLABER & CO., NO. 223 WEST 51st-st., between Broadway and 8th-av.--Marble and marbleized mantels, monuments, head-stones, in great varieties; cheapest in City. Designs on application.

REMOVAL.--SLATE MANTELS, MARBLE mantels, wood mantels, the finest assortment ever offered in this City, at our new and spacious warerooms, 220 and 222 West 23d-st. T. B. STEWART & CO.

AMUSEMENTS.

BRYANT'S OPERA-HOUSE, 23D-ST.
W. W. SEGUIN & CO........Lessees and Managers
W. T. ELLIOTT..................Business Manager
TRIUMPHANT SUCCESS OF
ENGLISH OPERA. ENGLISH OPERA.
THIS EVENING, by request, Wallace's beautiful opera, MARITANA. MARITANA.
Miss Emma Howson, Mrs. Zelda Seguin,
Mr. Brookhouse Bowler, Mr. Henri Drayton,
Supported by a carefully selected Orchestra and Chorus.
MR. ANTHONY REIFF, JR.....Musical Conductor.
FRIDAY AND SATURDAY, FRA DIAVOLO.
GALA MATINEE, SATURDAY, at 1½ P. M.
Admission $1; reserved seats 50 cents extra. Secured at No. 114 Broadway; Hall & Sons, No. 751 Broadway, and Opera-house. Matinee, $1 to all parts of the house.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.
LAST WEEK | LAST TWELVE NIGHTS OF ARTICLE 47.
BUT ONE. | LAST MATINEE OF ARTICLE 47 SATURDAY AT 1½.
SATURDAY, June 15, LAST NIGHT of the SEASON, and last night of Article 47. TREASURER'S NIGHT.

CENTRAL PARK GARDEN.
Proprietor.......................................J. KOCH.
THEODORE THOMAS'
UNRIVALED SUMMER NIGHTS' CONCERTS.
THIS and EVERY EVENING at 8 O'CLOCK.
ADMISSION TICKETS, FIFTY CENTS.
PRIVATE BOXES, ONE DOLLAR EACH.
Can be obtained at the principal music-stores, and at the Box-office of the Central Park Garden.

NEW-JERSEY STATE AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY SPRING MEETING, June 5, 6 and 7, 1872, for the exhibition and sale of horses, cattle, sheep, swine and poultry, at
WAVERLEY, N. J.,
On New-Jersey Railroad between Newark and Elizabeth. Splendid display of matched and single horses--for coach, carriage, family and road purposes.
Also, trotting for premiums every afternoon.
Admittance to the grounds, 50 cents.
Trains almost every hour from foot of Cortlandt and Desbrosses sts.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

A PRIVATE FAMILY OFFER A PARlor and bedroom, with board; also a single room well furnished; bath, &c.; references exchanged. Apply at No. 51 West 36th-st.

WORTH HOUSE,
No. 202 5th-av., looking on Madison-square; suites of apartments; private table and attendance only.

SHERMAN HOUSE, BROADWAY, corner 26th-st.--Elegant rooms, with good table and attendance at greatly reduced rates, during Summer months, to families and single gentlemen; transient, $3 per day; lodgings, $1 per day; full board, $25 to $40 per week for gentleman and wife.

NO. 5 EAST 31ST-ST.--TO LET, A handsomely-furnished parlor floor; also, other rooms at moderate prices, for families or single gentlemen; table d'hôte at 6 o'clock; private table if desired.

HARLEM.--CITY AND COUNTRY COMBINed.--Nicely Furnished rooms, with good board, at No. 1,127th-st., corner 5th-av.; cars and boat convenient, terms moderate, beautiful, healthy location.

STURTEVANT HOUSE--AMERICAN PLAN, $3 50 PER DAY; GREAT HOTEL CENTRE, Broadway, 28th and 29th sts.; elevators and all modern improvements.
LEWIS & GEO. S. LELAND, Proprietors.

NO. 323 EAST 20TH-ST.--BOARD MAY be obtained in a private family for two or three gentlemen; good table and pleasant rooms. Terms low.

BOARDING.--ONE OF THE BEST PLACES in the City for Summer boarding is at No. 41 West 26th-st.; pleasant rooms, excellent table at reasonable prices. Baths of all kinds when desired.

NO. 87 EAST 4TH-ST., NEAR 2D-AV.--First-class board for single and married gentlemen in a German family; bath; hot and cold water; charges moderate.

FIFTH-AV.--A PRIVATE FAMILY WILL let a suite of rooms, with private table; also, two rooms for gentlemen, without board. Address SUMMER, Box No. 145 *Times* Office.

NO. 220 2D-AV.--LARGE BACK PARLOR as physician's office; also, rooms and board, or table board, for gentlemen, or gentlemen and wives; references.

AN OWNER OF A LARGE, NEATLY-furnished house offers a second floor, with or without board; location near 5th-av. Apply at Everett Library, No. 588 6th-av.

NO. 315 WEST 19TH-ST.--A WIDOW lady will let furnished rooms, second-floor front and back parlor, to gentleman and wife or single gentlemen, with or without board; few boarders.

$5 AND UPWARD FOR SINGLE room, with board; rooms without board, (transient,) $1 25 per day; lodgings per night, 50c. Dupont House, No. 166 Hudson-st. Watchman all night.

NO. 8 EAST 30TH-ST., BETWEEN 5th and Madison avs.--Desirable rooms, with board, at Summer prices, to gentlemen and their wives, or single gentlemen; references.

NO. 158 EAST 32D-ST., BETWEEN 3d and Lexington avs.--Gentlemen, also gentlemen and their wives, can be accommodated with good board and pleasant rooms at moderate prices.

VERY DESIRABLE ROOM NEAR Gramercy Park, without board, are to be had. Apply by letter to L. E., care of Needham & Son, No. 143 East 23d-st.

NO. 25 WAVERLEY-PLACE, NEAR BROADWAY.--Two elegantly-furnished rooms, with first-class French table, are now vacant; a few day boarders wanted. JOSEPH LIBAU.

NO. 117 EAST 15TH-ST.--FURNISHED rooms to let to gentlemen, without board, near Union-square.

FURNISHED ROOMS, WITH OR WITHout board, can be obtained, with home comforts, at No. 59 Grove-st.

NO. 325 WEST 23D-ST.--ROOMS TO let, with board, to families or single gentlemen; price moderate; references.

NO. 4 WEST 29TH-ST.--HANDSOME parlor and bedroom on third floor, with board; Summer prices.

NO. 15 WEST 24TH-ST.--FURNISHED suites of front rooms on second floor; also, other rooms, with or without board.

NO. 5 EAST 30TH-ST.--PLEASANT AND well-furnished rooms, at very reduced prices, for the Summer.

INSTRUCTION.

HARVARD UNIVERSITY.
Preparatory Class of MR. NEWELL, recently Instructor in Harvard, is limited to ten pupils. Applications for the Fall should be made immediately. References: President Eliot, Dean Gurney, Prof. Goodwin, Cambridge; Lucius Tuckerman, Esq., Gouverneur M. Ogden, Esq., New-York. Apply at No. 129 East 24th-st.

JACKSON MILITARY INSTITUTE.
Tarrytown, N. Y. Established 1857.
Address Rev. F. J. JACKSON, M. A., Principal.

A FRENCH GENTLEMAN OF SIX years' experience in the practical teaching of the French language, desires a situation as French and drawing teacher in New-York, or near neighborhood; unexceptionable references. Apply to Prof. F. G. A., Brooklyn Post-office.

PRIVATE RECITATION ROOMS FOR ladies, No. 15 West 42d-st., Miss E. M. COE, Principal. Miss COE will start for Europe June 15 with a party of ladies, for an EDUCATIONAL TOUR. A few ladies can join the party. Terms very reasonable.

ROCKLAND FEMALE INSTITUTE, NYACK, ON THE HUDSON, N. Y.--The Fall term will commence Sept. 20. For circulars with full particulars, address Rev. L. DELOS MANSFIELD, Principal.

MAPLEWOOD INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG LADIES, Pittsfield, Mass. Known for thirty years for its superior facilities and rare beauty of location. Rev. C. V. SPEAR, Principal.

MISS JAUDON'S YOUNG LADIES' School removed to No. 32 East 31st-st. English, French and German thoroughly taught. Boarders limited. Reference Edward S. Jaffray, Esq.

FOR BOYS--SUPERIOR ADVANTAGES AT Riverview Academy, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

TEACHERS.

A LADY WITH LONG EXPERIENCE in teaching French and Italian desires to go in the country with a family as governess during the Summer; best City references. Address for particulars Mr. CHRISTERN, bookstore, No. 77 University-place.

FURNITURE.

[ESTABLISHED 1807.]
B. M. COWPERTHWAIT & CO.,
155 Chatham Street.
FURNITURE AND CARPETS,
PARLOR SUITES,
CHAMBER SUITES,
DINING-ROOM SUITES,
MIRRORS,
DESKS,
and a general and varied assortment of every description of FURNITURE, CARPETS, OIL-CLOTHS, MATTRESSES & BEDDING, at VERY LOW PRICES for cash.
☞ PAYMENTS RECEIVED IN INSTALLMENTS IF DESIRED.

A. HYNARD,
STORAGE FOR FURNITURE, BAGGAGE, &c.
BAGGAGE MOVED OR EXPRESSED TO ANY PART OF THE CITY OR COUNTRY.
OFFICES, 77 8TH-AV., 309 WEST 14TH-ST.

ZERO REFRIGERATOR,
With water-cooler, is the best meat and ice preserver in the world. Send for book.
A. M. LESLEY, 224 WEST 23D-ST.
REFRIGERATORS REPAIRED.

AUCTION SALES.

JOSEPH HEGEMAN & CO., Auctioneers.
FRIDAY, JUNE 7, AT 10 A. M., AT the Central Sales-rooms, Willoughby-st., corner Pearl, Brooklyn: Good assortment parlor, chamber and dining-room furniture, bedding, book-cases, &c. At 2 P. M., rosewood pianos, parlor suites and mirrors, &c. At 3 P. M., velvet, Brussels and other Carpets.

EDWARD M. BROWN, Auctioneer.
BY BROWN & SECOMB--THIS DAY, (Thursday,) June 6, at 12 o'clock, within their sales-room, fresh Palermo, Naples and Messina Oranges and Lemons, ex steam-ship *Sidonian*, and can be seen on Pier No. 21 North River. Immediately after, within their store, 400 cases fresh Valencia Oranges, ex steam-ship *Wyoming*.

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S.
Proprietor and Manager, Mr. LESTER WALLACK.
EVERY EVENING UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE
Boucicault's powerful drama,
THE LONG STRIKE,
produced with all the SCENIC EFFECTS and its ORIGINAL CAST,
THE MASTER'S ULTIMATUM.
THE MESSAGE BY THE SEA.
THE MISSING WITNESS.
"A DRAMA OF IMMENSE EMOTIONAL POWER."--*Herald.*
"THE MOST EXCITING DRAMA EVER WRITTEN."--*Times.*
"UNRIVALED FOR STIRRING ACTION."--*World.*
"FULL OF ACTION AND OF HUMAN INTEREST."--*Tribune.*
THE LONG STRIKE can only be played for a short time, owing to the necessity for the
PRODUCTION OF NOVELTIES.
In rehearsal, Watts Phillips' great drama,
ON THE JURY,
which will be presented with AN UNUSUALLY POWERFUL CAST and with NOVEL SCENIC EFFECTS.

UNION-SQUARE THEATRE.
OVERWHELMING SUCCESS
OF
MRS. JAMES A. OATES
IN
FORTUNIO.
FORTUNIO EVERY NIGHT UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE.
MATINEES SATURDAY AT 1½.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
LAST WEEK OF HUMPTY DUMPTY.
LAST WEEK OF FUNNY FOX.
Only two matinées left--WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY of this week.
FOX'S FUN ENDS ON JUNE 11.
SEE HIM BEFORE HE GOES.
THURSDAY, June 6. BENEFIT of the MARTENS FAMILY, and 327TH TIME OF THE CAT DUET.

BOOTH'S THEATRE. ADAMS.
MR. EDWIN BOOTH, Proprietor and Manager.
Third week of the popular Tragedian,
MR. EDWIN ADAMS,
AND LAST NIGHTS OF
ENOCH ARDEN.
SATURDAY MATINEE, at 1½ o'clock.
Seats secured at the Theatre; also at Ditson & Co.'s music-store, No. 711 Broadway.

WOOD'S MUSEUM. WOOD'S.
EXTRAORDINARY ATTRACTION.
THIS EVENING AT 8.
The celebrated actor
JOHNNY THOMPSON,
in his new drama,
(first time,) called
OUR
COLORED BROTHER.
New scenery and effects.
TODAY AT 2.
The nautical drama of
BLACK-EYED SUSAN.
William, T. W. Keene.
Susan, Jennie Carroll,
and entire company.
Preceded by farce of
BAMBOOZLING.

THEATRE COMIQUE, 514 BROADWAY.
JOSH HART......................Lessee and Manager.
CHICAGO
BEFORE, DURING, AND AFTER THE FIRE.
A Panorama, Diorama and Drama, introducing
MR. CHARLES R. THORNE, JR.,
and a powerful company in the cast.
MATINEES WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.

SAM SHARPLEY'S MINSTRELS.
NO. 585 BROADWAY, opposite Metropolitan Hotel.
THE GREAT BAND OF THE WORLD,
Pronounced by Press and public superior to all.
Open every night. Matinées Thursday only.
Admission, 50c.; Reserved, 75c.; Gallery, 25c.

THE TURF.

AMERICAN JOCKEY CLUB
SPRING RACES, 1872.
The Spring meeting will be held at Jerome Park on the following days in June:
SATURDAY, 1ST,
WEDNESDAY, 5TH,
SATURDAY, 8TH,
TUESDAY, 11TH,
THURSDAY 13TH,
SATURDAY, 15TH.
First race, each day, promptly at 3 o'clock.
A. BELMONT, President.
C. WHEATLY, Secretary.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD COMPANY.
JEROME PARK RACES,
June 1, 5, 8, 11, 13 and 15.
Special trains to above races will leave Grand Central Depot each race day at 1½ and 2 P. M., returning after the races. Special cars reserved for ladies. Fare for round trip, 40 cents. Fourth-av. City cars run direct to depot.
I. C. BUCKHOUT, Superintendent.

MUSICAL.

A GREAT OFFER!!
HORACE WATERS, NO. 481 BROADWAY, will dispose of ONE HUNDRED PIANOS, MELODEONS and ORGANS of six first-class makers, including Waters, at EXTREMELY LOW PRICES FOR CASH, or will take from $4 to $15 monthly until paid; to let, and rent applied if purchased. New 7-octave pianos, carved legs and all modern improvements, for $225 cash. A new kind of PARLOR ORGAN, the most beautiful style and perfect tone ever made, now on exhibition at No. 481 Broadway.

AT HAINES BROS.,
NO. 27 UNION-SQUARE.
Those desiring a first-class piano should not purchase before calling at our sales-rooms. Elegant pianos, unrivaled in tone and finish, at prices to please. Every piano warranted as represented. N. B.--A few pianos in from rent will be sold at great bargains.

A LARGE STOCK OF PIANOS,
SQUARE AND UPRIGHT, to rent or sell cheap. Rent allowed on purchases. Call at M. M. MERRELL'S, No. 8 Union-square, (No. 165 4th-av.)

CHAMBERS' UPRIGHT AND SQUARE Pianos rented and sold at special low prices and easy terms: "Bacon & Raven," "Dunham," and others at $75 to $275; English and French uprights, $175 to $300; elegant rose-wood carved pianos, $300 to $1,000. At No. 101 4th-av. **CHAMBERS & SON.**

FISCHER'S NEW-SCALE PIANOS, the most reliable pianos made, with modern improvements, fully warranted; also, first-class second-hand pianos for sale very cheap. No. 425 West 28th-st., near 9th-av.

PIANO-FORTES.--TWENTY SECOND-hand piano-fortes, of various makers, in thorough order, for sale by CHICKERING & SONS, No. 11 East 14th-st., between Broadway and 5th av.

MEETINGS.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE.--A STATED monthly meeting of this Institute will be held THIS (Thursday) EVENING, June 6, at its rooms, in the Cooper Building, at 7½ o'clock.
JOHN E. GAVIT, Recording Secretary.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

DISSOLUTION.--THE LIMITED PARTnership heretofore existing between Mr. C. G. RAMSAY and Mr. GEO. WESTFELDT, under the firm name of C. G. RAMSAY is THIS DAY dissolved by mutual consent.
C. G. RAMSAY,
GEO. WESTFELDT.
No. 87 WALL-ST., June 1, 1872.

COPARTNERSHIP.--The undersigned have THIS DAY formed a partnership, and will do business in New-York, under the firm name of C. G. RAMSAY & CO., and in New-Orleans under the firm name of RAMSAY & WESTFELDT.
C. G. RAMSAY,
G. R. WESTFELDT,
NEW-YORK, June 1, 1872. No. 87 Wall-st.

NOTICE.--THE FIRM OF STOUT & DICKINSON is this day dissolved by mutual consent
NEW-YORK, June 1, 1872.
A. V. STOUT,
J. B. DICKINSON,
PLATT K. DICKINSON,
HOWARD C. DICKINSON.

The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership under the firm name of DICKINSON & CO., for the transaction of a general banking and stock commission business, to be carried on at No. 25 Broad-st., corner Exchange-place.
NEW-YORK, June 1, 1872.
J. B. DICKINSON,
PLATT K. DICKINSON,
HOWARD C. DICKINSON.

NO. 16 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, May 1, 1872.
THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE FORMED a limited copartnership, pursuant to the provisions of the Revised Statutes of the State of New-York, for the transaction of a general stock and gold commission business in the City of New-York, under the firm name of EWELL, STOUT & CO. That J. N. EWELL, J. S. STOUT and J. E. REYNOLDS, who reside in New-York, are general partners. That A. V. STOUT, of the City and State of New-York, is special partner, and has contributed $50,000 to said copartnership.
The said copartnership shall end on the 1st of May, 1877.
J. N. EWELL,
J. S. STOUT,
Late of Stout & Dickinson.
J. E. REYNOLDS.
A. V. STOUT, Special.

WE HAVE THIS DAY FORMED A Copartnership, under the firm name of E. K. WILLARD & CO., for the transaction of business in Stocks, Bonds and Gold on commission, at No. 14 Broad-st.
EDWARD K. WILLARD,
CHARLES MARTIN,
WM. M. FINCKE.
NEW-YORK, June 1, 1872.

OFFICE OF A. G. WOOD & MORRIS,
NO. 16 BROAD-ST.
THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE THIS day formed a copartnership under the firm name of A. G. WOOD & MORRIS, for the transaction of a commission business in stocks, bonds and gold.
ALEXANDER G. WOOD,
THOMAS F. MORRIS.
NEW-YORK, June 1, 1872.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE TODAY formed a copartnership, under firm name of HOMANS & LEMMON, for the transaction of a commission business in stocks. Office, (in rear,) No. 13 Broad-st. and No. 35 Wall-st.
E. C. HOMANS,
Member of Stock Exchange.
WM. LEMMON.
NEW-YORK, June 1, 1872.

OFFICE OF THE
NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY,
NO. 120 BROADWAY, June 5, 1872.
THE BOOKS FOR THE TRANSFER OF Registered Bonds will be closed on SATURDAY, June 15, preparatory to the payment of interest due July 1, 1872. Such payment will be made by mailing to the address of each bondholder of record at the closing of the books, a Coin Check for the amount of interest due. All bondholders who have changed their post-office address since Jan. 1, 1872, are requested to send new address at once to this office. The books will be reopened Tuesday, July 2, 1872.
A. H. BARNEY, Treasurer.

FINANCIAL.

Midland Pacific RAILWAY FIRST MORTGAGE 7 Per Cent. Gold Bonds.

These bonds are issued at the rate of $18,333 per mile upon **COMPLETED ROAD** from **NEBRASKA CITY**, on the Missouri River, to **LINCOLN**, the CAPITAL of NEBRASKA. The distance between these points is about sixty miles, and this division of the Road is in successful operation and earning net more than all the interest on its Bonds. It penetrates an EXCEEDINGLY RICH AGRICULTURAL region, with UNLIMITED CAPABILITIES for production, and is much needed for removal of abundant crops to market. This need has been so much felt that LOCAL SUBSCRIPTIONS TO THE AMOUNT OF $8,000 PER MILE HAVE BEEN MADE to facilitate the extension of the road from Lincoln westward to the Platte River, which is in process of construction. The MIDLAND PACIFIC forms part of a direct EAST AND WEST TRUNK ROUTE, now being rapidly built from Urbana, on the INDIANAPOLIS, BLOOMINGTON AND WESTERN RAILWAY, in Illinois, through A VERY RICH AGRICULTURAL DISTRICT DENSELY POPULATED for the greater part of the way, to Grand Island, on the Platte River, where junction is made with the Union Pacific Railroad. This new line, 610 miles long, is formed of three links, of which more than **200** MILES ARE COMPLETED, a force of over 2,000 men is engaged in vigorous prosecution of the work, and THE ENTIRE LINE IS TO BE FULLY COMPLETED IN 1873.

The roads composing this trunk line are JUDICIOUSLY LOCATED AND ARE UNDER THE DIRECTION OF SOME OF THE ABLEST AND MOST SUCCESSFUL RAILWAY MANAGERS of the country. Being in the same interest, consolidation must follow, and thus form a strong combination of railway. Directness of route is greatly in its favor, as it saves 147 miles in distance between New-York and San Francisco over any existing line. The MIDLAND PACIFIC, with the broad area of fertile and most productive land tributary to it, with its close alliance with the Missouri, Iowa and Nebraska Railroad and the Indianapolis, Bloomington and WESTERN EXTENSION, must soon be taxed to its fullest limit to accommodate local and through business. Shipments of products by this road will lead to the WEST as well as to the EAST. We recommend these Bonds, which are a FIRST LIEN on **COMPLETED** road, as a prime security, PERFECTLY SAFE, and IN RETURNS much more desirable for investors than Government Bonds.

Present price, **90** and accrued interest, in currency.

Coupons payable Feb. 1 and Aug. 1, in Gold, free of tax, in the City of New-York. All marketable securities received in exchange at full rates. Bonds may be registered without charge. Pamphlets, maps, circulars, &c., giving full information, can be obtained from the undersigned, Financial Agents of the Company.

TURNER BROTHERS,
Bankers, No. 14 Nassau-st

N. Y. Midland R. R.

AND CONNECTIONS.

Seven per Cent. Gold Bonds.

Income 1-3 to 1-2 more than Governments.

N. Y. and O. Midland First Mortgage,
PAR AND INTEREST.

New-Jersey Midland First Mortgage,
PAR AND INTEREST.

Syracuse and Chenango Valley First Mortgage,
95 AND INTEREST.

All of the above confidently recommended, to all classes of investors. Full particulars furnished on application.

For sale by

Geo. Opdyke & Co.,
Financial and General Agents for the Companies,
NO. 25 NASSAU-ST.

WOOD & DAVIS,

BANKERS
AND
DEALERS IN RAILROAD BONDS,

Keep on hand a variety of choice bonds to supply investors, furnish bonds advertised on the market at subscription prices, execute orders for Government securities, gold and railroad stocks, and do a

GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS,
NO 31 PINE-ST.

C. D. WOOD, (formerly of Vermilye & Co.)
SAM'L. D. DAVIS.

Connecticut Valley Railroad First Mortgage 7 per cent. Bonds,

free of all taxes in Connecticut, and free of income tax everywhere. Road finished and running, AND ALREADY EARNING EXPENSES, INTEREST, AND OVER 10 PER CENT. ON ITS STOCK. Full paid stock, and a limited mortgage. Price PAR and interest. We recommend them strongly.

ALLEN, STEPHENS & CO.,
Bankers, No. 25 Pine-st., New-York.

AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO.,

BANKERS,
NO. 74 BROADWAY.

Letters of Credit for travelers, and Bills of Exchange issued on all the principal cities of Europe.

Correspondents in London:

CITY BANK OF LONDON.

LOAN FOR $1,562,900 FOR THE DEFICIENCY in the Sinking Fund, under section three, article seven of the Constitution.

The Commissioners of the Canal Fund, by virtue of the act entitled "An act to provide means to support the Government," passed April 12, 1855, and in accordance with section three, of article seven of the Constitution, hereby give notice that sealed proposals will be received at the Canal Department until the 15th day of June next, at 12 o'clock noon of that day, for a loan of ONE MILLION FIVE HUNDRED AND SIXTY-TWO THOUSAND NINE HUNDRED DOLLARS, for which transferable certificates of stock, PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST PAYABLE IN GOLD, either registered or coupon, at option of the purchaser, will be issued in the name of the People of the State of New-York, on the credit of the Sinking Fund, under section three, article seven of the Constitution, bearing interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually, on the first days of January and July in each year, and the principal reimbursable on the first day of July, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-seven.

It is to be understood that the Commissioners are to be at liberty to accept or reject any or all proposals, if the offers are not such as in their opinion are advantageous to the interest of the State.

The proposals may be for the whole, or any part of said loan not less than $5,000.

All proposals to be sealed up and indorsed, "Loan for the Sinking Fund," and inclosed in an envelope directed to the Auditor of the Canal Department, Albany, N. Y.

The money will be required to be paid in current funds, five per cent. on the acceptance of the proposal, and the balance on the 26th day of June next.

Payments to be made by depositing the same to the credit of the "Treasurer of the State of New-York on account of the Canal Fund," in the Bank of the Manhattan Company, New-York, or in the New-York State National Bank in the City of Albany.

Interest on the loan will commence on the 1st day of July next, and be payable semi-annually on the 1st days of January and July, at the Bank of the Manhattan Company, in the City of New-York.

Dated Canal Department, Albany, May 29, 1872.

ALLEN C. BEACH, Lieut. Governor,
NELSON K. HOPKINS, Controller,
G. HILTON SCRIBNER, Secretary of State,
THOMAS RAINES, Treasurer,
FRANCIS C. BARLOW, Attorney-General.

JOHN MUNROE & CO., BANKERS, NO. 8 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, ISSUE CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT ON MUNROE & CO., PARIS, AND ON THE CONSOLIDATED BANK, LONDON.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO., NO. 59 WALL-ST., issue COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

OFFICE OF THE PEOPLE'S FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NEW-YORK, June 4, 1872.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Company will be held at their office, No. 293 Canal-street, TUESDAY, June 18, 1872. Poll open 12 M. and close 1 P. M.

FRED. V. PRICE, Secretary.

FINANCIAL.

SAFE AND PROFITABLE.

THE

CANADA SOUTHERN

First Mortgage Sinking Fund 30 Years

7 PER CT. GOLD BONDS

AT

90 and ACCRUED INTEREST.

The Road runs from Buffalo to the Detroit River, and is the Eastern link in the new **AIR LINE FROM BUFFALO TO CHICAGO**, and has been under construction for about two years past by railroad men who have seen the necessity for a **STEEL RAIL, LOW GRADE SHORT ROUTE** between the great railroad systems which diverge from Chicago, Toledo and Buffalo.

Among the builders of the road, by whose cash subscriptions 220 miles (out of 290) have already been graded, bridged and made ready for the superstructure, a large part of the steel rails bought, all of the materials for the stations, and a part of the equipment purchased, are:

MILTON COURTRIGHT, JOHN F. TRACY, DAVID DOWS, WM. L. SCOTT, HENRY FARNHAM, R. A. FORSYTH, HENRY H. PORTER, JOHN M. BURKE, M. L. SYKES, JR., B. F. ALLEN, all directors, either in the Chicago and Northwest, or the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific; GEO. OPDYKE, of the Midland Road; JOHN B. ALLEN, SIDNEY DILLON, DANIEL DREW, J. S. CASEMENT, J. & J. CASEY, O. S. CHAPMAN, JOHN ROSS, DAVID STEWART, and F. H. WINSTON.

THE ROAD will be

33 MILES SHORTER THAN ANY OTHER ROAD,

either **BUILT** or in contemplation between Buffalo and Chicago, and will also shorten the distance between Toledo and Buffalo twenty-three miles.

THE MAXIMUM GRADE on the entire line does not exceed **FIFTEEN FEET** to the mile—and Ninety-six per cent. of the road **IS STRAIGHT.**

THE ROAD WILL BE COMPLETED and in running order on or before Dec. 31 of this year.

The principal and interest of the bonds are payable either in New-York, London or Frankfort.

We confidently recommend the bonds to all classes of investors.

LEONARD, SHELDON & FOSTER,
NO. 10 WALL-ST.

NOTICE.

HAVING BECOME ASSOCIATED with Messrs. **LEONARD, SHELDON & FOSTER** in the Agency of the **CANADA SOUTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY**, we offer the above-named Bonds for sale. After a thorough investigation we recommend them to our friends and customers as a sure and reliable investment. Pamphlets and all other information furnished on application.

WINSLOW, LANIER & CO.,
NO. 27 PINE-ST.

MIDLAND BONDS.

The NEW-YORK MIDLAND CONVERTIBLE BONDS, secured by Mortgage at 80 and interest, are one of the most desirable and will prove one of the most profitable investments offered in this market for years.

ALLEN, STEPHENS & CO.,
BANKERS, NO. 25 PINE-ST.

PROPOSALS FOR $949,000.

STOCKS OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.

Sealed proposals will be received at the Controller's Office until TUESDAY, June 11, 1872, at 2 o'clock P. M., when the same will be publicly opened, for the whole or any part of the sum of nine hundred and forty-nine thousand dollars of stocks of the City of New-York, to-wit:

ADDITIONAL NEW CROTON AQUEDUCT STOCK, authorized by chapter 230, Laws of 1870, payable Nov. 1, 1900, $200,000.

ADDITIONAL CROTON WATER STOCK, authorized by chapter 56, as amended by chapter 328, Laws of 1871, payable Nov. 1, 1891, $137,000.

CITY PARKS IMPROVEMENT FUND STOCK, authorized by chapter 290, Laws of 1871, payable in thirty years, $200,000.

CROTON WATER MAIN STOCK, authorized by chapter 213, Laws of 1871, payable Nov. 1, 1900, $250,000.

WATER STOCK OF 1870, authorized by chapter 383, section 6, Laws of 1870, payable Nov. 1, 1902, $162,000.

Said stocks will bear interest at the rate of seven per cent per annum, payable on the 1st day of May and November in each year. The proposals will state the amount of Stocks desired, and the price per $100 thereof, and the persons whose proposals are accepted will thereupon be required to deposit with the Chamberlain the sums awarded to them respectively, together with any premiums thereon.

On presenting to the Controller the receipts of the Chamberlain for such deposit, the parties will be entitled to receive certificates for equal amounts of the par value of the sums awarded to them, bearing interest from the dates of payment.

Each proposal should be sealed and indorsed "Proposals for Stocks of the City of New-York," and inclosed in a second envelope, addressed to the Controller.

The right is reserved on the part of the Controller to reject any or all of the bids if, in his judgment, the interests of the Corporation require it.

ANDREW H. GREEN, Controller.

CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, CONTROLLER'S OFFICE, June 4, 1872.

TEN PER CENT. KANSAS SCHOOL BONDS.

Principal and interest payable in New-York. The safest and most desirable of bond investments. A few choice lots for sale below par.

SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS
OF JOHNSON COUNTY, KANSAS,
Registered with State Auditor.
Interest January and July, in New-York.
Actual wealth over $10,000,000.
Indebtedness only $300,000.
Price, 75 and interest.

Also, Missouri County bonds, at prices that will pay the investor twelve to fifteen per cent. interest.

FITCH, OTIS & CO.,
Bankers,
No. 11 Pine-st., New-York.

TEN PER CENT.

CHOICE MUNICIPAL BONDS
AT A LARGE REDUCTION BELOW PAR.
ALSO, INSURANCE, BANK, GAS-LIGHT, CITY RAILROAD Stocks and Bonds, &c., &c.,
PAYING TEN TO TWENTY PER CENT.

All strictly first-class securities at lowest market rates for sale by

ALBERT H. NICOLAY & CO.,
BANKERS, STOCK BROKERS AND AUCTIONEERS, NO. 43 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK.
Prime investment securities a specialty for 20 years

ELEVENTH WARD BANK.

NEW YORK, June 1, 1872.

The annual election for directors of this institution for the ensuing year will be held at
THE BANKING-HOUSE
Avenue D, corner of 10th-st.,
Wednesday, June 12, 1872,
Polls open from 12 A. M. to 2 P. M.
CHAS. E. BROWN, Cashier

AT THE ANNUAL ELECTION OF the New-York and Harlem Railroad Company, held on May 21, 1872, the following gentlemen were duly elected directors for the ensuing year:

Cornelius Vanderbilt.	James H. Banker.
Wm. H. Vanderbilt.	John B. Dutcher.
Wm. C. Wetmore.	Joseph Harker.
Horace F. Clark.	Cornelius Vanderbilt, Jr.
Augustus Schell.	Robert J. Niven.
Abraham B. Baylis.	Cornelius M. Meserole.
Harry Allen.	

At a subsequent meeting of the Board of Directors, CORNELIUS VANDERBILT was elected President; WILLIAM H. VANDERBILT, Vice-President; ROBERT J. NIVEN, Secretary; CORNELIUS VANDERBILT, JR., Treasurer.

BROADWAY AND SEVENTH-AVENUE RAILROAD COMPANY, NEW-YORK, 7TH-AV. AND 51ST-ST.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIrectors and Inspectors of Election will be held at the office of this Company on MONDAY, June 10, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.

The transfer-books will be closed from June 4 to 10, inclusive. THOMAS B. KERR, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, May 27, 1872.

FINANCIAL.

THE NATIONAL TRUST COMPANY.

OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK,
Nos. 261 AND 263 BROADWAY, CORNER OF WARREN-ST.

Capital, - - - - - - $1,000,000

Pays Four per Cent. Interest per Annum on Deposit, Subject to Check at Sight. Pays Five Per Cent. Interest Per Annum on Special Deposits Remaining Six Months or Longer.

ACTS AS TRUSTEE FOR ESTATES,
and especially for
RAILROAD MORTGAGE BONDS.

D. R. MANGAM, President.
B. L. SOLOMON, First Vice-President.
B. F. BANCROFT, Second Vice-President.

JAMES MERRELL, Secretary.

Howes & Macy, Bankers,

NO. 30 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,

Offer the same facilities to Depositors as Incorporated Banks, and allow Interest on daily Balances at the rate of Four per Cent.

Collections made on any point at current rates, with immediate returns.

Special attention paid to choice Stock, Bonds, &c., &c., for Investors.

VERMILYE & CO.

BANKERS,
16 and 18 Nassau-st., New-York.

DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
FIRST-CLASS RAILROAD AND MUNICIPAL BONDS ALWAYS ON HAND FOR INVESTMENT.
BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION
RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD,
MAKING LIBERAL ADVANCES.
INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

MUSGRAVE & CO.,

NO. 19 BROAD-ST.

GOVERNMENT STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD, BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION.

MARQUAND, HILL & CO.,
NO. 37 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,
Members New-York Stock Exchange.
Stocks, Bonds and Gold bought and sold on commission.

MARQUAND & HILL,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
NO. 18 DEVONSHIRE-ST., BOSTON.
Stocks, Bonds and Gold bought and sold on commission; Collections made; Business Paper negotiated.

John J. Cisco & Son,

BANKERS,
No. 59 Wall-st., New-York.

RECEIVE DEPOSITS subject to check at sight, on which INTEREST is allowed at the rate of FOUR PER CENT. per annum.

Checks drawn on us are received on deposit by all the City banks.

CERTIFICATES OF DEPOSIT issued, payable on demand, with interest.

GOVERNMENTS, GOLD, STOCKS and BONDS bought and sold on commission.

LOUISVILLE AND NASHVILLE 7 per cent. Consolidated Bonds, and HOUSTON AND TEXAS CENTRAL 1st Mortgage Bonds, bought and sold.

BUY and SELL EXCHANGE ON LONDON.

New-York Town Bonds, 7 Per Cent.,
AND
Oswego City 7s,
FOR SALE BY
GEO. OPDYKE & CO.,
NO. 25 NASSAU-ST.

$750,000 ST. LOUIS CITY WATER BONDS
FOR SALE.

Sealed proposals will be received by the undersigned, the Mayor of the City of St. Louis, at his office, City Hall, until 12 o'clock noon of the FIRST DAY OF JULY, 1872, for the purchase of 750 ST. LOUIS CITY WATER BONDS. Issued by authority of an act "to authorize the City of St. Louis to issue and dispose of additional Bonds to enable it to extend and protect its Water-works," approved Feb. 2, 1872.

These Bonds are for $1,000 each, dated April 1, 1872, having twenty years to run, with interest at the rate of six per cent., payable semi-annually on the 1st day of April and October, respectively, in Gold Coin of the United States, in the City of New-York, where the principal is also made payable in Gold Coin—and are the last authorized by the Legislature to be issued for the extension of the Water-works. The net revenue derived from the Water-works is pledged by law for the redemption of the Bonds now offered, both principal and interest, in the same manner as the Bonds heretofore issued under the acts approved March 13, 1867, and March 25, 1870.

Bids will be received for any number of the Bonds in sums of $5,000 and upward, and the proposals will be publicly opened in the office of the Mayor on the day and time named.

The Mayor reserves the right to reject any and all bids, if in his opinion the bids received be not satisfactory.

Proposals must be indorsed "Proposals for St. Louis Water Bonds," and addressed to the Mayor.

The law authorizing the issue of the bonds can be seen on application at the Mayor's office.

Bids may be made payable in the issue of the national banks, or the currency of the United States.

The bonds will be delivered in the City of St. Louis to the purchasers whose bids are accepted, upon the 15th day of July, 1872, to be paid for when delivered, with accrued interest from April 1, 1872, the bonds being antedated.

Five per cent. of the amount in money or certified bank check, will be required to accompany each bid, to insure compliance with the same.

Attest: JOSEPH BROWN, Mayor.
Attest: JOHN J. FITZWILLIAM, City Register.

WALKER, ANDREWS & CO.,
BANKERS, NO. 14 WALL-ST.,
ANDREWS & CO., PARIS.

Travelers' Credits. Circular notes and Sterling Exchange on UNION BANK OF LONDON.

Commercial and Travelers' Credits and Franc Exchange on PARIS.

Railway and other LOANS negotiated. Stocks and Bonds dealt in on commission. Interest on deposits.

A GOOD SECURITY.

Proposals will be received by the undersigned for the whole or a portion of $60,000 bonds of the town of East Chester, having ten years to run, interest seven per cent., payable semi-annually in New-York.

Persons holding bonds of said town coming due before March, 1873, are requested to inform the undersigned without delay. Address

WM. P. ESTERBROOK, Supervisor,
Care of Fifth National Bank, 3d-av., near 27th-st., New-York.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT A meeting of the stockholders of the "Star Linseed-oil Company" will be held at the office of the Company, at New-Brunswick, N. J., on the 15th day of June, 1872, at 11 o'clock A. M., for the purpose of increasing the capital stock of said Company from One Hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars to Two Hundred thousand dollars for the purpose of adding to the business of said Company: the manufacture and sale of white lead, colors, &c., and carrying on the general paint business.

(Signed,) C. M. MEYER,
W. H. BREEDEN,
W. H. HARRISON.
A majority of the Trustees.

NEW-YORK, May 24, 1872.

OFFICE OF CHICAGO AND NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY, NO. 52 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, April 22, 1872.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders and bondholders of the Chicago and North-western Railway Company, for the election of directors, and the transaction of such other business as may come before them, will be held at the office of the Company, in the City of Chicago, on THURSDAY, the 6th day of June next, at 1 o'clock P. M.

The transfer-books will be closed on the 30th day of April inst., at the close of business on that day, and opened on Saturday, the 8th day of June next, at 10 A. M. M. L. SYKES, JR., Vice-President.

A. L. PRITCHARD, Secretary.

FINANCIAL.

Houston & Texas Central

Railway Company's First Mortgage Land Grant Sinking Fund 7 Per Cent. Gold Bonds, at 90 and Accrued Interest in Currency, yielding about Nine Per Cent. on the Investment. William E. Dodge, of New-York, President, Shepherd Knapp and William Walter Phelps, Trustees for Bondholders. A Sinking Fund of Two Per Cent. of the Earnings and all Sales of Lands devoted to Redemption of the Bonds.

Principal and Interest payable in Gold at the National City Bank, New-York. We confidently assure investors that these bonds are in every respect first class, and we recommend them as an entirely safe investment. All securities taken at Board prices in exchange. Circulars and information may be obtained at our office.

JOHN J. CISCO & SON,
No. 59 Wall-St., New-York.

THE MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK, NOS. 144 AND 146 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, June 6, 1872.

AT THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR nine trustees of the class whose terms expired by limitation, the following persons were unanimously elected for four years:

R. H. McCURDY,
MARTIN BATES,
SAMUEL M. CORNELL,
LUCIUS ROBINSON,
WM. SMITH BROWN,
WM. E. DODGE,
ALONZO CHILD,
J. ELLIOT CONDICT,
F. RATCHFORD STARR.

At a meeting of the trustees of the above Company held June 5, 1872, F. S. WINSTON was unanimously elected President of the Company.

J. M. STUART, Secretary.

RAILROAD, STATE, CITY, COUNTY AND Town Bonds of all kinds bought and sold by HANNA BROTHERS, No. 11 Wall-st. and No. 2 New-st., New-York. Investment securities a specialty. Information furnished to investors.

ATLANTIC MUTUAL INSURANCE Scrip of all issues wanted by WM. C. GILMAN, No. 46 Pine-st., corner William-st.

SAVINGS BANKS.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION,
NO. 96 WARREN-ST., NEW-YORK.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST allowed on all sums. Interest commences on the 1st of January, April, July and October. Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M. WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President, VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

DIVIDENDS.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.

The Board of Trustees of the New-York Produce Exchange Company have this day declared a dividend of one hundred and fifty per cent. on the capital stock, payable upon the surrender of the certificates on and after June 1, 1872, at the office of Edward Cromwell, Treasurer, No. 18 Front-st. The transfer books will be closed from this date. By order of the Board.

STEPHEN H. CAREY, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE UNITED PETROLEUM FARMS ASSOCIATION, NO. 8 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK, JUNE 3, 1872.

THE TRUSTEES OF THE UNITED Petroleum Farms Association have this day ordered a distribution of $20,000 (two cents per share) among its stockholders, payable on the 13th inst., in accordance with the provisions of an act of the Legislature of the State of New-York, passed May 21, 1872. By said act the trustees are required to indorse the payment of dividends on the certificates of stock. It is, therefore, necessary that certificates be presented at the time of collecting above dividend. The transfer-books will close on the 11th inst., and remain closed until the 14th inst.

AUSTIN STEVENS, Secretary.

OFFICE ERIE RAILWAY COMPANY, NEW-YORK, May 29, 1872.

DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS OF THIS Company have declared a Dividend from the earnings of the road for the current six months of Three and One-half per Cent. on the preferred stock, payable on and after July 15 next at the Treasurer's office, No. 289 8th-av., New-York, to the registered holders of stock at the closing of the books.

The transfer-books of both common and preferred stock will be closed at the close of business on Monday, the 10th of June next.

H. N. OTIS, Secretary.

IN THE MATTER OF THE RECEIVERship of the Yonkers and New-York Fire Insurance Company.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned, as Receiver of the Yonkers and New-York Fire Insurance Company, has declared a Dividend of Fifteen (15) per Cent. payable out of the assets of said Company, and will pay the same on demand upon the amount of adjusted claims against said Company, at the office of the Receiver, No. 1 Pine-st., in the City of New-York. RICHARD L. FRANKLIN, Receiver of the Yonkers and New-York Fire Insurance Company.

Dated NEW-YORK, June 4, 1872.

CAYUGA LAKE RAILROAD COMPANY.

Coupons due the 15th inst. on the bonds of this road will be paid in gold at our office.

LEONARD, SHELDON & FOSTER,
JUNE 6, 1872. No. 10 Wall-st.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR RATIONS FOR LIGHT-VESSELS, &C.

OFFICE OF LIGHT-HOUSE INSPECTOR,
THIRD DISTRICT, TOMPKINSVILLE,
STATEN ISLAND, N. Y., May 20, 1872.

Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M. on Monday, the 17th day of June, 1872, for furnishing and delivering such rations as may be called for, for the light-vessels, supply-vessels and tenders which are or shall be in this district, for one year, from the 1st day of July, 1872, to the 30th June, 1873, inclusive. The rations to be of good and approved quality: to be delivered alongside of the light-house tender, or other vessel provided for the purpose, at either New-London or New-York, as may be ordered, and to be stated in the bid accordingly, in good and sufficient packages, barrels, boxes and cases, and in good order, once a quarter, free of expense to the United States, agreeably to specifications, which will form a part of the contract, copies of which may be had by applying at this office.

All bids must be sealed and indorsed: "Proposals for Rations for Light-vessels, Supply-vessels and Tenders," and then placed in another envelope, and left at or directed to this office, prepaid if sent by mail.

The right is reserved to reject all bids which may not be deemed advantageous.

By order of the Light-house Board.

J. H. STRONG, Com. U. S. N.,
L. H. Insp. Third Dist.

PROPOSALS FOR FUEL FOR LIGHT-VESSELS IN THE THIRD LIGHT-HOUSE DISTRICT.

OFFICE OF LIGHT-HOUSE INSPECTOR,
THIRD DISTRICT, TOMPKINSVILLE,
STATEN ISLAND, N. Y., May 20, 1872.

Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M. on MONDAY, the 17th June, 1872, for furnishing and delivering any fuel that may be called for by the Inspector, for the light-vessels in the Third Light-house District, for one year from the 1st day of July, 1872, to the 30th June, 1873, inclusive; to be delivered on the buoy-wharf either at New-London, Conn., or Tompkinsville, Staten Island, N. Y., free of all expense to the United States, agreeably to specifications which will form a part of the contract, copies of which may be had by applying at this office; and at such times and in such quantities as will be determined by the Inspector.

The fuel will be best quality anthracite coal for stove or steaming purposes, and good quality hard and pine woods.

All bids must be sealed and indorsed "Proposals for Fuel for Light-vessels," and then placed in another envelope and left at or directed to this office, prepaid if sent by mail.

By order of the Light-house Board.

J. H. STRONG, Com. U. S. N.,
L. H. Insp. Third Dist.

OFFICE CHIEF QUARTER-MASTER,
FIRST QUARTER-MASTER DISTRICT, D. E.,
CORNER GREENE AND HOUSTON STS.,
NEW-YORK CITY, May 24, 1872.

SEALED PROPOSALS, IN DUPLICATE, with a copy of this advertisement attached to each, are invited, and will be received at this office until 12 M., July 6, 1872, for the erection at Fort Wadsworth, New-York Harbor, of a frame, one (1) story and Mansard roof building, 43x32 feet, with an extension 26x12 feet 6 inches, to be used as appraisers' quarters.

All the required material and labor to be furnished by the contractor.

Plans and specifications may be seen at this office.

The proposals must be accompanied by a written guarantee of two (2) responsible parties for the execution and fulfillment of contract, if awarded, and should be indorsed "Proposals for quarters at Fort Wadsworth," and addressed to the undersigned, of whom any further information may be obtained, if desired.

R. N. BATCHELDER,
Major and Quarter-master United States Army.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON, May 29, 1872.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT sealed proposals in duplicate will be received at this Department until 12 o'clock noon, THURSDAY, June 20 next, for performing all the labor in the Public Stores, in the City of New-York, for a term of two years, from and after the 15th of July next, upon the terms and conditions set forth in a statement this day filed in the office of the Collector of the port of New-York, where full information in regard thereto may be obtained.

GEO. S. BOUTWELL,
Secretary of the Treasury.

BANKRUPT NOTICES

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of CHARLES PLACE, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by Charles Place, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 25th day of June, 1872, at 12 o'clock M., at the office of John Fitch, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 44 Wall-street, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 28th day of May, 1872.

my30-law3wTh* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

LEGAL NOTICES.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—In the matter of the ÆTNA INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK.—JOSEPH B. ALLEE against the ÆTNA INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK.—In pursuance of an order of this Court, made and entered in the above entitled action and proceeding, on the 30th day of April, 1872, notice is hereby given to all creditors of the Ætna Insurance Company of New-York, the above-named corporation, that they are required to exhibit their claims to me, the undersigned, the referee named in said order, at my office, No. 120 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 5th day of November, 1872, and become parties to the above entitled suit, and that in default of such creditors exhibiting their claims as aforesaid, they will be precluded from all benefit of the judgment or decree which shall be made in said suit, and from any distribution of the assets of said Company which may be made under such judgment or decree.—Dated at New-York, April 30, 1872. JAMES McNAMEE, Referee.

At a Special Term of the Court of Common Pleas in and for the City and County of New-York, held at Chambers, in the New Court-house in the City of New-York, on the 30th day of April, 1872.—Present, Hon. F. W. Loew, Justice.—In the matter of the Ætna Insurance Company of New-York.—Joseph B. Allee against the Ætna Insurance Company of New-York.—On reading and filing the petition of Frederick A. Conkling, receiver of the Ætna Insurance Company of New-York, and admissions of due service of due notice upon the attorneys for Joseph B. Allee and the Ætna Insurance Company, of application for this order and of the moving papers, and after hearing Hon. Henry E. Davies, of counsel for the said receiver: It is ordered that a notice be published in the manner hereinafter directed, requiring all the creditors of the said Company to exhibit their claims and become parties to the above entitled suit within six months from the first publication of this order, and in default thereof that they be precluded from all benefit of the judgment or decree which shall be made in such suit, and from any distribution of the assets of said Company which may be made under such judgment or decree. And it is further ordered that said notice and a copy of the said order be published once a week for six months in two newspapers published in the City of New-York, to wit: The New-York *Daily Times* and the New-York *Daily News*. And it is further ordered that James McNamee, Esq., attorney and counselor at law, be appointed referee for the purposes of this order, that such publication be made under his direction, and all such claims be exhibited to the said referee, that said referee do hear and determine all such claims as may be contested, and that he report to this Court from time to time upon all or any matters referred to him, and said receiver be at liberty to apply to this Court for such further directions as from time to time may be proper. And it is further ordered that said receiver make further application of the funds remaining in his hands after the payment of said dividend of forty per centum by paying therewith a further dividend to creditors of the said Company at the time and in the manner provided by law.

(A copy.) NATHANIEL JARVIS, JR., Clerk.
my2-law6mTh

AT A SPECIAL TERM OF THE SUPREME Court, held in the Court-house, in the City of Brooklyn, on the 5th day of March, 1872.—Present, Hon. Jasper W. Gilbert, Justice.—WALTER S. GRIFFITH against THE ATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—On reading and filing the petition of John D. Cocks, receiver in the above-entitled action, and it appearing to this Court to be necessary and proper that the prayer thereof be granted, now on motion of Barney, Butler & Parsons, attorneys for said receiver, it is hereby ordered and decreed that the said receiver have leave and he is hereby authorized and directed to pay a dividend of twenty (20) cents on the dollar of the debts of the said Atlantic Fire Insurance Company, which have been ascertained and adjusted, to those persons who have exhibited their claims as creditors of said Company, as prescribed in and by section 79, article 3, chapter 8, title 4, part 3 of the Revised Statutes. It is further ordered and decreed that a notice be published, in the manner hereinafter directed, requiring all the creditors of the said Atlantic Fire Insurance Company to exhibit their claims, and become parties to the above-entitled suit, within six months from the first publication of this order; and, in default thereof, that they be precluded from all benefit of the judgment and decree which shall be made therein, and from any distribution which shall be made under said judgment or decree. And it is further ordered that said notice and a copy of this order be published once a week for six months in the New-York *Daily Times*, a newspaper published in the City of New-York, and the Brooklyn *Daily Eagle*, a newspaper published in the City of Brooklyn. And it is further ordered that Clarence L. Burnet, a counselor of this Court, be and he is hereby appointed referee for the purposes of this order. That such publication be made under his direction, and that all such claims be exhibited to the said referee. That said referee do hear and determine all such claims as may be contested, and that said referee may report to this Court, from time to time, upon all or any matters referred to him. And that said receiver be at liberty to apply to this Court for such further directions from time to time as may be proper.

NOTICE to the Creditors of the Atlantic Fire Insurance Company.

To all whom it may concern.—New-York Supreme Court, Kings County.—Walter S. Griffith against The Atlantic Fire Insurance Company.—Notice is hereby given that an order, of which the foregoing is a copy, has been duly made in the above-entitled action, and that all creditors of said Atlantic Fire Insurance Company are required to exhibit their claims to the undersigned, at his office, No. 213 Montague-street, in the City of Brooklyn, and to comply with the terms of said order on or before the 25th day of September, 1872.—Dated Brooklyn, March 5, 1872.

CLARENCE L. BURNET, Referee.
mh7-law6mTh

SUPREME COURT, WESTCHESTER COUNTY.—JOHN FERRIS UNDERHILL, and Sarah Ann Underhill, his wife, plaintiffs, against WILLIAM A. UNDERHILL, and Abby Underhill, his wife, Alfred M. Underhill, Phebe Jane Underhill, Elijah Ferris Underhill, Mary Augusta Farquhar, Ann L. Farquhar, Henry Wood, Rebecca Talcott, and Daniel Talcott, her husband, Esther U. Willets, and Jacob S. Willets, her husband, William W. Underhill, and Mary Ann Underhill, his wife, Franklin Underhill, Mary Jane Underhill, Lydia W. Underhill, Augusta Paton, and James Paton, her husband, James E. Underhill, and Phœbe T. Underhill, his wife, Robert Underhill, and Charlotte Underhill, his wife, George W. Underhill, and Mary S. Underhill, his wife, Sarah W. Underhill, Annie Underhill, Jethro Wood Underhill, India W. Kirtland, and Charles B. Kirtland, her husband, Mary Sylvia Sawyer, and Christopher Sawyer, her husband, Robert David Updergraff, Abram Voorhees Underhill, Robert W. Underhill, and William Henry Underhill, Stephen Wood, Junior, and Anna H. Wood, his wife, Robert Wood, and Stella R. Wood, his wife, and Mary Augusta Underhill, and Francis L. Underhill, her husband, and The Mutual Life Insurance Company of New-York, defendants.—In partition.—To the above named defendants: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of Westchester, at the village of White Plains, in said county, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber at his office, No. 39 Nassau-street, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated March 21, 1872.

E. T. SCHENCK, Plaintiffs' Attorney,
No. 39 Nassau-street, New-York City.

The complaint in the above entitled action was duly filed in the office of the Clerk of Westchester County on the 1st day of May, 1872.

E. T. SCHENCK, Attorney for Plaintiffs.
My30-law6wTh*

SUPREME COURT.—CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—DANIEL W. RICHARDS and MORTON B. SMITH, plaintiffs, against EUGENE WHITNEY and DAVID SYMONS, defendants.—Summons—for relief.—(Com. not Ser.)—To the defendants and each of them: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the County Court-house in said City, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, No. 51 William-street, in said City, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New-York, May 14, 1872.

BROOKS & MERRILL, Plaintiffs' Attorneys,
No. 51 William-street, New-York.

The complaint in the above-entitled action was duly filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the County Court-house in said City, on this 5th day of June, 1872.

BROOKS & MERRILL, Plaintiffs' Attorneys.
je6-law6wTh*

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT.—IN the matter of the BEEKMAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—Horatio Gomez vs. the Beekman Fire Insurance Company.—In pursuance of an order of this Court, made and entered in the above entitled action and proceeding, bearing date the 19th day of March, 1872, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against the Beekman Fire Insurance Company, the above-named corporation, that they are required to present the same in writing to me, the undersigned, the referee named in said order, at my office, at No. 152 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 23d day of September, 1872; and that in default of such claimants presenting their claims as aforesaid, they will be precluded from all benefit of the said action and proceeding and of any distribution of the assets of the said company which may be made therein.—Dated New-York, March 20, 1872.

HENRY WILDER ALLEN, Referee.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against the estate of MELCHIOR DUCKER, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at the residence of John D. Ducker, No. 144 West 4th-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 2d day of August next.—Dated New-York, the 1st day of February, 1872.

MARGARET DUCKER, Executrix.
JOHN D. DUCKER,
BENJAMIN VAN RADEN, } Executors.
JOHN H. TIETJEN,
f1-law6mTh*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Frederick H. Whitmore, late of Farmington, in the State of Connecticut, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the office of J. C. Hull's son, No. 32 Park-row, in the City of New-York, on or before the 2d day of December next.—Dated New-York, the 22d day of May, 1872.

CHARLES W. HULL,
WILLIAM J. HOPPIN, } Executors.
my23-law6mTh*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against DAVID MONROE, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of business in the office of R. B. Campbell, No. 16 Wall-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 1st day of December next.—Dated, New-York, the 20th day of May, 1872.

ALEXANDER MONROE, Administrator.
my23-law6mTh*

WINES AND LIQUORS.

CHARLES HEIDSIECK

CHAMPAGNE,
DRY SILLERY AND "EXTRA," FOR SALE BY PARK & TILFORD, ACKER, MERRALL & CO.

SHIPPING.

FOR LIVERPOOL.
(VIA QUEENSTOWN.)
CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAILS.

THE LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY will dispatch one of their first-class full-power iron-screw steam-ships from PIER NO. 46 NORTH RIVER, EVERY WEDNESDAY,

as follows:

WYOMING, Capt. WHITNEY......June 12, at 10 A. M.
MINNESOTA, Capt. MORGAN......June 19, at 3 P. M.
IDAHO, Capt. PRICE......June 26, at 10 A. M.
MANHATTAN, Capt. J. B. PRICE...July 3, at 3 P. M.
WISCONSIN, Capt. T. W. FREEMAN July 10, at 3 P. M.
NEVADA, Capt. FORSYTH......July 17, at 1½ P. M.

Cabin passage, $80, gold.

Steerage passage, (Office No. 29 Broadway,) $30, currency.

For freight or cabin passage apply to WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 63 Wall st.

CUNARD LINE.—THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAM-SHIPS, BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

FROM NEW-YORK.	FROM NEW-YORK.
Cuba...Wed'sday, June 5	Batavia...Sat'day, June 8
Scotia..Wed'sday, June 12	Algeria...Sat'day, June 15
Java...Wed'sday, June 19	Parthia...Sat'day, June 22
China...Wed'sday, June 26	Calabria...Sat'day, June 29
Russia..Wed'sday, July 3	Abyssinia.Sat'day, July 6

And every following WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY from New-York.

RATES OF PASSAGE—Cabin, $80, $100, $130, gold, according to accommodation. Tickets to Paris, $15, gold, additional. Return tickets on favorable terms. Steerage, $30, currency.

Steerage tickets from Liverpool and Queenstown and all parts of Europe, at lowest rates. Through bills of lading given for Belfast, Glasgow, Havre, Antwerp, and other ports on the Continent, and for Mediterranean ports. For freight and cabin passage apply at the Company's office, No. 4 Bowling-green; for steerage passage, at No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building. CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAM-SHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River as follows:

ST. LAURENT......LEMAIRE....Saturday, June 15
WASHINGTON......ROUSSAN....Saturday, June 29
VILLE DE PARIS...SURMONT...Saturday, July 13

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD (including wine) TO BREST OR HAVRE.

First cabin......$125 | Second cabin......$75

To Paris, $5 and $3 additional.

Excursion tickets at reduced rates.

These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.

American travelers going to or returning from the Continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line, avoid both transit by English railway and the discomforts of crossing the Channel, besides saving time, trouble and expense.

GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent,
No. 58 Broadway.

Reduction in Passage Rates.

ANCHOR LINE.

Steamers sail from New-York every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY.

Passengers booked and forwarded to and from all railway stations in Great Britain, Ireland, Germany, Norway, Sweden or Denmark and America as safely, speedily, comfortably and cheaply as by any other route or line.

THE NEW DEPARTURES.

EXPRESS STEAMERS.	EXTRA STEAMERS.
Columbia..Sat'day, June 8	Britannia....Wed., June 5
Europa...Sat'day, June 15	Assyria......Wed., June 19
Anglia....Sat'day, June 22	Olympia.....Wed., June 12
India.....Sat'day, June 29	Caledonia...Wed., June 26
California..Sat'day, July 6	Iowa..........Wed., July 3
Australia..Sat'day, July 13	Trinacria....Wed., July 10

At noon, from Pier No. 20 North River, New-York.

Currency rates of passage to London, Liverpool, Glasgow, or Derry, by Wednesday's steamers, $60; by Saturday's steamers, $65 and $75; excursion tickets, $120; intermediate $33; steerage, $28. Certificates at lowest rates, can be bought here by those wishing to send for their friends.

Apply at the Company's offices to HENDERSON BROTHERS, No. 7 Bowling-green

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INMAN LINE FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:

CITY OF BALTIMORE...Thursday, June 6, 2 P. M.
CITY OF LONDON......Saturday, June 8, 7 A. M.
CITY OF WASHINGTON..Thursday, June 13, 10 A. M.
CITY OF BROOKLYN.....Saturday, June 15, 12 M.
CITY OF BRISTOL......Thursday, June 20, 2 P. M.
CITY OF MONTREAL....Saturday, June 22, 2 P. M.

and each succeeding SATURDAY and THURSDAY, from Pier No. 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

Payable in Gold.	Payable in Currency.
First cabin.......$75	Steerage.......$30
To London.......80	To London.......33
To Paris.........90	To Paris.........38

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Sweden, Norway and Denmark, at reduced rates.

Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends.

Through Bills Lading given on shipments of goods to Havre and Antwerp.

Drafts issued at lowest rates.

For further information apply at the Company's office. JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

WHITE STAR LINE.

NEW-YORK, CORK AND LIVERPOOL,
NEW AND FULL-POWERED STEAM-SHIPS,
THE LARGEST IN THE WORLD.
6,000 tons burden—3,000-horse power each.

Sailing from New-York on SATURDAYS, from Liverpool on THURSDAYS, calling at Cork Harbor each way.

BALTIC......June 8, 7 A. M.
ATLANTIC......June 15, 1 P. M.
OCEANIC......June 22, 4½ P. M.
REPUBLIC......June 29, 12½ P. M.

From the White Star Dock, Pavonia Ferry, Jersey City. Passenger accommodations (for all classes) unrivaled, combining

SAFETY, SPEED AND COMFORT.

Saloon, state-rooms, smoking-room and bath-rooms in midship section, where least motion is felt. Surgeons and stewardesses accompany these steamers.

RATES—Saloon, $80, gold. steerage, $30, currency. Those wishing to send for friends from the Old country can now obtain steerage prepaid certificates, $33, currency.

Passengers booked to or from all parts of America, Paris, Hamburg, Norway, Sweden, India, Australia, China, &c.

Excursion-tickets granted at lowest rates.

Drafts from £1 upward.

For inspection of plans and other information, apply at the Company's offices, No. 19 Broadway, New York.

Bills of lading issued through to Continental ports.

J. H. SPARKS, Agent.

NATIONAL LINE OF STEAM-SHIPS,

WEEKLY TO QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
FORTNIGHTLY TO AND FROM LONDON DIRECT.
From Piers Nos. 44 and 47 North River.

TO QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

SPAIN, GRACE......Saturday, June 8, at 7 A. M.
CANADA, WEBSTER...Saturday, June 15, at 11 A. M.
HOLLAND, BRAGG....Saturday, June 22, at 5 P. M.
EGYPT, GROGAN......Saturday, June 29, at 12 M.

TO LONDON DIRECT.

DENMARK, SUMNER, Wednesday, June 5, at 3 P. M.
THE QUEEN, THOMAS, Wed'sday, June 19, at 2:30 P. M.

Cabin passage......$75 and $65, currency
Steerage......$28, currency

Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool, Queenstown, Londonderry, Glasgow or London, $32, currency.

For further information apply at the Company's office, No. 69 Broadway

F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.,
THE FLORIDA PORTS,
AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE.
CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD.
WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.

THE STEAM-SHIPS

GENERAL BARNES, Capt. MALLORY, SATURDAY, June 8, from Pier No. 8 North River, at 3 P. M.
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling-green.

LEO, Capt. DEARBORN, WEDNESDAY, June 12, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M.
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents,
No. 62 South-st.

SAN JACINTO, Capt. HAZARD, SATURDAY June 15, from Pier No. 8 North River, at 3 P. M.
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling-green.

HUNTSVILLE, Capt. CROWELL, WEDNESDAY, June 19, from Pier No. 13 North River, at 3 P. M.
R. LOWDEN, Agent,
No. 93 West-st.

Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT.

Superior accommodations for passengers.

Through rates and bills of lading in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia, to all points.

Through rates and bills of lading in connection with the Atlantic and Gulf Freight line.

C. D. OWENS, Agent A. G. & G. R. R., No. 229 Broadway.	GEORGE YONGE, Agent C. R. R., No. 409 Broadway

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FOR NASSAU, N. P.
CARRYING THE ROYAL MAILS.

Atlantic Mail Steam-ship Company's steamer MORRO CASTLE, Capt. T. H. MORTON, will sail on THURSDAY, May 3, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River.

For freight or passage apply to
A. W. DIMOCK, President,
No. 5 Bowling-green.

DIRECT LINE TO HAVANA.

HAVANA, PROGRESO AND VERA CRUZ.

New-York and Mexican Mail Steam-ship Line, leaving Pier 17 E. River, at 3 P. M., direct to Havana.

CITY OF MEXICO, Sherwood......Tuesday, June 11
CLEOPATRA, Phillips, (Havana only,) Tues., June 18
CITY OF MERIDA, Deaken......Monday, July 1
CLEOPATRA, Philips, (Havana only,) Tues., July 9

For freight or passage apply to
F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 33 Broadway.

UNITED STATES MAIL TO HAVANA.

ATLANTIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

Sailing regularly every THURSDAY, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River.

COLUMBIA, Capt. T. S. CURTIS, June 13.
MORRO CASTLE, Capt. T. H. MORTON, June 20.
CRESCENT CITY, Capt. J. B. BAKER, (via Nassau,) June 27.

For freight or passage apply to
A. W. DIMOCK, President,
No. 5 Bowling-green.

NOTICE TO TRAVELERS.

Families or gentlemen going to travel on the Continent of Europe, who can afford the expense of a courier, should never leave Paris without one. Their services are invaluable in relieving the traveler from multiplicity of cares and troubles respecting passports, examination and conveyance of luggage, in securing the best accommodation, in protecting the traveler from imposition and an infinity of annoyances, to which they are exposed in various parts of the Continent. Competent and trustworthy couriers and traveling servants may always be obtained by applying to the COURIER SOCIETY, No. 3 Rue d'Alger, near the Tuileries Garden, Paris.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—United States passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, No. 91 Duane-st., corner of Broadway.

SHIPPING.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY'S LINE TO

CALIFORNIA, JAPAN AND CHINA,

VIA PANAMA,
CARRYING MAILS, PASSENGERS AND FREIGHT TO
KINGSTON, JAMAICA, SANTA MARTHA AND GREYTOWN, AND PACIFIC COAST OF MEXICO, CENTRAL AMERICA, PERU AND CHILI.

Steamers leave 15th and 30th each month, except when those dates fall on Sunday, then the day previous.

June 15.—Steamer HENRY CHAUNCEY, Capt. A. G. GRAY, will leave Pier No. 42 North River, at 12 o'clock noon, for Aspinwall, via Kingston, Jam., connecting at Panama with steamer ARIZONA, Capt. ——, touching at Acapulco, Manzanillo and Mazatlan, and also connecting for all Central American and South Pacific ports. Freight for last-named ports received until 4 P. M. of June 13.

An extra steamer will leave San Francisco June 15, 1872, for Japan and China. For rates of passage, freight and all further information apply at Company's office on the pier, foot of Canal-st.

F. R. BABY, Agent.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.

UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 23d of every month.

NORTH AMERICA, Capt. WIER......June 23
MERRIMACK, Capt. G. B. SLOCUM......July 23
SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. TINKLEPAUGH.....Aug. 23

These splendid steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagements of freight or passage, apply to

WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

HAVANA DIRECT.

NEW-YORK AND MEXICAN MAIL STEAM-SHIP LINE.

Steam-ship BIENVILLE, Capt. TIMMERMAN, will leave Pier No. 16 East River on SATURDAY, June 8, at noon. F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, 33 Broadway

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STEAMBOATS.

NARAGANSETT STEAM-SHIP COMPANY,

"FALL RIVER LINE,"
PIER NO. 30 NORTH RIVER, FOOT OF CHAMBERS-ST.

NOTICE.

On and after MONDAY, June 3, the steamers
BRISTOL AND PROVIDENCE
Will leave Pier No. 30 North River, at 5½ P. M.,
Instead of 5 o'clock, as heretofore, for
BOSTON, via NEWPORT and FALL RIVER

HALL'S CELEBRATED BRASS BAND
Will be attached to each steamer, commencing June 1.
M. R. SIMONS, Managing Director.

NEW-YORK, May 29, 1872.

NEW-JERSEY SOUTHERN RAILROAD LINE, FOR LONG BRANCH AND ALL STATIONS ON THIS AND CONNECTING RAILROADS, INCLUDING PHILADELPHIA, VINELAND, BRIDGETON, GREENWICH, &c., &c.

On and after May 15, steamer connecting with the trains of this Road at Sandy Hook will leave Pier No. 28 North River as follows:

6:40 A. M. and 4 P. M. for Philadelphia, Vineland, &c.

9:40 A. M. for Long Branch, Toms River, Waretown, and intermediate stations.

5 P. M. for Long Branch and all intermediate stations.

The first-class steamers PLYMOUTH ROCK and JESSE HOYT have been purchased by this Company, and are now being put in complete order for the Summer business.

The Summer arrangement will commence early in June, with the boats above named, when Long Branch trains will be run on better time than heretofore.

Commutation rates have been reduced.

G. W. BENTLEY,
General Manager

PEOPLE'S LINE FOR ALBANY.—The largest and most magnificent river steamers in the world. The ST. JOHN, DREW and DEAN RICHMOND. One of the above steamers will leave Pier No. 41 North River, every afternoon, (Sunday excepted,) at 6 o'clock. Arriving at Albany in time to connect with railroad trains West, North and East. Returning, leave the steam-boat landing at Albany at 7 o'clock P. M., or on the arrival of connecting trains from the West and North and East.

Through tickets can be obtained at the office on the wharf, and at Dodd's Express, No. 944 Broadway, and No. 1 Court-st., Brooklyn, and baggage checked to its destination. Freight received until the hour of departure.

BOATS LEAVE PECK-SLIP, PIER NO. 24, for HARLEM AND ASTORIA.

Landing at 11th, 109th and 120th sts., at 7, 8, 9, 10 and 12 A. M., and 1, 3, 4, 5, 6:15 and 7 P. M.

Express boats, landing at 120th-st. only, at 7:30, 9:30, 11:30 A. M., and 1:30, 3:30 and 5:30 P. M.

Last boat leaves Harlem for Peck-slip at 8 P. M.

N. B.—This is the only line that connects with boats for High Bridge and King's Bridge.

Sunday boats leave hourly from 10 A. M. to 7 P. M.

J. F. TALLMAN, Superintendent.

STEAMER SEA BIRD—FOOT FRANKLIN-ST., FOR RED BANK, and intermediate landings.

LEAVE NEW YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Monday, June 3..3:00 P. M.	Monday, June 3..6:00 A. M.
Tuesday, June 4.4:00 P. M.	Tuesday, June 4.6:30 A. M.
Wednes., June 5.3:00 P. M.	Wednesday June 5.6:30 A. M.
Thursday June 6 3:30 P. M.	Thursday, June 6.6:30 A. M.
Saturday, June 8.9:00 A. M.	Friday, June 7...7:00 A. M.
Tuesday, June 11.7:00 A. M.	Monday, June 10.7:30 A. M.

ALBANY AND TROY BY DAY LINE boats C. VIBBARD and DANIEL DREW, (commencing May 27,) leave Vestry-st. Pier at 8:30 A. M., and 34th-st. at 8:45, landing at Yonkers, Tarrytown and Nyack, (by ferry-boat,) Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck, Tivoli, Catskill and Hudson.

Trip tickets to Cozzens', West Point, Cornwall and Newburg, returning same day, $1.

Connecting for all points, West and North.

CITIZENS' EVENING LINE STEAMERS for Albany and Troy. Fare 50c. Steamers SUNNYSIDE and THOMAS POWELL leave Pier No. 35 North River, foot North Moore-st., daily, (Saturdays excepted,) at 6 P. M., making sure connections with all trains going North, East and West. Tickets sold and baggage checked to all points on Rensselaer and Saratoga and Troy and Boston Railroads.

NORTH RIVER & N. Y. ST.-BOAT CO.—Harrison-st. Pier.—Strs. CHRYSTENAH daily 3½ P. M., except Sundays, for Yonkers, Irvington, T'town, Nyack, R Lake, H'straw, G. Pt., Verplancks, Peekskill; ADELPHI, at 4, for Englewood, Yonkers, Hastings, D. Ferry, T'town, S Sing, H'straw; ALEXIS, at 5, for Nyack and intermediate landings. Nyack & T'town Ferry connects with H. R. trains.

OLD ESTABLISHED ALBANY AND Troy line of steamers, landing at Catskill, from Pier No. 44 North River, foot of Spring-st., daily, Saturday excepted. Fare, 50 cents; half state-rooms 75 cents; fare to Catskill, 10 cents. Steamers VANDERBILT and CONNECTICUT, connecting with railroads to all stations West and North, will leave as above at 6 P. M. Freight at reduced rates.

FOR NORWALK AND DANBURY.—The beautiful steam-boat AMERICUS leaves foot of Market-st., Pier No. 37 East River, every afternoon at 2:45, and 33d-st. at 3 o'clock. Returning, leaves Norwalk at 7:45 A. M., on the arrival of the Danbury and New-Haven trains. Fare, 75 cents. Excursion tickets, $1 25.

FOR RONDOUT, LANDING AT COZZENS', Cornwall, Newburg, Milton, Poughkeepsie and Esopus.—The steam-boats THOMAS CORNELL and JAMES W. BALDWIN leave daily, at 4 P. M., Pier No. 34 North River, foot of Harrison-st.

STEAMERS FOR SALE.—ONE SIDE-wheel steamer, (iron) 200 feet long by 29½-foot beam; one side-wheel steamer, (wood,) 207 feet long by 28½-foot beam. Apply to C. W. COPELAND, No. 64 Broadway.

FOR STAMFORD AND GREENWICH.—The beautiful steam-boat NELLY WHITE leaves the foot of Market-st. EVERY AFTERNOON at 3:30, and 33d-st. at 3:45 o'clock. Returning, leaves Stamford at 7, and Greenwich at 7:35 o'clock A. M.

AFTERNOON BOAT FOR NEW-BURG, Poughkeepsie, Rondout, and Kingston, landing at Cozzens', West Point, Cornwall, New-Hamburg and Milton; the MARY POWELL, from Vestry-st., Pier No. 39, every afternoon, at 3½ o'clock.

FOR BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS on Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroad.—Fare, $1. Steamers leave Catharine-slip at 12 noon, and 12 night.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, AND THE NORTH.—Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., connecting with road.

RAILROADS.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.

On and after MONDAY, May 13, trains will leave James-slip as follows:

8:00 A. M.—Greenport Mail-train.
8:00 A. M.—Sag Harbor, Southampton Bridge, Hampton, and all stations on Sag Harbor Branch.
9:00 A. M.—Rockaway Excursion-train.
10:30 A. M.—Northport, Locust Valley and Hempstead Way-train.
1:00 P. M.—Rockaway Express-train.
3:30 P. M.—Greenport, Locust Valley and Hempstead Express-train.
3:30 P. M.—Sag Harbor Express-train.
4:00 P. M.—Rockaway Express-train.
4:30 P. M.—Northport, Locust Valley and Hempstead Express-train.
6:00 P. M.—Northport, Locust Valley and Hempstead Way-train.
7:00 P. M., from 34th-st., East River—Rockaway Express-train.

The above trains leave 34th-st. fifteen minutes later than James-slip.

Sunday trains for Far Rockaway and all stations leave 34th-st., East River, at 9:15 A. M. and 12:15, 3:15 and 6:45 P. M.

Sunday trains for Huntington, Northport, Roslyn, Glen Cove and Locust Valley leave Hunter's Point at 9:00 A. M. and 6:45 P. M.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL & HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.

Commencing on Monday, June 3, 1872. Through Trains will leave Grand Central Depot.

7.30 A. M., Chicago and Montreal Express, with drawing-room cars through to Watertown, Rochester and St. Albans.
10.00 A. M., Special Chicago Express, with drawing-room cars to Buffalo and Niagara Falls.
11.00 A. M., Northern and Western Express.
3.40 P. M., Special Albany and Troy Express.
4.00 P. M., Montreal Express, with sleeping-cars from New-York to St. Albans.
6.00 P. M., Express, with sleeping-cars for Watertown, Oswego and Canandaigua.
8.00 P. M., Pacific Express, with sleeping-cars for Rochester, Buffalo and Niagara Falls: also, for Chicago via both L. S. and M. C. Railroads; and for St. Louis via Toledo. The 6 and 8 P. M. trains run on Sundays.
11.00 P. M., Express, with sleeping-cars for Troy and Albany.

Yonkers Special Trains from 30th-st., west side, as per small time tables.

C. H. KENDRICK, General Passenger Agent.

TO NEWPORT BY RAILROAD.

NEWPORT AND WICKFORD RAILROAD AND STEAM-BOAT COMPANY.

On and after May 20, 1872, cars for this road will leave the New-York and New-Haven Railroad Depot daily, (Sundays excepted,) at 8 A. M. and 12:15 P. M.

TEXAS CANNED ROAST BEEF, IN slices and chopped, recently received. For sale by the case, at No. 16 Cedar-st.

THE HOFFMAN WARRANTS.

Summary of the Ring Accounts—Methods of County Book-Keeping.

How the Money was Raked and the People who are Supposed to Have Got it.

The following table will serve to show the distribution of the warrants detailed in the TIMES of Tuesday, and will help to elucidate the methods by which the frauds were perpetrated:

STATEMENT SHOWING ACCOUNTS IN WHICH THE $3,700,000, WARRANTS INVOLVING FRAUD IN 1868, WERE CHARGED.

Issued to	Miscellaneous City and County......	Armories and Drill Rooms..........	New County Court-house..........	Adjusted Claims...	Total.
Ingersoll, & Co.	$69,221 96	$141,105 93	$174,013 90	$384,489 24	$768,831 03
Ingersoll, Watson & Co.	24,372 33	91,510 49	....	....	115,882 82
Keyser & Co.	21,913 72	68,203 06	46,881 83	60,572 87	197,571 48
Geo. S. Miller	13,122 59	77,186 83	....	90,827 50	181,136 92
A. J. Garvey	32,073 92	96,545 03	71,431 29	66,275 38	266,325 62
Gregg & Co.	....	600 63	....	73,259 78	73,860 41
J. T. Barnard & Sons	23,477 43	....	4,753 00	38,584 82	66,815 25
T. J. Blank's Sons	....	....	....	13,240 02	13,240 02
W. D. Roe & Co. and T. W. Roe & Co.	14,758 25	....	....	183,474 78	198,233 03
New-York Printing Co.	128,872 87	....	....	474,373 71	603,246 58
New-York Transcript Co.	87,110 48	....	(Co'nty) (City)	78,873 94 138,827 20	304,811 62
E. Jones & Co. and W. C. Rogers & Co.	169,769 20	....	(Co'nty) (City)	6,203 80 388,795 93	564,768 93
J. O. Seymour & Co.	....	....	....	241,303 04	241,303 04
J. McB. Davidson & Co.	25,608 07	7,420 79	57,605 00	5,507 12	96,140 98
East Chester Quarry Co.	....	....	68,039 50	....	68,039 50
Total	$610,300 82	$482,572 76	$422,724 52	$2,244,609 13	$3,760,207 23

A FAIR SPECIMEN.

Robert C. Gregg's Warrant for $600—It Swells Under Tammany Manipulation to $73,860—Woodward and Ingersoll in the Fraud—Hoffman's Vetoes Explained.

Among the most damning of the fraudulent warrants signed by Gov. HOFFMAN when Mayor are those drawn in favor of GREGG & Co. and GREGG & BRO., in the year 1868. A reporter of the TIMES went to the carpet-store of Mr. ROBERT C. GREGG, at No. 1 Bowery, and learned from him that in the Fall of 1867 he received orders from the Board of Supervisors for carpets, for which he presented a bill for $600 63, receiving, in February, 1868, a warrant for that amount. Of the warrants issued to GREGG & Co. and GREGG BRO., which were deposited by F. W. STERRY & Co., by INGERSOLL & Co. and by E. A. WOODWARD, he knows nothing whatsoever save that they have nothing to do with his firm whatsoever, which was at that time GREGG & BRO., but which, from the retiring of his brother in January, 1868, has since been ROBT. C. GREGG alone. The amount of these peculiar warrants is $73,860 41, and Mr. GREGG states that all his acquaintance and business connections believe that he individually pocketed that sum. To the best of his belief, there never was a firm of GREGG & Co., but the warrants purporting to be issued to GREGG & BRO. have made a fraudulent use of the name of his firm as it then existed. From February, 1868, he never received another order from the City authorities for carpets; but he has received such orders from Mr. INGERSOLL, and the carpets have been laid down in the Court-house by that gentleman's instructions. He does not know any carpet-dealer by the name of J. C. SMITH, and it is quite possible that the carpets which he sold to Mr. INGERSOLL may have been charged to the City under that name. This is only a probability, for there was no resemblance whatever in the prices.

This was all that Mr. GREGG knew, but the probability is much stronger than he supposed. In fact, it may be assumed as certain that INGERSOLL charged for the Court-house carpets not only in the name of SMITH, but also again in his own name, as furniture. As to Gov. HOFFMAN's knowledge of the fraudulent character of all the warrants in the name of GREGG, except those deposited by GREGG & BRO., there can be no doubt that he was perfectly conscious of the exact nature of those deposited by INGERSOLL & WOODWARD. Those worthy individuals had already made themselves conspicuous as the tools of the Ring—INGERSOLL as the creator of imaginary debts, and WOODWARD as the recipient of fraudulent monies, which he shared among the bosses of the Ring. That HOFFMAN should have signed these warrants knowingly, though at the first blush it may appear incredible, will easily be understood by those who remember the nature of the man, his mediocre talents, his overweening ambition, and the glittering prize of the Governorship which was held before his nose. Having sold himself to the Ring, his extraordinary conduct this last session can readily be appreciated. TWEED and SWEENY had him by the hair. If he had dared for one single moment to say that his soul was his own, if he had refused to veto the bills that would have purified New-York and given it a genuine charter, they would, upon the instant, have denounced his corrupt signature of such warrants as those issued to Mr. GREGG. Having yielded in '67 and '68, there was nothing left for the miserable man but to plot with Tammany in '72, or to confess all and retire from public life. His plotting has not saved him, and the denouncement has been made. In spite of his attempted scorn of newspaper attacks, it is well known even to his most devoted adherents that his chances for the Senatorship have completely evaporated.

What the People Say About Hoffman and the Charges Against Him—His Political Death.

Since the day when the New-York TIMES published the proofs of the Controller's guilt, and of the enormous peculations of the leading officials of the City Government, there has not been so intense an excitement as was caused by the publication of HOFFMAN's complicity with the frauds of 1868. It has formed the universal topic of conversation throughout the Metropolis. Men have screamed about it to each other in horse cars, lawyers whisper about it in Court-rooms, City officials look knowingly at each other and remark "that the bell has rung for HOFFMAN." In the halls of the great hotels men gather in groups and talk about it more than about HORACE GREELEY's chances for the Presidency. Those who pretend to be knowing, and desire the reputation of far-seeing wisdom, say, "I always thought so; I always said that HOFFMAN would never have signed the Erie bill unless the Tammany folks had some very strong hold on him." The respectable Democracy, as they are termed, are unanimous in their reprobation, and they are even more bitter in their expressions than the Republicans. It seems that they cannot forgive his veto of Mr. SAMUEL TILDEN's Oyer and Terminer bill, which had received the warm approval of all the respectable and honest men of both parties. The action of the Governor, they now declare, is so transparent that no apologies can be made for him. It is clear that the Ring ordered him to veto a bill which would have destroyed them, and he obeyed them. They jeer at HOFFMAN's declining to notice the accusation, and folding himself in a mantle of popular votes. They say that if they had known him then as they do now, he would not have received those votes, and that he got them under false pretenses. In private circles, as far as can be learned, the feeling is much the same, although it is considerably mingled with pity. The only believers in Mr. HOFFMAN's innocence are the Tammany supporters of Mr. GREELEY, who with wonderful unanimity declare that the whole charges are got up as political capital, and that the Governor is as spotless as the philosopher candidate. But even these gentlemen unite with the others in estimating HOFFMAN's chance of the United States Senatorship as being remarkably slim. They say "It's all U P for the Senate, but praps we won't elect him Mayor again. Oh, no; I guess not!" This is the peculiar dialect in which the Democracy of the Sixth Ward express their determination to run him for Mayor. It is needless to add that those who make such statements are perfectly ignorant of the workings of politics, and believe that Boss TWEED still runs the machine.

The Contract Investigation—The Waterbury Matter.

At the Sixth District Court, last evening, Commissioners VAN VORST and JAQUES resumed their investigation into the facts and circumstances relating to the contracts and awards made by the Mayor, &c. The only case of importance before them was that of G. G. WATERBURY, President of the Nicholson Pavement Company, for paving Ninth-street, between Second and Third avenues, and Stuyvesant-street, between the same avenues. The Commissioners received testimony in this case at a previous sitting, but on the application of Mr. BENJAMIN TATHAM, the Chairman of the Seventeenth Ward Reform Associatian, and a property-owner on the line of the aforesaid streets, they decided to hear further evidence before rendering their final decision. Last evening, Mr. TATHAM stated that the property-owners whom he represented object to the Commission authorizing the Controller to pay the bills on the ground: first, that they have no jurisdiction; second, that the act under which they were appointed is unconstitutional; and third, that fraud has been perpetrated in relation to the contracts. The Commission declined to hear testimony on the first two objections, but examined Mr. TATHAM on the third. From his evidence, it would seem that the charges were exorbitant, and that the work was done without the sanction of the property-owners; but the evidence of Mr. WATERBURY was to the contrary. Mr. TATHAM also produced a number of affidavits from property-owners, some of whom swear that fraud had been practiced; but the Commissioners and the counsel for defense would not admit them as evidence. The case was finally adjourned until Tuesday next, when Mr. TATHAM will produce as witnesses the gentlemen who swore to the aforesaid affidavits.

BUSINESS COLLEGES.

Horace Greeley at the Cooper Institute Last Night.

At the Commencement exercises of the Packard Business College, which took place, last evening, at the Cooper Institute, Mr. GREELEY made the following address:

"The greatest orator of New-England, Mr. WENDELL PHILLIPS, is reported as having said that the State owes to every male and female instruction in some useful trade. I could not go so far, but this I would say, that I would prefer to have every youth in this community educated to some trade and take his chance for the schooling than the converse—to have the schooling and take his chance for the trade. I do not believe there is anything from which we, as a people, suffer so much as from the multitudes who are growing up in ignorance of the rudiments of earning an honest living. Nothing appals one so much as the continual cry that meets us on every corner, "Can't you find me something to do?" The unfortunate classes are not those born to poverty or to ignorance, but those who are born in competence, but have not been taught a livelihood—the men and women who know not how to do. When I see people who can neither write nor read earning their livelihood honorably and respectably, and others who have been educated and yet are helpless to do a hand's turn for themselves, I cannot help sorrowing over the narrow meaning that has been given to the word education. The business college means not that other colleges are worthless, but simply that they fill a void which the others had neglected. I have the largest, deepest interest in what are called agricultural colleges, which are meant to teach young men, and, I trust, in the future, young women, also, how to keep a farm. I am told they are a failure. Well, what then? It is simply because they are before the time. Out of the hundred young men who go to such places, there are not ten who intend to adopt farming as a livelihood. They go to get an education. Then people grumble that the agricultural colleges do not turn out farmers. So you may give a young man the best possible education for a merchant, and he won't be one. So the business college may not turn out all of its pupils good clerks. They may have such aspirations, but aspiration is not capacity. Still the business colleges would be an immense advantage if they did not turn out a single clerk. The numbers engaged in such positions are much fewer than they used to be, and therefore if young men look forward to a great increase in the demand for clerks, they may very well be disappointed. But what of that? I venture to say that the business colleges give men an education that will fit them for many other pursuits. Farmers would be all the better for such a training. They should keep book accounts of every field, so as to acquaint themselves with the exact profit and loss they may have on each production. They don't do this now, but they go on from year to year growing things that are a positive loss to them. This would be avoided if all farmers had the element of a good business education. It is the same with other things; and on the whole we should be a very much more efficient and thriving people if we all had this business education. The Yankee capacity for turning from one trade or calling to another, is derived from this foundation of the mind. In our civil war there were many instances of this, of soldiers falling out of the ranks, repairing ships at Annapolis, repairing locomotives and running them. This, I think, was the result of Yankee aptitude, and, may I say it, of Yankee business education. Honor, then, to this form of education, and not alone to this but to every form. Let us multiply our forms of teaching, let us have colleges for this, and for that, and for the other. This will make us better qualified for all pursuits and will place us in the van of nations. As business colleges have developed this idea, I say success to them.

Grand Synod of the Reformed Church—Brief Opening Session Yesterday—Sermon by Rev. Dr. Taylor.

The General Synod of the Reformed Church in America convened at 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon at the Middle Reformed Church, in Harrison-street, Brooklyn. The attendance of delegates was full, about 200 being present at the opening ceremony. The meeting was called to order by Rev. W. J. STORY, of Newark. The Synod organized by the election of Rev. Dr. J. ELMENDORF President, and Dr. PELZ, Adsessor. Rev. Dr. TAYLOR, Moderator of the last General Conference, preached the opening sermon, the text being taken from Ephesians, iii., 6. The reverend speaker discussed at considerable length the condition of the Reformed Church in this centennial year, referring to its growth and theological foundation, and to the composite character of its ministry. The membership, he asserted, is constantly being largely increased by accessions from other Christian denominations, and he concluded with a glowing picture of the brilliant future of the Church. Dr. TAYLOR was listened to with marked attention, and at the conclusion of his discourse a benediction was pronounced and the Synod adjourned to 9 o'clock this morning. It is expected that the session of the General Synod will continue about ten days

THE NEW TAX LAW.

Full Details of the Taxes Reduced, and the Amounts Taken off.

Over Fifty-Three Millions of Taxation Wiped Out—Changes in the Internal Revenue—The Law to Date from Aug. 1.

The following is a comparative statement of the duties on imported articles, as imposed now and as changed in the new Tariff bill. The annexed statement gives the duty fixed by the new bill in every case, and gives the duty under the old law, where the description of the article makes this possible, except on the articles named in section 2, on which the reduction is uniformly ten per cent.:

	Tariff of 1870.	Tariff of 1872.
Bituminous coal, ton	$1 25	$ 75
Slack coal or culm, per cent	25	bush. 40
Salt, in bulk, per 100 lbs	18	8
Salt in sacks, barrels, &c., per 100 lbs.	24	12
Oat meal, per cent	10	per lb. ½
Potatoes	25	bush. 15
Bend, or belting leather, per cent	35	15
Calfskins, tanned or dressed, per ct.	30	25
Upper leather and dressed skins, N. O. P., per cent	25	20
Morocco skins tanned, but unfinished, per cent	..	10
Chicory, ground or unground, pr. lb.	4@5	1

On all timber, squared or sided, not otherwise provided for, one cent per cubic foot. On sawed boards, plank, deals, and other lumber of hemlock, white-wood, sycamore and bass-wood, one dollar per thousand feet, board measure. On all other varieties of sawed lumber, two dollars per thousand feet, board measue, provided that when lumber of any sort is planed or finished, in addition to the rates herein provided, there shall be levied and paid for each side so planed or finished, fifty cents per thousand feet, and if planed on one side, and tongued and grooved one dollar per thousand feet; and if planed on two sides and tongued and grooved, one dollar and fifty cents per thousand feet. On hubs for wheels, posts, last blocks, wagon blocks, oar blocks, gun blocks, heading blocks, and all like blocks or sticks, rough-hewn or sawed only, twenty per centum ad valorem; on pickets and palings, twenty per centum ad valorem; on laths, fifteen cents per thousand pieces; on all shingles, thirty-five cents per thousand; on pine clapboards, two dollars per thousand; on spruce clapboards, one dollar and fifty cents per thousand; on house or cabinet furniture, in pieces or rough, and not finished, thirty per centum ad valorem; on cabinet wares and house furniture, finished, thirty-five per centum ad valorem.

	Tariff of 1870.	Tariff of 1872.
Timber, hewn or sawed, per cent	20	..
Timber, round, unmanufactured N. O. P.	Free.	
Timber used in building wharves, per cent	20	..
On casks and barrels, empty, and on sugar-box shooks, and packing-boxes of wood, not otherwise provided for, per cent	..	30
On fruit, shade, lawn and ornamental trees, shrubs, plants and flower-seeds, not otherwise provided for, per cent	30	20
On garden-seeds, and other seeds for agricultural purposes, not otherwise provided for, per cent	30	20
Ginger, ground, per pound	5	3
Ginger, preserved or pickled, and essence, per cent	50	35
Chocolate, per pound	7	5
Cocoa, prepared or manufactured	5	2

THE TEN PER CENT. REDUCTIONS.

SEC. 2. That on and after the 1st day of August, 1872, in lieu of the duties imposed by law on the articles in this section enumerated, there shall be levied, collected and paid on the goods, wares and merchandise in this section enumerated and provided for, imported from foreign countries, ninety per centum of the several duties and rates of duty now imposed by law upon said articles severally, it being the intent of this section to reduce existing duties on said articles ten per centum of such duties, that is to say:

On all manufactures of cotton of which cotton is the component part of chief value.

On all wools, hair of the alpaca goat and other animals, and all manufactures wholly or in part of wool or hair of the alpaca and other like animals, except as hereinafter provided.

On all iron and steel, and on all manufactures of iron and steel, of which such metals or either of them shall be the component part of chief value, excepting cotton machinery.

On all metals not herein otherwise provided for, and on all manufactures of metals of which either of them is the component part of chief value, excepting percussion caps, watches, jewelry, and other articles of ornament; provided, that all wire rope and wire strand or chain made of iron wire, either bright, coppered, galvanized or coated with other metals, shall pay the same rate of duty that is now levied on the iron wire of which said rope or strand or chain is made; and all wire rope and wire strand or chain made of steel wire, either bright, coppered, galvanized, or coated with other metals, shall pay the same rate of duty that is now levied on the steel wire of which said rope or strand or chain is made.

On all paper and manufactures of paper, excepting unsized printing paper, and books and other printed matter not herein specifically provided for.

On all manufactures of India-rubber, gutta-percha or straw, and on oil-cloths of all descriptions.

On glass and glass-ware, and on unwrought pipe clay, fine clay and fuller's earth.

On all leather not otherwise herein provided for, and on all manufactures of skins, bones, ivory, horn and leather, except gloves and mittens, and of which either of said articles is the component part of chief value, and on liquorice paste and on liquorice juice.

On all burlaps and like manufactures of flax, jute or hemp, or of which flax, jute or hemp shall be the component material of chief value, excepting such as may be suitable for bagging for covering cotton, thirty per cent.

On all oil-cloth foundations or floor-cloth canvas, made of flax, jute or hemp, or of which flax, jute or hemp shall be the component material of chief value, forty per centum ad valorem; on all bags, cotton bags and bagging, and all other like manufactures, not herein otherwise provided for, except bagging for cotton, composed wholly or in part of flax, hemp, jute, gunny cloth, gunny bags, or other material, forty per cent.

On insulators for use exclusively in telegraphy, except those made of glass, twenty-five per cent.

On bouillons or cannetille and metal threads, file or gespinst, twenty-five per cent.

Emery ore, per ton	Free	$6 00
Emery grains, per pound	1	2
Corks, per cent	50	30
Cork bark, manufactured, per cent	50	30
On acids, viz., acetic, acetous and pyroligneous, of specific gravity of one and forty-seven thousandths or less, per pound	25	5
On acids, viz., acetic, acetous and pyroligneous, of specific gravity of one and forty-seven thousandths, per pound	80	30
On acids, carbolic, liquid, per cent	....	10
On acids, gallic, per pound	1 50	1 00
On acids, sulphuric, per pound	1	1
On acids, tannic, per pound	2 00	1 00
On acids, tartaric, per pound	20	15
Acetates of ammonia, per pound	70	25
Acetates of baryta, per pound	40	25
Acetates of copper, per pound	10	....
Acetates of iron, per pound	50	25
Acetates of lead, (brown,) per pound	5	5
Acetates of lead, (white,) per pound	....	10
Acetates of potassia, per pound	75	25
Acetates of soda, per pound	50	25
Acetates of strontia and zinc, per pound	50	25
Acetates of blue vitriol, per pound	..	4
Camphor, refined, per pound	40	5
Quinine, sulphate of, per cent	45	20
Potash, chlorate of, per pound	6	3
Rochelle salts, per pound	15	5
Salsoda and soda ash, per pound	⅛	¼
Santonine, per pound	5 00	3 00
Strychna, per ounce	1 50	1 00
Bay rum or bay water, whether distilled or compounded, $1 per gallon of first proof, and in proportion for any greater strength than first proof, per gallon	1 50	1 00
Bay rum, oil or essence, per ounce	2 00	50
On all sized or glued paper, suitable only for printing paper, per cent	35	25
Mustard, ground in bulk, per pound	12	10
Mustard, in glass or tin, per pound	16	14
Currants, Zante or other, per pound	2½	1
Figs, per pound	5	2½
Raisins, per pound	5	2½
Prunes, per pound	2½	1
Dates, per pound	2	1
Milk, condensed, per cent	....	20
Fire-crackers, $1 per box of forty packs, not exceeding eighty to each pack, and in the same proportion for any greater or less number, per box	1 00	1 00
Tin, in plates or sheets, terne and taggers tin, per cent	25	15
Iron and tin plates, galvanized or coated with any metal by electric batteries, per pound	2½	2
Moisic iron, made from ore by one process, per ton	....	15 00
Umbrellas, sunshades, &c., silk, per cent	60	60
Umbrellas, sunshades, &c., alpaca, per cent	50	60
Umbrellas, sunshades, &c., others, per cent	50	45
Umbrella and parasol ribs and stretchers, frames, tips, runners, handles, or other parts thereof, when made in whole or chief part of iron, steel, or any other metal, per cent	..	45
Saltpetre, crude, per pound	2½	1
Saltpetre, refined, per pound	2	2
Saltpetre, partly refined, per pound	3	2

THE FREE LIST.

SEC. 5. That on and after the 1st day of August next the importation of the articles enumerated and described in this section shall be exempt from duty, that is to say:

Acid, boracic and sulphuric; agates unmanufactured; almond shells; aluminium, or aluminum; amber beads and amber gum.

American manufactures, the following, to wit: Casks, barrels, or carboys, and other vessels, and grain-bags, the manufacture of the United States, if exported, containing American produce, and declaration be made of intent to return the same empty, under such regulations as shall be prescribed by the Secretary of the Treasury; angelica root, animals brought into the United States temporarily and for a period not exceeding six months, for the purpose of exhibition or competition for prizes offered by any agricultural or racing association; provided that bond be first given, in accordance with the regulations to be prescribed by the Secretary of the Treasury, with the condition that the full duty to which such animals would otherwise be liable shall be paid in case of their sale in the United States, or if not re-exported within said six months; annotto, roncou, rocou, or orleans, and all extracts of; annatto seed, antimony, ore, and crude sulphuret of; aqua fortis; argal dust; arseniate of aniline; balm of gilead; balsams, viz.: copaiva, fir or Canada, Peru and tolu; bamboo reeds, no further manufactured than cut into suitable lengths for walking-sticks or canes, or for sticks for umbrellas, parasols or sunshades; bamboos, unmanufactured; bezoar stones; bed feathers and downs; birds, stuffed; black salts; black tares; bladders, crude, and all integuments of animals not otherwise provided for; Bologna sausages; bones, crude and not manufactured; bones, burned, calcined, ground, or steamed; borax, crude; borate of lime; books which shall have been printed and manufactured more than twenty years at the date of importation books, maps and charts imported by authority for the use of the United States or for the use of the Library of Congress: Provided, That the duty shall not have been included in the contract or price paid; books, maps, and charts specially imported, not more than two copies in any one invoice, in good faith for the use of any society incorporated or established for philosophical, literary, or religious purposes, or for the encouragement of the fine arts, or for the use, or by the order, of any college, academy, school, or seminary of learning in the United States; books, professional, of persons arriving in the United States; books, household effects, or libraries, or parts of libraries, in use of persons or families from foreign countries, if used abroad by them not less than one year, and not intended for any other person or persons, nor for sale; Brazil paste; Brazil pebbles for spectacles, and pebbles for spectacles, rough; Burgundy pitch; camphor, crude; catgut strings, or gut cord for musical instruments; chamomile flowers; charcoal; China root; cinchona root; chloride of lime; coal stores of American vessels, provided that none shall be unloaded; cobalt, ore of; cocoa or cocao, crude, and fibre, leaves and shells of; coir and coir yarn; colcothar, dry, or oxide of iron; coltsfoot, (crude drug;) contrayerva root; copper, old, taken from the bottom of American vessels compelled by marine disaster to repair in foreign ports; cowage down; cow or kine pox or vaccine virus; cubebs; curling-stones or quoits; curry and curry powders; cyanite or kyanite; diamonds, rough or uncut, including glazier's diamonds; dried bugs; dried blood; dried and prepared flowers; elecampane root; ergot; fans, common palm-leaf; farina; flowers, leaves, plants, roots, barks, and seeds for medicinal purposes, in a crude state, not otherwise provided for; firewood; flint, flints, and ground flint-stones; fossils; fruits, plants, tropical and semi-tropical, for the purpose of propagation or cultivation; galanga, or galangal; garancine; gentian root; ginger root; ginseng root; gold-beaters' moulds and gold-beaters' skins; gold size; grease, for use as soap-stock only not otherwise provided for; gunny-bags and gunny-cloth, old or refuse, fit only for manufacture; gut and worm-gut, manufactured or unmanufactured, for whip and other cord; guts, salted; hair, all horse, cattle, cleaned or uncleaned, drawn or undrawn, but unmanufactured; hair of hogs, curled, for beds and mattresses and not fit for bristles; hellebore root, hide cuttings, raw, with or without the hair on, for glue-stock; hide-rope; hides, namely, Angora goat-skins, raw, without the wool, unmanufactured; asses' skins, raw, unmanufactured; hides, raw or uncured, whether dry, salted, or pickled, and skins, except sheep-skins with the wool on; hones and whetstones; hop roots for cultivation; horn-strips; Indian hemp, (crude drug;) Indio or Malacca joints, not further manufactured than cut into suitable lengths for the manufactures into which they are intended to be converted; iridium; isinglass, or fish-glue; istle, or Tampico fibre; jalap; josticks or josslight; jute butts; leather, old scrap; leaves all, not otherwise provided for; lithographic stones, not engraved; loadstones; logs, and round unmanufactured timber not otherwise provided for, and ship timber; maccaroni and vermicelli; madder and munjeet, ground or prepared, and all extracts of; magnets; manganese, oxide and ore of; marrow, crude; marsh-mallows; matico leaf; meerschaum, crude or raw; mica and mica waste; mineral waters, all, not artificial; moss, sea-weed, and all other vegetable substances used for beds and mattresses; murexide, (a dye;) musk, crude; mustard-seed, brown and white; nuts, cocoa and Brazil, or cream; nux vomica; oil, essential, fixed or expressed, viz.: almonds, amber, crude and rectified; ambergris; anise, or aniseeed; anthos, or rosemary; bergamont, cajeput, caraway, cassia, cedrat, chamomile, cinnamon, citronella, or lemon grass; civet, fennel, jasmine, or jessamine; juglandium, juniper, lavendar, mace, ottar of roses, poppy, sesame, or sesamumseed, or bene; thyme, red, or origanum; thyme, white; valerian; oil cake; olives, green or prepared; orange buds and flowers; orpiment; osmium; oxidizing paste; palladium metal; paper stock, crude, of every description, including all grasses, fibres, rags other than wool, waste, shavings, clippings, old paper, rope ends, waste rope, waste bagging, gunny-bags and gunny-cloth, old or refuse, to be used in making and fit only to be converted into paper and unfit for any other manufacture, and cotton waste, whether for paper stock or other purposes; pellitory root; persis, or extract of archil and cudbear; Peruvian bark; pewter and Britannia metal, old, and fit only to be manufactured; phanglein; plumbago; polyodium; pulu; quick-grass root; quills, prepared or unprepared; railroad ties, of wood; ratans and reeds, unmanufactured; rennets, raw or prepared; root flour; saffron and safflower, and extract of; saffron cake; sago, crude; sago and sago-flour; Saint John's beans; salacine; salep or saloup; sassafras, bark and root; sauerkraut; sausage skins; seeds, namely, anise, anise star, Canary, chia, sesamum, sugar-cane and seeds of forest trees; shark skins; snails; soap; stocks; sparterre, for making or ornamenting hats; spunk; stavesacre, crude; storax, or styrax; straw, unmanufactured; strontia, oxide or protoxide of strontium; succinic acid; sugar of milk; talc; tamarinds; teasels; teeth, unmanufactured; terra-alba, aluminous; tica, crude; tin, in pigs, bars, or blocks, and grain-tin; tonquin, tonqua, or topka beans; tripoli; umbrella sticks, crude, to wit, all partridge, hair-wood, pimento, orange, myrtle, and other sticks and canes in the rough, or no further manufactured than cut into lengths suitable for umbrella, parasol or sunshade sticks or walking-canes; uranium, oxide of; vanilla beans or vanilla pants; Venice turpentine; wafers; wax, bay or myrtle, Brazilian and Chineese; whalebone, unmanufactured; yams; yeast cakes; zaffer.

The following important exemptions and regulations are also made.:

GOODS IN WAREHOUSE.

SEC. 8. That all imported goods, wares and merchandise which may be in the public stores or bonded warehouses on the first day of August, 1872, shall be subjected to no other duty upon the entry thereof for consumption than if the same were imported respectively after that day; and all goods, wares and merchandise remaining in bonded warehouses on the day and year this act shall take effect, and upon which the duties shall have been paid, shall be entitled to a refund of the difference between the amount of duties paid and the amount of duties said goods, wares and merchandise would be subject to if the same were imported respectively after that day.

SHIP-BUILDING MATERIALS.

SEC. 10. That from and after the passage of this act all lumber, timber, hemp, manila, and iron and steel rods, bars, spikes, nails and bolts, and copper and composition metal which may be necessary for the construction and equipment of vessels built in the United States for the purpose of being employed in the foreign trade, including the trade between the Atlantic and Pacific ports of the United States, and finished after the passage of this act, may be imported in bond, under such regulations as the Secretary of the Treasury may prescribe; and, upon proof that such materials have been used for the purpose aforesaid, no duties shall be paid thereon: Provided, that vessels receiving the benefit of this section shall not be allowed to engage in the coastwise trade of the United States more than two months in any one year, except upon the payment to the United States of the duties on which a rebate is herein allowed; and provided, further, that all articles of foreign production needed for the repair of American vessels engaged exclusively in foreign trade may be withdrawn from bonded warehouses free of duty, under such regulations as the Secretary of the Treasury may prescribe.

THE INTERNAL REVENUE CHANGES.

The law consolidates the taxes on spirits into one tax of seventy cents per gallon, imposes a uniform tax on tobacco of twenty cents per pound; it abolishes tobacco warehouses for export; abolishes all the stamp taxes under schedule B, except the two-cent stamp on checks; directs the reduction of revenue districts to sixty, involving the abolition of some 270 to 280 collectors' and assessors' offices; and abolishes the allowance of moieties to informers. Most of the other changes are technical or relate to details in the law which it is impossible to explain briefly in the columns of a newspaper. The total reduction of revenue by the bill is $53,059,259.

Base-Ball Notes.

In consequence of the rain yesterday the Baltimore-Red Stocking match, at Boston, was postponed to this afternoon.

The Mutuals left yesterday for Troy, where they play the Haymakers today. The result of each inning will be received by telegraph at Johnson's Club-rooms, Broadway and Twenty-eighth-street.

To-morrow, Mutual vs. Baltimore, on Union Ground, Brooklyn; June 8, Mutual vs. Athletic, at Philadelphia; June 10, Athletic vs. Troy, at Troy.

The Bostons now lead in the championship race, with the Athletics close up, and the Mutuals third, Baltimore, Troy and Cleveland being, respectively, fourth, fifth and sixth.

NEW-YORK AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

Another order directing GORDON GORDON to attend for examination today was yesterday granted by Judge BARRETT.

The amount of fines imposed on members of the Police Department, during the month of May, 1872, amounted to $2,309, an increase of $538 in fines over the month of April.

HENRY ESTELLE, a noted hotel sneak thief, was committed yesterday, by Justice Cox, for stealing a valuable overcoat from WM. B. SCHMIDT, of the New-York Hotel.

CATHERINE HICKEY of 418 East Twenty-third-street, while intoxicated, fell from the third story window of her residence to the sidewalk, breaking her arm and severely injuring her back.

In the matter of the Second-avenue Railroad Company, already reported in the TIMES, Judge BARRETT has appointed WM. R. MARTIN, ROBERT M. STEVENS and J. NELSON TAPPAN Commissioners.

The Board of Health passed a resolution yesterday, refusing to grant permits to dump straw in any vacant lots in the City, as the gases arising from the decomposition of the straw are detrimental to health.

GEORGE CUTLER, of No. 145 West Thirty-second-street, was yesterday committed by Justice Cox on a charge of stealing $75 worth of clothing from EDWARD C. FORD, of No. 145 West Thirtieth-street.

FREDERICK MULLER, of Thirty-sixth-street and Eighth-avenue, who, while shooting at a mark in a stable at the Lion Brewery, on Monday, shot himself in the abdomen, died yesterday, in Bellevue Hospital.

THOMAS FOX became intoxicated and disorderly at the depot of the Broadway Railroad yesterday, and, in resisting the efforts of some of the Twenty-second Precinct Police to arrest him, received a slight scalp-wound.

DENNIS BUCKLEY, ROBERT MONROE and GEORGE MURTHA, boys, were committed in the Yorkville Police Court, yesterday, for breaking into the residence of Mr. C. H. PAYSON, No. 868 Lexington-avenue, with intent to steal.

Controller GREEN was not assaulted on Tuesday by Ex-Coroner FLYNN, as incorrectly reported yesterday. The Controller was not in the office when FYLNN entered, and consequently evaded coming into collision with the Ex-Coroner.

Judge BARRETT, in Supreme Court, Chambers, yesterday, granted a writ of error in the case of GEORGE LAVERY, recently convicted of the murder of Detective LAMBRECHT. This carries the case to the General Term, but does not stay execution of sentence.

The ladies of the West Fifty-third-street Baptist Church commenced a strawberry festival, last evening, which will continue several days, to raise funds toward clearing the debt of the Church. Among other attractions they promise some fine vocal and instrumental music.

R. I. MCILWAINE, the broker, of No. 11 Wall-street, who is charged with having defrauded Messrs. GELSTON & BUSSING, of No. 38 Wall-street, of $9,900 worth of Lake Shore Railroad stock by means of a worthless check, was held for trial at the Tombs, yesterday, in default of $10,000 bail.

Tuesday night, Capt. BURDEN, of the Twenty-ninth Precinct, made a raid upon disorderly houses in West Thirty-sixth-street, and at No. 1,348 Broadway, and having captured the inmates they were taken before Justice COX yesterday, who committed the proprietors in default of $1,000 bail, and the others in default of $500 bail.

The Children's Aid Society, every Summer, if funds are supplied for the purpose, give the many hundreds of poor children under their charge excursions or picnics in the country. Those who will kindly contribute for the purpose mentioned may send their subscriptions to the office of Children's Aid Society, No. 19 East Fourth-street, New-York.

Yesterday, at noon, a gang of Fourth-avenue car-drivers went on strike and marched over to Seventh-avenue, where they attempted to stop the cars and force the drivers to join them. Two of the men, BERNARD REILLY and JAMES FOX, were arrested and taken to the Yorkville Police Court, where they were locked up for examination.

ABRAM NELSON, rearrested by Capt. WARD, of the Second Precinct, for having in his possession stolen correspondence and telegrams belonging to Messrs. PHELPS, DODGE & CO., at his place of busines, 295 Peare Street, was arraigned before Justice HOGAN, at the Tombs, yesterday, and held for examination, which will take place on Saturday next.

Officer NELSON, of the Twenty-ninth Precinct, was called by NELLIE THOMPSON to arrest her husband, WILLIAM THOMPSON, keeper of an infamous house in Twenty-sixth-street, for assaulting her last night. THOMPSON escaped into the back yard of the house, where he despoiled the officer of his club and began beating him. The officer shot him slightly through the left arm and succeeded in arresting him.

WILLIAM HART, a house-smith, and one of the Eight-hour Committee appointed to wait on the men employed at THEODORE WESTING's establishment in Thirty-seventh-street, was arrested there, yesterday, by Sergt. LOWREY, of the Twentieth Precinct on a charge of disorderly conduct. He was arraigned before Justice COX, and sentenced to ten days' imprisonment, but subsequently liberated through the influence of some friends of the society.

The Pattern-makers Eight-hour League met last evening at the Germania Assembly Rooms, Twenty-sixth-street and Seventh-avenue. Reports from the various shops were received, by which it appeared that a speedy termination to the strike was expected by the demands of the men being granted. Only three of the large shops now hold out. A resolution was passed that each member of the League working should pay $2 per week toward sustaining the men on strike.

BROOKLYN.

Two hundred pensioners are being paid off daily by Pension-agent HALL.

The body discovered on Tuesday at the foot of Van Dyke-street has been identified as that of Captain EDWARD HALLENBECK, of the tug *Epsilon*, which blew up in the bay some days ago.

The Board of Supervisors yesterday instructed the County Treasury to pay $48,000, on the 14th inst., for the land on Clermont-avenue, adjoining the rink, on which the Twenty-third Regiment armory is to be erected.

The bad weather yesterday caused the postponement of the grand procession of Sabbath-school children at Greenpoint, which would have taken place at 2 o'clock in the afternoon. Should the weather be fine the procession will march at 1 o'clock today.

The argument of counsel on the application of Mrs. FANNY HYDE for a postponement of her second trial for the murder of GEO. W. WATSON, until the October Term, was heard by Judge PRATT, in the Court of Oyer and Terminer yesterday. No decision was rendered.

The colored citizens of Kings County announce a mass-meeting to be held in the Republican General Committee Rooms on the evening of the 7th inst. Addresses are expected from Hon. M. LYNCH, Secretary of State of Mississippi; Mr. J. Q. ALLEN, of Troy; WM. H. JOHNSON, and other gentlemen.

The Tax Collector announced, yesterday, that he is prepared to receive the assessments due for paving the streets, which were the subject of so much litigation in the Supreme Court a year ago. The property-owners are to pay two-thirds of the assessment, and the city will assume the other third.

RICHARD VAN THUN, of No. 25 Union-street, died suddenly at an early hour on Sunday morning. At first it was stated that he had been killed by some rowdies in a tavern brawl. On Tuesday his wife was arrested on suspicion of having poisoned him. At the post-mortem, yesterday, it was pretty conclusively established that he committed suicide.

STATEN ISLAND.

Yesterday JOHN MILAN was arraigned before Justice HAGGERTY, at Port Richmond, on a charge of assaulting ANNIE BURBANK, and committed to the County Jail for six months and fined $50.

A boat containing two young men, named PHILIP ROBERTS and JOHN LOWREY, was capsized off Fort Wadsworth, yesterday, during the storm. LOWREY swam ashore, but his companion was drowned.

PATRICK NELSE, BETSEY NELSE, PATRICK CARROLL and PATRICK KEHOE were arraigned yesterday before Judge GARRETT, at Stapleton, on a charge of assault with attempt to kill MARGARET SMITH. They were held to bail in $500 each.

Two boys named FRANK ANDREWS and LORENZO FANNING, quarreled yesterday over the ownership of a dog, and ANDREWS stabbed his companion with a pocket-knife three times in the left side and arm, inflicting serious wounds. He was arrested, and committed by Judge KILPATRICK.

LONG ISLAND.

It is proposed to organize a Queens County Sunday-school Association at Jamaica to be held June 13.

The Town Auditors of Hempstead have voted to erect suitable buildings on the town farm for the accommodation of the poor.

WILLIS, the canal-boatman, who escaped from the Court-house, Hempstead, writes that he is ready to appear for trial, saying no one should blame him for leaving the "old brig," as it is not a place for a respectable man to stay in.

From the marks of violence on the head and face of the body of the man MILES MURPHY, which was found at the foot of Thirty-fourth-street, East River, a few days ago, it is thought by his friends that he was murdered. He was a well-known resident of the Second Ward of Long Island City, and a man of some wealth.

NEW-JERSEY.

The Sabbath-schools in the former cities of Bergen and Lafayette will hold their annual celebration today.

The funeral of EDWARD WOLFF, who committed suicide at Plainfield by shooting himself on Monday, will take place today from the residence of D. M. W. BALL, his father-in-law.

Mrs. REED, who fell from the stone steps leading from the Bergen Point Plank Road to the Newark and New-York Railroad on Sunday evening, died from her injuries on Tuesday night.

The Hoboken Board of Tax Commissioners have fixed the amount of tax to be raised for the expenses of the city during the year at $116,800. This is a decrease from the amount expended last year.

The stockholders of the Belleville Bridge Company met yesterday at Newark, and ratified the action of the directors in selling the bridge to the Essex, Hudson and Bergen County freeholders for $7,500.

MARY JACKSON, residing on Canal-street, Newark, is missing. She was seen on Market-street on Tuesday evening going toward the bridge, and it is believed fell into the canal and was drowned. An unsuccessful search was made for her body yesterday.

The Grand Temple of Honor of New-Jersey and the Grand Section of the Cadets of Temperance met yesterday at the rooms of the Newark Temple of Honor. The meeting, which is secret, will be continued today, when the Grand Officers for the ensuing year will be elected.

The Newark Board of Excise, after having for some time refused to grant any licenses, has granted 119 additional ones to saloon-keepers, most of whom were selling already without license. The granting of one of these to a man named THALLMAN has roused such indignation among people living in the Fourteenth Ward, in which no saloon at present exists, that a mass-meeting has been called to protest against the action of the Board.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

The Grand Jury of Westchester County have found a bill of indictment against JOHN ROBERTSON, a constable of Morrisania, for shooting and causing the death of GEORGE WASHINGTON PHILLIPS, a colored resident of the town, while the latter was attempting to evade an arrest by ROBERTSON for an assault and battery.

Havana Markets.

HAVANA, June 5.—EXCHANGE on United States, 60 days, currency, par @¼ ℘ cent. discount; short sight, 1⅞@2¼ ℘ cent. premium; 60 days, gold, 13¾@13⅞ ℘ cent. premium; short sight, 15¼@15½ ℘ cent. premium; on London, 26¼@26¾ ℘ cent. premium; on Paris, 11@11¼ ℘ cent. premium.

[Advertisement.]

At E LORD's new cleaning and dyeing office, No. 630 Broadway, near Bleecker-st., (late of Broome-st.,) branch at No. 934 Broadway, dresses, shawls, sacques, laces, feathers, gloves, &c. beautifully cleaned; coats, pants, vests, cleaned like new.

[Advertisement.]

MAD DOG!—This is a terrible cry; but KNOX's Summer hats excite an exclamation of delight from every beholder. Don't fail to buy your hats at No. 212 Broadway.

Passengers Sailed.

In steam-ship Huntsville, for Savannah.—A. W. Metcalf, lady and 2 children, F. Tiernay, H. P. Westcott, T. Beach, Z. Zacharias, Mr. Jacobs, Miss A. Gumdell, Agnes Crown, W. K. Pearce, T. J. Canavan, Charles J. Wilson, Miss G. C. Collig, T. W. Clark.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.
Sun rises....4:29 | Sun sets......7:27 | Moon sets...8:12
HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.
Sandy Hook.7:56 | Gov. Island..8:45 | Hell Gate..10:07

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....WEDNESDAY, June 5.

Cleared.

Steam-ships Cuba, (Br.,) Moodie, Liverpool, Chas. G. Francklyn; Nevada, (Br.,) Forsyth, Liverpool, Williams & Guion; Denmark, (Br.,) Surmount, London, National Steam-ship Co.; Westphalia, Schwensen, Hamburg, &c., Kunhardt & Co.; Tybee, Delanoy, San Domingo, &c., Spofford Bros. & Co.; Metropolis, Castner, Hamilton, (Bermuda,) Lunt Bros.; Huntsville, Crowell, Savannah, Robert Lowden & Co.; Georgia, Crowell, Charleston, Henry R. Morgan & Co.; Niagara, Walker, Richmond, &c., Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.; Vineland, Bowen, Baltimore; E. N. Fairchild, Trout, Philadelphia, J. & N. Briggs; E. C. Biddle, McCue, Philadelphia.

Ship Glenhaven, (Br.,) Forshawe, Liverpool, E. E. Morgan's Sons.

Barks Lizzie Iredale, (Br.,) Agnew, London, G. F. Bulley; Fraternita, (Nor.,) Jacobson, Cork for orders, Funch, Edye & Co.; Sarah Gibson, (Br.,) Gibson, Cork for orders, C. L. Wright; Titania, (Nor.,) Jenson, Lubeck, Tetens & Bockmann; Christina, (Ital.,) Custelleno, Gibralta for orders, Slocovich & Co.; Isaac Hall, Colcord, Cardenas, J. H. Winchester.

Brigs Ysabelita, (Mex.,) Ingueta, Campeachy, M. Echeverria & Co.; Gem, Neal, Barbados, D. Trowbridge & Co.; Anna, (Br.,) Bantaly, Halifax, J. F. Whitney & Co.; Northern Star, (Br.,) Anderson, Sackville, P. I. Nevius & Son.

Schrs. Edwin Janer, (Br.,) Roberts, Harbor Island, Joseph Epers; Sea King, (Br.,) Granville, St. John, N. B., Heney & Parker; Antelope, (Br.,) Barker, Hantsport, N. S., D. R. De Wolf & Co.; Abbie Dunn, Fountain, Port Royal, Jas. W. Elwell & Co.; Matilda Brooks, Jones, Jacksonville, Jonas Smith & Co.; C. E. Elmer, Corson, Jacksonville, Slaght & Petty; Ridgwood, Derickson, Georgetown, S. C., &c., E. D. Hurlbut & Co.; A. M. Dickinson, Dickinson, Washington, D. C., Slaght & Petty; Daybreak, Blake, Charleston, Bentley, Miller & Co.

Arrived.

Steam-ship Bladworth, (Br.,) Gaggs, Stettin May 16, Copenhagen 17th, and Christiansand 19th, with mdse. and 633 passengers to Wendt & Rammelsberg. Had strong head winds the entire passage, and heavy fog on the Banks.

Steam-ship Volunteer, Bloodgood, Philadelphia, with mdse. to Lorillard Steam-ship Co.

Steam-ship Ellens S. Terry, Salyer, Newbern, N. C., with naval stores, &c., to Murray, Ferris & Co.

Ship Dr. Barth, (N. G.,) Bockwoldt, Hamburg 30 ds., with mdse. and 365 passengers to Funch, Edye & Co. Took the northern passage, and had light southerly winds and calms; was 11 ds. W. of the Banks; had 11 deaths, 10 infants and 1 adult; June 2, off Nantucket, spoke ship Elland, (N. G.,) from Bremen, for Baltimore.

Ship Plymouth Rock, Williams, London April 25, with mdse. and passengers to Grinnell, Minturn & Co. Is anchored on the Bar.

Ship Atlantic King, (of Glasgow,) Owens, Liverpool April 24, with mdse. to E. E. Morgan's Sons. Is anchored at the S. W. Spit.

Ship Lennie, (Br.,) Horton, Ardrossan May 5, with pig-iron to order. Is anchored at the S. W. Spit.

Ship Cholula, (of Liverpool,) Cox, Calcutta Feb. 7, with mdse. to Vernon H. Brown & Co.—vessel to C. L. Wright & Co.; is anchored outside the Bar.

Ship Winifred, (of Yarmouth, N. S.,) Johnson, Shields April 19, with mdse. to Boyd & Hincken; is anchored on the Bar.

Bark Nereid, (of St. John, N. B.,) Cornish, Caibarien 11 ds., with melado to Brett, Son & Co.—vessel to J. W. Elwell & Co. Had fine weather up to Hatteras; thence 5 ds. with variable.

Bark Lord Palmerston, (Br.,) Slocomb, Cardenas 10 ds., with sugar and melado to order—vessel to master. Had fine weather; was 4 ds. N. of Hatteras.

Bark Caroline, (Sw.,) Sgolund, Middlesboro 58 ds., with railway iron to order—vessel to Funch, Edye & Co. Took the southern passage, and had light winds and fine weather throughout; was 20 ds. W. of the Banks.

Bark Ferndale, (of Sunderland,) Frazer, Auckland 99 ds., with gum and wax to Walker, Son & Renwick. Passed Cape Horn April 4, and crossed the equator May 8 in lon. 36; experienced strong W. and N. W. winds to Cape Horn; from thence light winds and fine weather.

Brig Memphis, (of Windsor, N. S.,) Macomber, Wentworth, N. S., 10 ds., with 300 tons plaster to Crandall, Berteaux & Co.

Brig Airolo, (Br.,) Ellis, Windsor, N. S., 8 ds., with 290 tons gypsum to Crandall, Berteaux & Co.—vessel to J. F. Whitney & Co.

Brig Favorite, (of New-Haven,) Duell, Trinidad 16 ds., with cocoa and molasses to H. Trowbridge's Sons.

Brig Robert Mowe, (of New-Haven,) Abbott, Mayaguez, P. R., 15 ds., with molasses to H. Trowbridge's Sons. Had moderate weather; was 6 ds. N. of Hatteras.

Brig Mathilde, (N. G.,) Kolln, Rio Grande 58 ds., with hides and wool to Dowley, Corners & Co.—vessel to Funch, Edye & Co. Crossed the equator May 4, in lon. 40 W.; had light winds and calms throughout the passage.

Brig G. W. Hall, (of Economy, N. S.,) Pettis, Windsor, N. S., 9 ds., with plaster to Crandall, Berteaux & Co.

Brig Henry & Louise, (of Philadelphia,) Hand, Buenos Ayres April 11, with hides, &c., to Evans, Ball & Co.

Brig Sarah L. Hall, (of Yarmouth, N. S.,) Davis, St. Johns, P. R., 18 ds., with molasses to Burdett & Ponce—vessel to Boyd & Hincken. Had moderate weather; was 4 ds. N. of Hatteras.

Brig Hunter, (of Halifax, N. S.,) Wilson, Tampico 30 ds., with hides, fustic, &c., and 1 passenger to order—vessel to W. Cunningham & Sons.

Brig J. H. Gillespie, (of Parrsboro, N. S.,) Grove, St. Croix May 13, with sugar, &c., to master.

Brig Sarah A. Holbrook, (Dan.,) Tooker, St. Thomas May 9, with cargo ex Startled Fawn from Vigues, to Cartwright & Harrison.

Brig Lije Houghton, (of Portland,) Anderson, Matanzas May 25, with sugar to Miller & Houghton.

Schr. A. L. Putnam, (of Provincetown,) West, Baracoa 8 ds., with fruit to J. & T. Pearsall—vessel to B. J. Wenberg. Had fine weather; was 2 ds. N. of Hatteras; June 2, lat. 32 20, lon. 74 40, exchanged signals with a bark showing a signal with K. & Co. in the centre, bound S.; June 4, 100 miles S. E. of the Highlands saw schr. Sunbeam hence for Jamaica.

Schr. Roque Alayo, (So.,) Vallhourat, Baracoa 8 ds., with fruit to E. Puig & Co. Had fine weather; was 2 ds. N. of Hatteras.

Schr. Matilda M., (of Parrsboro, N. S.,) Merriam, Windsor, N. S., 6 ds., with 240 tons plaster to Wosherspoon Bros.—vessel to D. R. De Wolf & Co.

Schr. Freedom, (of Parrsboro, N. S.,) King, Windsor, N. S., 10 ds., with 270 tons plaster to Crandall, Berteaux & Co.

Schr. Sassacus, (of Provincetown,) McRitchie, Baracoa 11 ds. with fruit to E. Puig & Co.—vessel to B. J. Wenberg.

Schr. Newport, (Br.,) Millet, Windsor, N. S., 12 ds., with 280 tons plaster to Crandall, Berteaux & Co.

Schr. Mary Ella, Thomas, Shivere, N. S., 17 ds., with 250 tons plaster for Hudson City.

Schr. Olivia A. O'Mullen, (Br.,) Crane, Parrsboro, N. S., 8 ds. with piling to D. R. DeWolf & Co.

Schr. May Flower, (Br.,) Parker, Wentworth, N. S., 8 ds. with plaster to Crandall, Berteaux & Co.

Schr. Liberty, Johnson, Norwalk, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Josephine, Kane, Bridgeport, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Magellan, Mayer, Mount Desert 10 ds., with piling to Snow & Richardson.

Schr. Addie G. Bryant, Stubbs, Bangor, with lumber for Philadelphia.

Schr. Albert Thomas, Rose, New-Haven, for Baltimore.

Schr. Ben Bolt, (Br.,) Drake, St. George, N. B., 6 ds., with lumber to Jed Frye & Co.

Schr. W. H. Sargent, Sargent, Georgetown, D. C., for Dayton.

Schr. J. A. Jayne, Jayne, Georgetown, D. C., for Port Morris.

Schr. Vapor, Applegate, Georgetown, D. C., for Providence.

Schr. E. M. Fox, Case, Newport, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Anthony, Burton, Johnson, Pawtucket.

Schr. I. H. Borden, Hadwin, Fall River.

Schr. Isaac Anderson, Johnson, Norwalk.

Schr. Phil Sheridan, Murphy, Fall River.

Schr. Lavinia Jane, Bushnell, Newport.

Schr. Mary Mankin, Petty, Georgetown, D. C.

Schr. Moses G. Leonard, Lyman, Virginia.

Schr. J. H. Seguin, French, Virginia.

Schr. A. & D. Benton, Flood, Virginia.

BELOW—Bark Mercurius, (Norw.,) Ludvigsen, Newport, Eng., May 10, with railroad iron to order—vessel to Tetens & Bockmann. Spoken June 3, lat. 40 36, lon. 68 45, by pilot-boat Abraham Leggett No. 4.

SAILED—Steam-ships Cuba and Nevada, for Liverpool; Metropolis, for Bermuda; Huntsville, for Savannah; Georgia, for Charleston.

WIND—Sunset, fresh, N. N. E., thick and raining.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, Mass., June 5.—Arr. ships Gettysburg, from Liverpool; Eliza Everett, from Ardrossan; bark Vesta, from Trafani.

CHARLESTON, S. C., June 5.—Arr. steamer Sea Gull, from Baltimore; bark Maria, from Philadelphia. Sld. bark Medway, for London; brig Minnie Abbey, for Beaufort, S. C.; schrs. L. T. Knight, for Port Royal, S. C.; Kate Foster, for Jacksonville.

FORTRESS MONROE, June 5.—Passed out, barks Sampson, and Lizzie Raymond, for Cork; schr. Eclectic, for Arroyo.

Sld., bark Clofton, for Rio; bark Eliza Oulton, for Baltimore.

FORTRESS MONROE, June 5.—Arr. bark Edson Sutton, from Montevideo, for orders.

Passed in for Norfolk, steam-ship Moravian, for Liverpool.

Sld. bark A. M. Hume, for New-York.

LEWES, Del., June 5.—Arr. Schr. Minnie Reppilier, from Matanzas, ordered to New-York.

The brig Helen G. Rich is ordered to New-York.

SAVANNAH, GA., June 5.—Sld. steam-ship Leo, for New-York. Arr. schs. Mary C. Vanc eaf, from Rockland and S. P. Hill from New-York; and Br. bark Verona from Charleston.

VINEYARD HAVEN, June 4.—Arr. brig P. Musson, from New-York, for Liverpool, N. S.; and numerous coasting vessels.

Sld. schr. W. D. B.

June 5—Arr. schrs. Charles E. Hellier, from Elizabethport, for Bangor; Lizzie Williams, from New-York, for do.; Ocean Belle, from do.; S. K. Lane, from do., for Yarmouth; Mary Farrow, from James River, for Bath; Dick Williams, from Boston, for Philadelphia; Susanna, from Bath, for the Rapahannock River; Harvest, from Rockland, for New-York.

Foreign Ports.

HAVANA, June 5.—Steamer Morro Castle, from New-York, arr. this morning; also arr. steamer Virgo, from New-York.

European Marine News.

LIVERPOOL, June 5.—Arr. ships Reunion, from New-Orleans April 18; Nationalist, from New-York May 14; Mary E. Riggs, from New-Orleans May 2.

LIVERPOOL, June 5.—The Allan line steam-ship North American, Capt. Miller, from Baltimore, arr. here today.

MASONIC GOODS.
NEW AND ELEGANT DESIGNS OF
SWORDS.
SOCIETY GOODS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
SCHUYLER, HARTLEY & GRAHAM,
NO. 19 MAIDEN-LANE.

NOVELTY CARRIAGE—CRADLE AND carriage combined. Novelty cradle, $10. Children's four-wheel carriage, $9. LOUIS P. TIBBALL'S, 512 Broadway, opposite St. Nicholas Hotel.

STORAGE.
TIFFANY & CO.,
UNION-SQUARE,
OFFER PERFECT SECURITY AND PECULIAR PRIVILEGES IN
STORAGE AND INSURANCE
OF VALUABLES,
JEWELRY, PLATE, PICTURES, LACES, &C.
PACKAGES AND ARTICLES SENT FOR AND DELIVERED WITHOUT CHARGE.

BALL, BLACK & CO.,
Nos. 565 and 567 Broadway,
will continue the sale of their IMMENSE STOCK of SILVER-WARE, DIAMONDS, JEWELRY and FANCY GOODS, during the SUMMER MONTHS. All goods will be sold WITHOUT RESERVE, at a GREAT REDUCTION, to CLOSE THE BUSINESS.

BEFORE YOU START
ON A JOURNEY, OR ON YOUR
SUMMER VACATION,
PROCURE A YEARLY GENERAL ACCIDENT POLICY IN THE
TRAVELERS
LIFE AND ACCIDENT INSURACE COMPANY,
of Hartford, Conn.

SUMMER
CLOTHING
NOW READY.
J. M. VARIAN & SON,
NOS. 70 AND 72 BOWERY,
NEAR CANAL-ST.

BISHOP & REIN,
UNDER FIFTH-AVENUE HOTEL
Are now opening several invoices of
CORAL JEWELRY.
THEIR ACTUAL STOCK IN THIS BRANCH OF TRADE IS THE FINEST AND CHEAPEST IN THE UNITED STATES.

J. MOSES' ELECTRO-GALVANIC SPECTACLES, patented June 2, 1868, is the most curious and startling invention of the age; contains two small batteries, unseen when worn, which send a soft, continuous stream of galvanism through the head, curing all nervous diseases, and contributing strength and vigor to the eye, ear and brain. Wholesale depot, No. 10 Cortlandt-st., New-York.

Ice-Cream Freezers,
Forms, pails and jelly molds, &c., &c., for confectioners and family use. J. Y. WATKINS & SON,
No. 16 Catharine-st.